Geneva, 7-10 September 2011

ESA 10th Conference

Social Relations in Turbulent Times

Abstract Book



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RN 01 Ageing in Europe

AGEING IN RUSSIA: QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL POLICIES REGARDING SENIOR CITIZENS

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Abstract: For Russia it is important to develop efficient social policies regarding senior citizens because even now 21,6%[1] of Russian citizens are pensioners and this number is growing. But do they have real opportunities for self-actualization and quality life?

This paper discusses the data of the research aimed to explore social policies regarding pensioners and quality of life of Russian senior citizens. Several Russian cities[2] different in size, economical and social level have been chosen for research. In each of these cities several employees of different governmental and non-governmental organizations working with older people were interviewed[3]. About a hundred of pensioners in each city were interviewed, too[4].

Research discovers that governmental organizations provide just basic needs: basic medical services and small retirement benefits. However, pensions provided by the government (which is the only source of income for most pensioners) are reported to be too low by about 90% of respondents. Non-governmental organizations help in those cases where government is weak. But non-governmental organizations do not have enough resources to help everyone. Some of interviewed nonprofit organizations even avoid publicity and are not widely known.

Another problem is lack of communications between organizations. For example, there are several gerontology centers in Russia but they do not use best practices of each other because they do not share their experience. Of course it slows down development of gerontology.

Communications with society, leisure activities and opportunities for self-actualization are aspects of life quality. But there is lack of dialogue between pensioners and society in Russia. Most of pensioners don't know how to use Internet or have no access to it; there are few TV-programs, newspapers and entertainments for pensioners. Pensioners are often left alone.

Government has no efficient policy regarding senior citizens. Pensioners should have information about their rights and opportunities.

[1] http://www.gks.ru

[2] Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Orel, Tuimazy, Novokuznetsk, Ufa, Kazan, Prokopevsk, Naberezhnye Chelny.

[3] About 5-10 interview in each city

[4] About 100-200 feedback forms in each city

CONSUMPTION, PRACTICES AND SOCIABILITY IN THE LIFE COURSE. LEAVE THE LABOUR MARKET AS A TURNING POINT?

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Abstract: This communication aims to understand the relationship between retirement and consumption patterns. More specifically we analyse the consumption practices across three items: yoga, car and gifts. These three items refer respectively to the body aging, spatiality and sociability. Older age is considered in this paper, not in terms of active retirement, but as a step in the life course (Abbott, Sewell, Caradec, Membrado). Consumption is analysed in terms of practices rather than economic exchange (Warde).

This communication is based on qualitative and inductive approach. Semi structured interviews are conducted with people aged 55 to 67 years, having left the labour market (retirees, pre-retirees, disease, older unemployed).

INDIVIDUALS' VIEWS ON PENSIONS AND PENSION REFORMS IN AN AGEING SOCIETY. NEW EVIDENCE FROM FOCUS GROUPS AND IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

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Abstract: Whereas there is a huge public discourse on pension reforms in an ageing society, we know little about individuals' views on this topic. I conduct an analysis of what people think about the pension system and pension reforms in an ageing society. I analyze qualitative data of 12 focus groups and 12 in-depth interviews conducted in Germany (2009-2011) that were stratified by education and age. Both characteristics matter as they are standard explanatory factors for welfare state attitudes and I thus expect to capture a wide heterogeneity of attitudes. Additionally, age is important as it determines the membership to a certain generation that gains similar experiences with regard to the pension system in certain demographic settings. The thematic analysis of verbal statements gives a good picture of how individuals perceive the pension system and its current reforms in the context of an ageing society.

In contrast to the meagre findings from quantitative survey research, the qualitative study yields a multitude of highly relevant opinions that occupy individuals. The data analysis yields for example the following: (1) Individuals regard their contributions to the German public pay-as-you-go pension system as personal savings. As a result, they uttered expectations of pension entitlement and judged pension cutbacks as hurting the norm of equity. This could cause problems in case of pension retrenchment in a society with a shrinking size of the contributors' group size. (2) Young individuals, though being well informed about the importance of a private pension insurance for their generation, perseveringly ignored to conclude such an insurance themselves due to their general perceived insecurity resulting from welfare state reforms, rising public debt and societal changes. (3) Individuals perceived a new conflict between future pensioners, namely between those who could afford private pensions insurance and those who could not afford such a private provision life phase of work. (4) Young and middle-aged individuals that could not afford a private pension insurance uttered feelings of disappointment and frustration. In their view, the state abdicates from its responsibility for the poor in society. The

paper discusses the implications of the qualitative findings for the German pension system and its legitimacy. It concludes by presenting inductive theses that can be tested in quantitative studies.

THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF THE ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: The stereotyped view of elderly people as politically passive persons not participating in the public sphere has been rebutted by many researches in post-industrial countries. On the contrary, it is becoming apparent that elderly people are highly politically active, especially in those forms which do not require any high activity. Classical examples are high election turnout and party membership. The high election turnout of elderly people is visible in the Czech Republic nowadays. This could not be seen at the beginning of the 90s because the launching of country transformation towards the democratic system was accompanied by exceptionally high public interest in political affairs. The election turnout in the first free parliamentary election in 1990 was 97%. The next development has brought phenomena known from west European countries – decline of election turnout in the political field and the second demographic transition with extensive population ageing in the demographic field. Elderly people have become a group that is highly interested in political affairs and is watching political issues in mass media most intensively.

My paper is based on a data analysis from *European Values Study (EVS)* which surveyed data in the Czech Republic in 1991, 1999 and 2008. Due to the longitudinal nature of the data not only the current political participation of elderly people has been researched but mainly their development and changes in the past two decades. I focused not only on differences between elderly people's and young people's participation but also the disputability of the general image of elderly people as a source of votes for left-wing parties.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT OF OLDER PEOPLE IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: The number of older people is growing very fast. The number of Russians aged 60-64 increased in 2040 by 60% and over 80 years - more than 120%[1]. Today we can see, that the role and participation of older people in various organizations and social movements through which they can convey to the public their positions are increasing. But this situation is typical only for West countries, but not for Russia. The image of ageing in Russia is negative. It is believed that when a person reaches old age (or having retired) he lives out his years, not realizing that life can start in this period. So older people are below the public life. That is why the problem of civic engagement of older people requires extensive research.

There are two main purposes:

1. To study how the civic engagement is developed in Russia and abroad.

2. To see what can be useful in foreign experience, and how it can be applied in Russia.

According to these objectives there are three aims of the research:

a)How is the inclusion of senior citizens realized in the discussion of political, social programs?

c) How are the older people involved in self-government at the local level?

Older people in Russia connect most of their problems not with the material well-being (45%), but with the psychological moments (55%)[2]. About 40% of interviewed older Russian people have a proactive stance and participate in several organizations.[3] Not only NGO's but also state authorities declare that the Western (mostly Scandinavian) system of working with the elderly is the best.

1. Civic participation of the elderly in Russia is at a low level.

2. There is a potential for the development of the civic participation, which is incorporated in the pensioners themselves, because they become more active.

3. Some useful experience is accumulated in Western countries, which can be successfully adapted in Russia (volunteering, older people as consultants and other)

[1]The project «Creating the conditions of realizing the social potential of senior citizens at the municipal level» HSE.

[2]The results of the interviews with the representatives of organizations specializing in working with older people.

[3]Based on the depth interviews with the older people in several Russian countries.

INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF ELDERLY RUSSIAN-SPEAKING MIGRANTS – AN ISRAELI-GERMAN COMPARISON

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Abstract: In modern ageing societies, families face new challenges regarding care for the growing elderly population and exchange of support between generations. Although migrant families in ageing societies generally face the same challenges regarding the provision for old age, very little is known about their ageing and familial exchange processes in the countries of destination.

We study the familial exchange of resources and the development of intergenerational relationships in migrant families. Specifically we investigate the structure and the development of the social networks that are available to them in case of need and the exchange of help within their families.

We focus on one country of origin and two destinations, because Russian-speaking migrants are one of the largest immigrant population groups in both German and Israeli societies. In Germany not much is known about the life of these migrant families, their family structures, employment history, housing and health situation – and least is known about the ageing and the elderly among them. In Israel, on the contrary, migration has been in the focus of gerontological research already at the edge of the 21th century.

With the Israeli data from 2010 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) – a representative analysis of the intergenerational relations within families of Russian-speaking migrants is possible. A different research strategy however is necessary for the analysis of intergenerational exchange among elderly migrants in Germany. Consequently we will conduct a supplementary survey among Russian migrant families in selected counties of Lower Saxony based on about 500 telephone interviews.

We expect to find some similarities among Russian migrants in both countries of destination with some differences that are mainly due to cultural norms and welfare arrangements.

OLDER IMMIGRANTS AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES: STATE OF THE ART, ARISING QUESTIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract: Various papers published in Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe have highlighted an improvement in the living conditions of new cohorts reaching retirement age. However, these findings concerning an improvement in the living conditions of older people were not, for reasons of cost and language difficulties, based on samples that were sufficiently large or representative of the population of former immigrant workers who reach retirement age and have to face up to the problems of ageing. These people, who mostly came from countries of southern and eastern Europe as well as countries of the developing world, nevertheless make up a significant fraction of the working class in the countries of central and northern Europe, having been recruited for the most part between the 1950s and the early 1970s to do low-skilled jobs. The result is that studies on ageing in European societies largely fail to reflect the situation of a significant part of the older working-class population.

On the other hand, there are already some specific studies on the relationship between age and migration. These local studies show that older migrants have specific life trajectories, conditions and level of well being compared to the general population. This suggests that they may have special needs and will have to require particular resources to face old age. This paper will underline the main results that arise from an overview of the international scientific literature and will present a methodological strategy elaborated to compare the situation of older immigrants and Swiss born within the framework of a Sinergia project financed by the Swiss National Scientific Foundation.

RELIGION AND WELL-BEING OF FINNISH OLDER ADULTS IN COSTA DEL SOL, SPAIN

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Abstract: The debate on "ageing well" has in the recent years extended it's scope towards values, morality and spirituality – elements traditionally sustained by and interlocked with religion. This paper takes a multi-dimensional approach both to ageing well and religion in the lives of older adults.

The study is based on qualitative data (texts and interviews) and quantitative data (a questionnaire survey) of Finnish older adults residing in, during the winter season or otherwise, or frequently visiting the Spanish Costa del Sol. The Finnish pensioners in Spain form an interesting winterbird community, with a great geographical distance but mental proximity to the country of provenance, and with religious organizations at the hub of social life. A specific feature is also the abundance of engagement with religious activities among persons considering themselves none too religious.

The data demonstrates that spirituality, religious activities and religious communities play various roles in the social and personal lives of older adults, and that religion in its multiple forms can support well-being in older age via various dimensions of good ageing. This paper aims to point out the factors contributing to this phenomenon, to identify the processes where these factors promote good ageing and to suggest ways to support these processes in other communities. Also the future of religion as an element of well-being for the older adults is discussed.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ETHNICITY IN PENSIONS: A QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

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Abstract: The research provides an overview of the variation in employment patterns, pension participation and poverty levels at retirement between the white majority and ethnic minorities in the UK and highlights differences between the various ethnic minority groups. Using data from the Family Resources Survey (FRS) from 1997 to 2007 we show the differences that still exist in terms of employment status, income, pension contributions and pension benefits between ethnic minorities and the white majority. We use socio-economic and demographic variables such as age, gender, income, education and family background as indicators of an individual's future retirement income. Our analysis spans across different age groups including those in the early stages of their working life as well as those aged 65+ who are already in retirement. We show how disadvantage in the labour market affects retirement prospects of ethnic minorities and often leads to poverty in old age. By comparing the first generation of immigrants to Britain with the younger second generation in terms of employment, income and pension contributions, we provide an insight into the current and future attitudes to retirement planning among ethnic minority groups.

TRANSBORDER IDEALS OF CARE: ELDERLY TURKISH-BORN MIGRANTS IN SWEDEN

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Abstract: The number of elderly migrants in Europe is increasing. Many early-in-life immigrants prefer staying in the host country due to the social and economic rights that they gained and for family and kinship networks, some shuttle between the host and origin country. Care facilities and networks in both countries are significant in this mobility. On the other hand, care for old migrants in their frail age is considered to embody the paradox of multicultural

policies and the tension between universal right to receive care and culturally informed ideals, norms and practices. In the example of elderly care, certain cultural patterns are demanded as an important component of care giving and receiving. Nevertheless, there are also significant divergences from cultural norms, depending on different biographies and contexts in which care encounters happen. In this paper I argue that transborder citizens live also across the borders of countries in terms of their imagination, aspiration and deployment of care relations and resources. They concoct their imagination about care through different identifications and encountering different ideals and practices. Following an ongoing ethnographic research with Turkish-born elderly in Sweden, this paper aims to describe and discuss particular stories of frail old age which are anchored in the context of migration and to add another significant layer into the complexity of care.

AGING AND THE OLD AGE IN THE CONTEXT OF CHANGING CITIES

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Abstract: The paper aims at opening debate about the specific aspects of aging and old age, especially focusing on the examination of the relationship between old age, resp. seniors and the urban environment. It covers the issues that are currently not at the center of attention of the (Czech) gerontosociology research.

The author tries to dispute the generally persisting tendency to characterize the cities as areas that are unsuitable and hazardous for the ´aging in place´ as well as the tendency to interpret the consequences of the urban development processes in terms of social exclusion. Therefore she brings the question whether the actual lived experience of aging and old age in the city corresponds with the generally accepted notion.

The research has been carried out as a part of the project ´Ageing in the Environment: Regeneration, Gentrification and Social Exclusion as New Issues in Environmental Gerontology´ supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic (No. P404/10/1555). The relevant data have been collected by the methods of focused groups and semi-structured interviews.

The presented results of the qualitative data analysis are indicating that the picture of everyday life of the elderly inhabitants in urban areas as well as their strategies of coping with the possible negative impacts of the urban changes on their quality of life seem to be rather plastic and multidimensional.

AGEING SINGLE MEN IN RURAL AREAS

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Abstract: The rural context has consequences for the ways that gender structures the lives of people throughout the life course, both materially and socially. Norms of masculinity remains strong in rural areas and there is less room for deviations than in urban areas. This is not least connected to the scarcity of meeting places, and above all to that of alternative spaces. Men in rural areas who have remained unmarried throughout their lives and live without a partner tend to live in the areas where they were born. The identity and ways of living of unmarried men is often tied to the places where they live, but it is also connected to notions of heterosexuality and couplehood. In this paper I will explore the ways that unmarried and childless older men talk about relationships and childlessness in relation to norms of masculinity and heterosexuality, notions of ageing, growing old and approaching death.

NATIVE MINORITY LANGUAGE AS RESOURCE OF EVERY DAY LIFE IN OLD AGE IN TORNE VALLEY, NORTH SWEDEN

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Abstract: Only the members of the oldest generations are still speaking the native *Meänkieli*, a recognised minority language spoken in villages in Torne Valley, North Sweden. Using their native language separates them from wider Swedish-speaking society and members of the younger generations that speak only Swedish. Additionally *Meänkieli* is a spoken language and people cannot write or read in it, even though they speak it on a daily basis. Despite this, it is a crucial resource for the everyday life of the oldest *Meänkieli*-speaking generations. The importance of using the native language is not only a question of communication and speaking: it also reinforces agency and provides continuity. In my paper I will focus on the way native language in Torne Valley emerges as a resource for the oldest generation belonging to an ethnic and national minority, *tornionlaaksolaiset.*The research took place in a small, rural village of less than 140 residents in Torne Valley, near the Arctic Circle. A group of seven native speakers, aged between 65 and 75, participated in the research process. Storytelling was used as a research method and the stories were recorded in the village in 2005.Telling stories in *Meänkieli* is a way of articulating ethnic identity and knowledge based on the traditional way of life in Torne Valley. I will illustrate the way native language forms a resource for the daily life of the oldest local generation. I will also explain the research process in which native-language storytelling was used as a research method. The paper is based on my doctoral thesis, published recently at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland.

RETIREMENT – NOT NECESSARILY A FAREWELL TO YOUR WORKPLACE

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Abstract: Due to financial and demographic reasons, many countries are trying to increase the actual retirement age. Pension reforms are taking place in countries as France, Greece and the UK. Norway has recently introduced a new pension reform from January 1st 2011 to encourage longer work life careers. The reform is flexible in the sense that people can retire at the age of 62 with a modest pension. Their pension rights will then improve for every year they work beyond 62 years to 75 years.

These reforms may lead to a variety of options on life/work balance choices at the later stages of working life. Based on earlier studies by Walker and Taylor and our own studies we have identified three overlapping phases of good managerial practices and worker responses affecting the employment of older workers. We developed an analytical model (“a three phase perspective on senior policies”)

of organisational orientations towards older workers. This paper will focus on a possible fourth phase at the end of the working career as well as the transition from work to retirement. The fourth phase consists of both an economic and a social link between employer and employee.

Our contribution will be based on empirical data from a Norwegian case study of nine separate workplaces. The nine cases include the state sector, municipalities and private companies. The researchers interviewed managers, employees, and pensioners from the case enterprises as well as the unions in each of the cases, using both individual qualitative interviews and focus groups.

The paper will present a comparative study of the economic link, demonstrating how pensioners and management enter into certain flexible and (often) short term paid assignments in the cases. Furthermore, the paper will examine some cases of social links between pensioners and their previous workplaces, and how they function and are assessed by the pensioners and management. We will also discuss how established links may be threatened by mergers and restructuring processes. Finally, we will analyze how the economic and social links are functioning together, especially illustrated by observations on flexible symbiosis between a hotel, local workers and the whole community.

The paper will contribute to further development of action theories concerning policies for older workers.

WISDOM AND SOCIAL UNCERTAINTY: LEARNING FROM OLDER PEOPLE

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Abstract: From the earliest discussions of wisdom onwards, this trait (or set of practices or abilities) has been associated with the capacity to tolerate the uncertainty and contingency of human circumstances, both personal and public or political. The paper begins by interrogating some standard debates on wisdom as well as examples of 'wise' older people in historical and contemporary literature, in an attempt to become clearer about what this capacity is thought to entail. It uses these debates and examples to contrast the structure of wise *arguing*, which characteristically begins from premises which acknowledge uncertainty in a number of ways, with personal and public *interactions* which attempt to respond to conditions of uncertainty. There are, it suggests, a range of ways in which 'wisdom' classically promises to offer resources here. It explores some interrelations between them and shows how they are reflected in contemporary ethnographic evidence.

The paper distinguishes between conditions of uncertainty which characteristically hold sway in different ways in different life stages, and conditions of uncertainty which are perceived as holding sway across entire societies and generations (though the equality of their distribution is disputed). Can we acquire evidence, from documentary sources or from ethnographic interviews, that casts light on how the development of wisdom or wise practices supports individuals, families or other groups in dealing with the potentially undermining effects of different sources of social uncertainty?

Lastly, older age itself, in most contemporary versions of its social construction, poses specific challenges to the imaginative negotiation of human lifetime. The paper therefore tries to become clearer about whether responses to uncertainty associated with 'wisdom' offer support in predicaments related to these challenges in particular.

A TASTE OF WHAT'S TO COME: CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL EXPECTATIONS ON AGEING AND LATER LIFE IN TIMES OF WELFARE STATE REFORMS AND ECONOMIC CRISES

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Abstract: Resources, needs and evaluations are dimensions of quality of life and pre-conditions for autonomy and life planning. Projections of older people's future living standards in Europe predict declining levels and increasing inequality due to pension reforms and changing employment patterns. Effects of ongoing economic crises need also to be considered as well as changing needs, expenditures and values of older people.

Recent data from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) demonstrate stable socio-economic resources and increasing inequalities among retirees. The most important trend over time is a remarkable increase in concerns about future living standards which is very significant from a social policy as well as from a gerontological perspective. Based on this data, the presentation calls for its sources and conclusions to be drawn. It presents descriptive information and results from multi-level modelling. It heightens awareness of changes in later life due to reforms and crises and will contribute to a wider understanding of multi-level interactions between individual resources, evaluations and societal development.

The DEAS is an enduring representative cross-sectional and longitudinal survey of those aged over 40 (n=8.200 in 2008) in Germany, funded by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ).

Three hypotheses – a) hypothesis of social structure effects, b) hypothesis of cohort change of later life, c) hypothesis of differentiation of inequality patterns – are tested and mostly supported by the study. Analyses show that increasing concerns influence the individuals' demands for welfare state intervention. Concerns interact with income and portfolio structures but are partly independent of education and gender. Moreover, differences between regions mirror context effects.

EXTENDING THE EMPIRICAL BASIS FOR WEALTH INEQUALITY RESEARCH USING STATISTICAL MATCHING OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SURVEY DATA

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Abstract: Social security entitlements are a substantial source of wealth that grows in importance over the individual's lifecycle. Despite its quantitative relevance, social security wealth has been thus far omitted from wealth inequality analyses. In Germany, it is the lack of adequate micro data that accounts for this shortcoming. Using population representative survey data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and administrative pension records from the Statutory Pension Insurance, the authors compare four statistical matching and imputation techniques to complement survey information on net worth with social security wealth (SSW) information

from the administrative records. The unique properties of the linked data allow for a straight control of the quality of matches under each technique. Based on three evaluation criteria, *Mahalanobis distance matching* performs best. Exploiting the advantages of the newly assembled data, the authors include SSW in a wealth inequality analysis. The analysis shows to what extent the inclusion of social security wealth affects the level and the distribution of individual net worth as well as overall inequality. The present value of pension entitlements (including entitlements from the statutory pension system as well as from the separate system for civil servants) amounts to 5.6 trillion Euros, which corresponds to an average of 78,500 Euros per person – thus almost doubling the level of net worth. Compared to results based on net worth only, inequality of our amended wealth measure is about 25 percent less. Moreover, we present significant differences in pension entitlements across occupational groups with civil servants gaining most from the inclusion of public pension wealth in the extended wealth measure and self-employed benefiting the least. Overall, our results provide clear indication for the relevance of including the notional wealth held in pension entitlements providing a less biased picture of the level and the socio-economic structure of wealth in Germany. Above and beyond such within-country variation, our findings may also be most relevant for comparative analyses across welfare-regimes.

INFLUENCING POLICY DEVELOPMENT FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN IRELAND: IMPACT OF THE RECESSION

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Abstract: This paper considers the strategies used by civil society organisations (CSO's) representing older people who are engaged in social partnership in Ireland in achieving their goal of developing policy to enhance the lives of older people. It explores the impact that the recession has had on their level and manner of engagement with social partnership and with the wider political system. Ireland has introduced the concept of the Developmental Welfare State and the Life Cycle approach to social policy development and service provision. This approach places the individual at the heart of policy provision and development and acknowledges that people may encounter particular vulnerabilities based on their stage of the life cycle. Certain civil society organisations have been given an opportunity to influence policy development and service delivery in Ireland as part of the Community and Voluntary Pillar (CVP) in social partnership. The CVP is one of five pillars (employers, trade unions, farmers and the environmental grouping) that are directly consulted regarding policy development in Ireland. This paper considers the specific institutional environment in which civil society organisations representing older people operate and the level of resources they have to draw upon; it draws some comparisons between the operation of civil society organisations in the older peoples' stage and those in other life cycle stages (Children, People with Disabilities and People of Working Age).

The paper is based on a study that consulted all seventeen organisations involved in the Community and Voluntary Pillar using a Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology. The advantages and challenges of using this methodology will be discussed.

The paper concludes that CSO's representing older people in Ireland are potentially significant agents for policy transformation and for the protection of existing rights for older people. However as might be predicted by a political economy approach to ageing, a global crisis such as the current recession can have severe impacts on their efficacy and highlights the need for strategic adaptability on theiir part.

NORDIC SOCIAL SERVICE STATES IN ELDER CARE

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Abstract: Nordic welfare states have been referred to as social service states, meaning that a great part of the public support is offered to citizens as services instead of insurance-based social security systems (Anttonen 1990). This paper looks firstly at the idea of a social service state and, secondly, examines with the help of international and national statistics whether the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden can be defined as social service states in elder care.

Our starting point is that the core values of the Nordic welfare model are universalism, solidarity and decommodification (Esping-Andersen 1990) and on the operational level social services are the key element of the Nordic welfare states (Abrahamson 1997; Sipilä 1997; Cox 2004). Thus we are examining the social services and especially care of older people as ageing of the population has been named as one of the main challenges to the Nordic welfare states (Greve 2007; Normann et al. 2009). The central features of a social service state in the context of elder care are: social rights attached to services, all social classes use public services, services are offered rather than cash benefits, low service fees, little private spending on services, majority of elder care is formal instead of informal and service sector is an important employer for women. Most of these features will be analyzed in our conference paper by using statistical data mainly from the European Union (EU), Nordic Council (NC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

REVISITING THE ROLE OF INFORMAL CARERS IN FAMILIALISM: A DISCUSSION ON RECENT REFORMS IN LONG-TERM CARE IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: The recognition of the importance of informal care but, at the same time, of the present and future challenges that it faces, has led many countries across Europe to put in place policies to support informal carers. Recent developments in long-term care reforms have been reflecting precisely the recognition of informal carers as crucial agents in the global picture of care provision to older people. This has been taking place under different forms: by providing cash benefits to carers, by recognizing them as carers or by providing specific services to assist them in their caring tasks. It is a trend that has been taking place in different countries, with different traditions in welfare provision mechanisms. In Portugal, however, that has not been the dominant element in recent reforms in the long-term care system.

The paper will discuss recent developments in long-term care reforms in Portugal and show how those remain strongly entrenched in the core principles of familialism, with a particular emphasis on the relative position informal carers are given in the system. Two main domains of policy reforms will be discussed: the implementation of cash benefits to improve the living conditions of the elderly; the implementation of a national long-term care network. It will be shown that policy instruments remain biased towards the elderly themselves and do not acknowledge informal carers as an object of social policy. This characteristic remains truly faithful to the principles of familialism and more specifically to the taken for granted willingness of families, and women in particular to perform the role the system assumes they should perform. The paper will continue showing that the conditions for that role to be effectively performed are changing quite rapidly which suggests that the pressures on the formal care system will increase.

STRETCHED, SQUEEZED AND OVERWHELMED: USING PHOTOVOICE TO EXPLORE THE EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE MULTI-GENERATIONAL CAREGIVERS

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Abstract: Demographic trends in the United Kingdom include an increasing ageing population, changes in family structures, an increase in women in paid employment and an increase in the number of young adults who live with their parents (O.N.S., 2008). These changes mean that more women are simultaneously occupying multiple demanding roles. These may include the roles of wife, partner, mother, grandmother, employee and carer. The challenging demands of these roles may not only affect women's lifestyle, personal time, career development and financial stability, but may also impact on their health.

Literature concerning the experiences of female multi-generational carers and of how they cope with their situation appears to be sparse.

Twenty multi-generational caregivers were recruited for interview and were asked to take photographs of images which they felt represented their everyday care-giving. During a second interview, photographs which they had selected were used as discussion prompts (photovoice) to enable them to reflect and discuss their experiences. By using the photovoice method these multi-generational caregivers identified situations, places and objects which they felt were significant to them and enriched the quality of their every day care-giving experiences.

A grounded methodology was used and *Maintaining Caregiver Equilibrium* emerged as the core category. Related concepts that underpinned the participants' ability to cope with their care-giving situation were *Intergenerational Ambivalence, Multi-generational Caregiver Satisfaction* and *Health Effects. Work* and *Faith* were found to be key coping strategies used by these caregivers.

This research may inform policy makers about how to support female multi-generational caregivers in the future, providing effective relief to projected care burdens in these situations.

SUPPORTING FRAIL ELDERLY AND THEIR FAMILIES: BEST PRACTICES IN ITALY

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Abstract: The study analyses best practices for frail elderly and their families, able to provide qualified answers to the complex needs of the last stage of life.

The recent explosion in population ageing is one of the most remarkable demographic changes with implications for governments, economic and welfare systems, and individuals. Concern over consequences of ageing on family relations is gaining consent, highlighting macro morphogenetic trends such as generational inequalities and vertical deprivation; the onset of multigenerational families and a sandwich generation.

To prevent psycho-social risks, families of and with elder frail people must be helped to face stressful events of the family life cycle.

Hence, it becomes crucial designing and implementing policies and interventions aiming at caring for elderly in a family friendly perspective.

The concept of best practice identifies services of excellence as for efficiency and efficacy and indicate, according to a relational perspective, programs promoting the *we-relation* at family level, which is the family's capability to keep on generate relational goods. Indeed, each stressful event, as the impairment of one family member, defies family life and compels the subjects to act some reflexivity on their *modus vivendi*.

Best practices are thus measures where elders and families participate in the process of coping with ageing-related issues, in a perspective supportive of the kinship networks' coping skills.

The paper illustrates findings of a comparative analysis of best practices to support families with elderly in three different Italian Regions: Liguria (North-West), Lombardia (North), Sicilia (South).

Researchers have selected 8 best practices and carried out in-depth case studies.

The study highlighted some major findings:

- Focus is on the elder, his/her family and/or other caregivers;
- Localisation in the community, perceived as a place rich in resources to use in a perspective likely to trigger community development;
- Presence of social partnerships between State and Third Sector organisations;
- Direct involvement of families as beneficiaries, and suppliers of help;
- Sustainability, both at cost level and human resources;
- High satisfaction expressed by all the involved stakeholders.

The research gives indications to professionals working alongside families and policy makers.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A STRONG SOCIAL NETWORK AND OF SATISFACTION WITH CARE FOR THE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING OF OLDER PERSONS LIVING AT HOME

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Abstract: From September 2009 to January 2010, 712 persons aged 64-98 years (M=81.9; SD=6.2), living in the Swiss cantons of Aargau, Bern and Zurich were interviewed face-to-face at home with a standardized questionnaire. The sample was randomly drawn from the customers of a Swiss health insurance company. Among the topics covered in the interview were the following:

• perceived need and use of formal and informal home care,

• perceived lack of care,

• the strength of respondents' social network (number of relatives, friends and neighbors with whom they related regularly, whom they could ask for help and easily discuss private matters; Lubben et al., 2006)

• general as well as psychological well-being.

Logistic regression analysis revealed that the strength of the social network (OR=1.44; p<.01) and non-satisfaction with received care (OR=0.5; p<.01) were the most important predictors of general life satisfaction. On the other hand, the degree of dependence in activities of daily living, the amount of received formal and informal care and the number of illnesses treated by a medical doctor in the past 12 months did not prove to have any significant predictive value.

Results were largely similar concerning psychological well-being (Bullinger & Kirchberger, 1998). However, other than in the case of general life-satisfaction, the number of illnesses being treated by a medical doctor during the last 12 months did have a significant predictive value for psychological well-being.

Our findings demonstrate that emotional well-being in persons living at home is possible even amid strong dependence on care. An important prerequisite is the existence of a strong social network allowing for the seeking of help and the discussion of private matters. In addition, in order to sustain emotional well-being, persons must be satisfied with the care they receive. Our data also show that satisfaction with care is related to the quality of relationships to important informal caregivers. This is in line with other research stressing the importance for emotional well-being of the quality of relationships to informal caregivers (Katz, 2009; Merz & Huxhold, 2010).

INFORMAL ELDER CARE IN THE MODERNISATION PROCESS: IMPACT OF SOCIAL MILIEUS IN RUSSIA'S AND GERMANY'S WELFARE REGIMES

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Abstract: This paper builds on the theoretical framework of the bilateral pilot project studying social distributions of different solidarity types in Russia and Germany and addresses how informal elderly care is anchored in the social structure and affected by welfare regime.

In micro-sociological perspective we believe that sociostructural and -cultural resources impact decisions of intergenerational solidarity. It is assumed that structure of actions and situations of informal care are of little compatibility with preferences typical for "modern concepts of life" (Blinkert, Klie 2004). The latter are measured as attitudes to women's role. At the macro-level the welfare state's distributive justice and elderly care policy shape intergenerational solidarity, wheres at the meso-level availability and usage of local care infrastructure are crucial.

Demographic change paradigm tackles though future availability and ability of informal carers (Uhlenberg, Cheuk 2008; Johnson 2008) but not their motivations. The way informal care changes under the sociocultural change affecting motivations and preferences is in the focus of Freiburger's approach. Informal care is found mainly in the milieus that have become less important ("milieu of tradition-conscious unprivileged class") and is particularly seldom observed in the milieus gaining on meaning in the modernisation process ("milieu of liberal middle class") (Blinkert, Klie 2004).

Socioeconomic status was found to be decisive for filial help in conservative-corporatist and familistic but not in social-democratic welfare regimes (Sarasa, Billingsley 2008). Neither differentiated social stratification concepts or theoretical explanations were applied to studying familial caregiving nor was Russian's welfare regime of the former-USSR type (Fenger 2007) in the focus of previous cross-cultural research (Sundström, et al. 2008).

We utilise data of two samples with 200-240 F2F interviews being currently collected in the Russian city of Samara and the German city of Freiburg. Though both samples are not representative of the whole Germany or Russia they allow us to make descriptive between-group comparisons in each country and, in a restricted sense, between countries and thus to reveal important trends. The study relies on the well-proven questionnaire used in German studies adopted for Russian sociocultural conditions and for comparative needs by harmonising socioeconomic variables.

WHAT IS THE BEST CARE FOR DEPENDENT ADULTS? NOT COVERED NEEDS BY TYPE OF CARE IN SPAIN

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Abstract: In this study for Spain, not covered needs of dependent adults are analyzed. Four types of dependent adult care can be established according to caregiver identity: unpaid care, private care (fully funded by the dependent person or/and the family), public care and care from non-profit organizations. Both in academic and policy making spheres there is a burning debate about the most appropriate measures to promote dependent people autonomy and the satisfaction of their needs. In spite of its importance, there are few studies examining to what extent each type of care covers the needs of dependent people. The aims of this work are: (1) To identify what type of care achieves the highest coverage of adult dependent needs, and (2) to identify factors influencing higher coverage of needs within each type of care. This study is based on a sample of 4.782 dependent adults (>17 years old) whom reported receiving care in the Survey on Disability, Personal Autonomy and Dependency Situations 2008 (National Statistical Institute). Statistical analysis included characteristics of the dependent persons and households. Logistic regression models were used to identify factors related to the non-coverage of needs. Adults receiving only private care had a higher probability of having their needs covered, in comparison to those receiving any other type of care. People in public care had the lowest probability of having their needs covered, even when it was combined with family care. Coverage probability was higher among dependent adults living with their caregiver, as well as when the family caregiver did not have a paid job. These data highlight significant differences in terms of

coverage of dependents adult needs, and provide relevant findings for policy making.

CARING FOR CARERS OF THE ELDERLY IN SPAIN: CURRENT FRAME AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

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Abstract: Over the oncoming decades European societies will be facing various challenges derived from demographic ageing. One of the most important will be the growth of the number of dependent people, and with it, the increase of the number of persons who devote part of their time to look after them in a non-professional fashion. The first part of this presentation addresses the profile of Spanish informal carers contrasting it with the profiles of carers from other European countries, describing some of their problems around this experience. This was done by using information from the 8 waves of the European Community Household Panel data. The second part describes the main features of the programmes offered in Spain by public institutions and from NGO's to try to solve some of these problems that informal caregivers face. They are training programmes, psychosocial support, therapies and so on. The pathway should be a move towards the quality of care for dependent elderly and their caregivers, both support professionals and the families. Different objectives of this evaluation research are achieved from a combined approach: quantitative techniques (data mining and electronic survey) and qualitative (in-depth interviews and focus groups to carers). All this forms the basis of current research entitled "Caregivers of older people: situation before the Dependency Act and evaluation of programmes for carers" (2009-2012), funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation (CSO2009-10290, under the Sixth National Research Plan R+D+i).

ACTIVE AGEING AND INTERGENERATION

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Abstract: This work reflects about the current notion of active aging and the perspective of older people himself. This topic has been discussed worldwide, namely by the World Health Organization and the United Nations. In the late XX century there was a commitment to defining political strategies and the implementation of social intervention measures. This concern sought to convey a new image of old age, considering it as a social category and culturally constructed.

The deepening of the theme in this study followed a qualitative methodological approach withinterviews, highlighting the images and representations that older people have regarding old age. The data presented were collected to 24 persons with the age fifty-five years old or more.

The respondents experience indicated that there was a different ways in the process of aging. The evidence is the extreme importance of convivial ways in old age especially with younger people. The study shows that the intergenerationality is seen as an important issue for old people in the sense that the relations are promoters of active aging who provide a mutual aid and a mutual learning.

DYADIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AGE AND THE DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES SURROUNDING AGEING BODIES

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Abstract: In the 1990s the World Health Organization adopted the term active ageing, which currently represents a key vision of old age in the western societies that face the situation of demographical ageing. The imperative of activity penetrates gerontological knowledge, social policy and social work and is a crucial component of the disciplinary discourse surrounding elderly people. The paper is based on three-years ethnographic study (participant observation, 47 in-depth interviews with clients and employees) of two centres in the Czech Republic that offer leisure time activities for seniors. This segment of seniors-oriented social services represents an institutional context for the manifestation of the discourse of active ageing and strongly refers to the idea of third age. The paper highlights the role of third-fourth age distinction for the construction of social position in the centres. The clients and employees of the centres use the participation in the activities as an important mechanism of group identity construction. This identity is at the same time constructed in strict opposition to "other" seniors who are not active. The active lifestyle embodied in the idea of active ageing offers a positive representation of ageing that has become a significant resource of self-esteem for the clients of the centres. In that respect, the idea of active ageing represents a welcomed change in the ways old age was traditionally constructed. On the other hand, the closed connection between activity and old age epitomized in the discourse of active ageing represented by the centres pose a new set of demands on ageing subjectivities and bodies. Although the representations of fourth age are missing in the centres, the distinction between third and fourth age represents a key dimension that is constantly present in the daily running of the centres. The boundary between superior third age and stigmatized fourth age functions as a form of disciplinary practice mobilized contextually by various agents. This paper analyze the daily practices of the management of ageing bodies by means of penetrable thin boundary between third and fourth age.

IMAGINES OF THE FUTURE ABOUT AGING, WELLBEING AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN 2030 BY NORTHERN FINLANDS BABY BOOMERS

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Abstract: In the future there are more people who live into old age than at any time in past. Population ageing is seen as major force transforming at various level like in health and social care services and in society as a whole. In this research, respondents are Finnish Baby Boomers (BB) who were born between 1945 and 1950. This

generation was exceptionally large and that kind of phenomenon has not been seen before or after in Finnish history. This generation is elderly people in future and the aim of this research is to describe their imagines of the future about aging, wellbeing and social- and healthcare services.The method used in this research is qualitatively driven mixed methods. Qualitatively driven approaches mixed methods offer great potential for generating new ways of understanding the visions and imagines of the future that is in contexts of social experience. Qualitative method in this research was Method of Empathy-Based Stories (MEBS). MEBS in this research produced stories about the future. The respondents received orientation and a script to assist them in writing essays or stories about their aging, wellbeing productive factors and social and health care services in future. Instructions had the temporal perspective for the stories focused till the year the 2030. The stories were analyzed qualitatively by categorizing the responses in into the following themes: 1. aging as subjective and social experience, 2. wellbeing productive factors from the perspective of lifecontrol and environment, and 3. social and health care services from the perspective of operational environments and resources.Based on these themes questionnaire was build. The aim was to investigate BB´s attitudes, beliefs and feelings toward aging, wellbeing and social and health care services in the future. Data was collected from Northern Finland's 405 BB and analyzed by Principal Component Analysis, K-Means Cluster Analyze and Correspondence Analyze.Findings from this study will give insights on BB expectations and responses to societal aging and contribute to the new vision of aging and wellbeing and BB social and health service expenditures. It is important that we know about elderly people's possibilities and limitations as it appears to them in relation to their own agendas, expectations and emotions about their future. Final results will be published in the autumn of 2011.

'THEY PREFER TO STAY AT HOME': THE PORTRAYAL OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE DISCOURSE ON CARE

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Abstract: Care at the beginning of the 21st century can be characterised by a discourse on the difficulties related to ageing societies in combination with a decline of traditional family structures. The Austrian arrangement for the provision of care for elderly people is largely based on informal settings, usually within the care receiver's family. The traditional dependence on the nuclear family and other informal bonds correlates with a construction of care work being based on emotional attributes such as proximity, closeness, love and intimacy. These values and virtues can be found in both public and private discourse and can thus be summarised as a moral consensus in society. Similarly 'staying at home' is described as everyone's wish in old age and living 'independently' is constructed as the main aim of social policy in relation to elderly people and people in need of care and support.

In this paper I analyse the portrayal of elderly people in the discourses on care in Austria. Data collected in the context of research on the moral construction of care, consisting of newspapers and focus group discussions will be re-analysed using Critical Discourse Analysis to identify how elderly people are talked about and constructed. Why is there an almost total absence of elderly people in the public discourse? To what extent are elderly people constructed as passive and dependent? To what extent are 'wishes' and 'ideals' of elderly people constructions of the public discourse? The main aim of this research is to highlight the significance of the way elderly people are portrayed in relation to their absence as actors in the discourse. Theoretically, I will draw on the writings of the disability movement and their argumentation for support and empowerment, as well as on the ethics of care approach and their focus on interdependencies. An understanding of the public construction of elderly people in the context of care enables to question both public constructions of elderly people and social policies which are related to the public construction of care. The way society speaks about the elderly impacts significantly on people's life chances and their quality of life. The way elderly people's lives are described also influences political decision making processes. Both aspects need to be analysed and challenged in order to deal with questions of ageing and care in a fair and just way.

DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH-FUNCTIONING CONDITIONS AND THE RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE QUALITY OF LATER LIFE IN SPAIN

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Abstract: Objective. This paper aimed at examining the relationships between health-functioning conditions and residential environment (both measured by means of objective and subjective indicators), and their effects on Quality of Life (QoL) among community-dwelling older-adults in Spain. The assumption is that better personal and living conditions are associated with a better QoL.

Methods. The data come from a nationally representative sample of 1,106 people aged 60 years and over (CadeViMa-Spain). To analyse the structure of the data set (living arrangements and household features, residential characteristics, health and functioning conditions, satisfaction with life as a whole as QoL indicator), reduce its dimensionality and find out the effects of the selected variables in quality of later life, bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques are applied (factor analysis, optimal scaling method and multivariate linear regression analysis).

Results. Thirty percent of the variance of the QoL is explained by the regressions predictors (household perceived socioeconomic status and satisfaction with living arrangements; objective and subjective health vs. depression and morbidity; and residential satisfaction related to housing, neighbourhood and neighbours). The higher the satisfaction with household, health and residential environments as well as the lower morbidity and depression, the better the Quality in Later Life will be.

Conclusions. The results indicate the high predictive power of the perceptual or subjective information, in line with others results in Quality in Later Life (Rojo-Pérez *et al.*, 2001). Future research will deepen on a global QoL model that takes into consideration other important dimensions (family and social networks, participation and leisure activities, economic resources) according to the meaning of QoL in old age (Fernandez-Mayoralas *et al.*, 2007).

(*) Authorship On behalf of the Spanish Research Group on Quality of Life and Ageing: F. Rojo-Perez; G. Fernandez-Mayoralas; K. Ahmed-Mohamed; R. Lardies-Bosque; P. Martinez-Martin; M. J. Forjaz; M. E. Prieto-Flores; C. Rodriguez-Blazquez; B. Frades-Payo; C. Delgado-Sanz; A. Ayala-García.

HEALTHY AGING: DO SOCIAL NETWORKS PROMOTE DAILY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY?

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Abstract: Background: There is a need for describing the impact of social networks on promoting daily physical activity (PA) in older adults. The aim of the study is to determine if different network sizes and ties are related to physical activity levels.

Design and Methods: The ActiFE-Ulm baseline screening is a German cross-sectional study of 1321 community dwelling older adults aged 65 years and over (mean age of 76.6 years) recruited from both urban and rural neighborhoods surrounding Ulm. The risk of social isolation was screened by the short form of the Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS-6) that was conducted by an interview-administered questionnaire. PA was objectively measured by an advanced accelerometer over a period of one week. This devise, which was attached to the leg, considerably improves conventional estimates of physical activity and even allows further differentiations according to activity patterns (sitting, standing and walking). Multivariate regression models that were adjusted for age, Activities of Daily Living, morbidities and other confounders were calculated.

Results: The rotated factor structure of the LSNS-6 clearly distinguished between three items dealing with family and three items on the non-kin networks according to the literature. The two subscales (family and friends) differently influenced higher levels of PA. Whereas the relation of family networks on PA disappeared after full adjustment, larger friendship networks showed a significant increased in PA levels. Beside the friendship subscale, separate analysis based exclusively on the friendship network size appeared to show even stronger effects ($p < .01$) on promoting PA.

Implication: Information on friendship ties based on the LSNS-6 is beneficial for the assessment of the personal risk of inactivity and planning of targeted interventions enhancing daily physical activity in an older population. A lack of friendship networks is an important determinant for the level of physical activity among older adults.

LIVE EVERYDAY! TARGETED ACTIVITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA - AN INTERVENTION PROJECT

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Abstract: Younger persons with dementia (that is persons under 65 years of age) is a group of which knowledge about their needs in social services and health care are limited. In the new guidelines for health care services for people with dementia it is recognised as important, that the care provided to young persons with dementia should be based on a team-based work in which different professions are included. In order to have a meaningful life, the work should also be based in a person-centered approach.

The study is an intervention project in one nursing home in Umeå, Sweden. Six younger persons with dementia living in a nursing home for elderly have during eight months, once a week been on targeted activities, together with personnel from the care setting. The targeted activities is based on what the persons themselves want to do and what their relatives have told the personnel about the persons interests.

The aim of the study is two folded, the fist aim is to improve the quality of life for younger persons with dementia, living in a nursing home for elderly. The second aim is to study if the project have had any positive effect on the working environment in the nursing home.

Method: After each of the targeted activates, personnel have filled in a survey about the activity; what they did, how the elderly liked it and what the personnel experienced about the activity in relation to the elderly. Interviews with the personnel about the activities and the process are to be conducted.

Results: The results are not yet fully analysed but the initial analyse show that the personnel is experience the activities as a good way of making the elderly more active in the every day life. The way of gathering a small group of persons once a week and to do new things together, is having a positive effect on the persons involved. The personnel have come to realise that it is not necessary to do “big and complex activities” such as long trips; the elderly seems happy to be together, with people that understands them and to do things that are familiar to them. For the personnel it has been meaningful to work with colleagues from other parts of the nursing home and they experience that they learned a lot about the work from each other about young persons with dementia.

TOWARDS A GENERAL MODEL OF WELLBEING

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Abstract: Social scientists need to better understand how different aspects of peoples’ wellbeing are tied together and how these ties differs between individuals at one point of time and within individuals over time. Our aim is to theoretically outline a general model that considers the multi-factorial structure of peoples’ wellbeing. We will utilize the potential of latent variable modeling to find strategies and procedures for statistical design and analysis of a unique Swedish database, the *Panel Survey of Ageing and the Elderly(PSAE)*.

The approach demands the development of an inclusive and flexible theoretical model that considers the interactions between semi-autonomous domains (material resources, social position, psychosocial factors, lifestyle, etc.). Our empirical study is at this stage based on cross sectional *PSAE* data and focus on people that are 55 years old or older (N=5,374). The analysis goes beyond traditional structural equation modeling (SEM) and utilizes recent developments in statistical theory and software in the field of latent variable modeling to bring about a more realistic, dynamic and theory confirming analysis of a multifaceted and stratified phenomenon such as wellbeing. One of the contributions is that the latent variable framework allows the specification of nested measurement models that takes advantage of non-random residual information,

important information that in most analyses is left unconsidered. We will also test to what degree it is necessary to differentiate the measure of wellbeing between different age groups and between men and women.

The research process includes the following stages: A) Choosing domains and variables. B) Formulating a tentative general model. C) Testing the relevance of the theoretical model. D) Validate the confirmative model. E) Analysing the outcomes of the model in relation to predictors such as socioeconomic status, gender, and age.

SOCIAL RESOURCES: A KEY DIMENSION IN ELDERLY COMMUNITY-DWELLING POPULATION ASSESSMENT

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Abstract: Background: Functional abilities and limitations are a very salient issue related to ageing. The *Older Americans Resources and Services* (OARS) is a functional multidimensional assessment instrument that evaluates the functional status in the five determining areas for the elderly quality of life: social resources, economic resources, mental health, physical health and activities of daily living. Its use is relevant for the knowledge about the functional disability in physical and mental areas in old people. The aim of this study is to analyse the applicability of the OARS (*Questionário de Avaliação Funcional Multidimensional de Idosos* - QAFMI – in the Portuguese version) in elderly community-dwelling population group.

Methods: comparative analysis of quantitative studies of descriptive-correlation type with a cross-sectional temporal dimension. The samples in all studies were taken in a randomized and probabilistic trial, from the users' files of Health Centres and nursing homes. The data were presented by gender and age group (65-74; 75-84; ≥85).

Results: The evaluation tool showed its capabilities to collect a great volume of information. Its use should count, in the evaluation of functional areas, with the classification according to the score model of QAFMI, because of the divergences verified with the evaluation realized by the interviewer. Only by this way we can compare, safely, results of evaluations and possible interventions. The diverse areas that are implied in the quality of life of the elders, and the diversity of technicians and services involved, suggest, as implications to the practice, a coordinated intervention, capable of generating and promoting an effective intervention that maximize, and promotes, the social and health resources distribution.

Conclusion**:** All the work developed with the Portuguese version (QAFMI) of OARS lead us to consider this instrument very useful to define the functional status of the elders in the specific evaluation areas and the needs, becoming right to the planning of older care services. Therefore, OARS (QAFMI in Portuguese version) is a measurement instrument of quality for older people providing significant information to interventions and improve adequate social, and health, care strategy on this population group.

GET UP AND GO! THE YOUNG AT HEART!

Liz Mcgettigan[1]

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Abstract: Well-being is undoubtedly about more than medicine and health and with a longer, healthier life as a goal, we should all be turning more of our attention to staying active, enjoying life, making friends, waging war on our waistlines, and extinguishing our cigarettes for good.

It is indeed about the ways that we interact with the environment, our encounters, our routine activities such as walking to work, to the shops, to school, aspects of work, play and relaxation.

With all of this in mind we developed Get Up and Go- a brochure for 50 +, the young at heart!, a brochure that is unique to Edinburgh. Jam-packed with articles and information and over 300 organisations and activities, from quilt making to canoeing, there is something for everyone in it.

The aim was to encourage healthy minds and physical activity and to make access to these opportunities easier for all of our citizens to all of the opportunities across the city of Edinburgh.

It is also about Libraries as community spaces for older people, places where they can volunteer, learn and socialise.

Methodology:

• We worked with an over 50s advisory and editorial group
• We sourced, catalogued and categorised information on activities from across the city
• We also made the information available electronically. http://www.youredinburgh.info/engage/
• We linked it to Get Up and Go for IT to teach the senior citizens the skills they need to add to it
• We made it widely available across the city in health centres, libraries community and leisure centres.

Outcomes: We created a network of people interested in the project and a resource that is now well recognised across the city**.**

CARE FOR OLDER PEOPLE BETWEEN STATE AND FAMILY: EVALUATION OF HOME CARE SERVICES IN SLOVENIA

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Abstract: The development of formal services for older people living at home is studeid. Firstly, the service is described in Slovenian context with regard to formal requirements of the program and aims and goals the service should tackle. Then, we evaluate the program with regard to Slovenian strategy of development of care for older people. We found out, using cluster analysis of municipalities, that several distinct models of organization of the service has emerged in the past 5 years. These models differ in financing sources (municipality, state and user), efficient use of finances (money with regard to number of services) and quality (equal and consistent access to services). Key elements of future development are outlined on the basis of empirical evidence.

CONVERSATION ANALYSIS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

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Abstract: Conversation analysis (CA) is a method for analyzing the organization of social interaction. In this presentation, I will suggest that CA can be used for developing new social and health care services for aging people.

Methods and materials: We video recorded 52 clinical assessment interviews, conducted in the context of three projects developing assessment of functional capacity. The data were transcribed and analyzed using CA. The analysis shows how the assessment of the client's functional capacity is produced in and through the interviewer-interviewee interaction.

Results: The professional teams that were responsible for developing the assessment practices considered the results of the Conversation analysis of the assessment interviews as very relevant, because the recordings and the transcriptions provided "an unobstructed view" to the interview. Conversation analysis explicated the ways in which the assessment interviews proceeded and also showed the difficulties involved in them. The project staff and policy makers were impressed by the level of detail that CA could provide.

Conclusion: The teams responsible for the projects developing assessment of functional capacity used the results of Conversation analysis in developing their new services. Recently, a national initiative for functional capacity measurement and assessment in Finland published recommendations for municipal service need assessments. The recommendation acknowledges that the social interaction between an aging person and health care personnel should be considered when assessment interviews are conducted.

FAMILY COHESION AND ELDERLY CARE FOR SENIORS

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Abstract: The growing and accelerating need for care for elderly citizens is generating a continuous need for family care for seniors in contemporary Czech society. In our research, we prepared a standardised survey and used it to interview 400 families in an attempt to answer several key questions: "How do the families of seniors in institutional care differ from the families caring for a senior at home?". We decided to select one hundred seniors aged 75 or over with a high level of assistance (measured using the BADL index) who are in institutional care and three hundred seniors who live at home and whose care is arranged for or provided by the family. The question remains as to what we regard as "family cohesion"? A family with strong cohesion is one that exhibits strong positive emotional ties (affectual solidarity), enjoys opportunities for abundant family relationships and a proximity between the caring family and the senior (structural solidarity), and has a high frequency of contacts (associational solidarity), and intergenerational assistance (adult children helping their parents – seniors) (current functional solidarity). We ask: "What interrelationships exist between these dimensions of family cohesion?" A family with partial (asymmetrical) cohesion is one lacking in significant ties: either there are no or there are weakened emotional ties (affectual solidarity), or the frequency of contact is not high (associational solidarity), or the opportunities for or proximity of the ties is weak (structural solidarity), yet there is still a high degree of intergenerational assistance (current functional solidarity). In these cases it is important to determine – and we asked – "What mechanisms is this intergenerational assistance based on?" Hypothetically the main motivational factors can be considered to be: 1) either a strong sense of family obligations (normative solidarity), or, conversely, 2) the proximity and opportunities for assistance (structural solidarity), or 3) frequent contacts (associational solidarity), or 4) the emotional relationship (affectual solidarity). It can be considered very unlikely that a high rate of intergenerational assistance (current functional solidarity) would occur with the simultaneous absence of the normative, affectual, associational and structural components of intergenerational solidarity.

FOSTER CARE: NEW FAMILIES FOR FRAIL OLDER ADULTS?

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Abstract: Family foster care for older adults represents an alternative to classical institutionalization as care is provided to frail older people in a family context. It involves the development of intergenerational relationships, and intimacy.

This research intends to shed some light on the dynamics of these singular intergenerational relationships that have a contractual ground. Semi-structured interviews and participating observation was undertaken on 17 older persons in foster care families.

Intergenerational dynamics established between the elderly and the care family do not seem to depend on factors such as age or health of the former. Results stress that the relationship dynamics in terms of quality and intensity of emotional and services exchanges, and activities shared are affected by: 1) needs of an intimacy space, 2) strategies to preserve it and 3) interiorization of roles.

Intimate, close, neutral or detached categories were defined to describe the style of the relationship between elderly and foster family members, on the perspective of the older adult.

Foster care represents more than the availability of permanent care to the aged. Despite the advantages of personalized care this may be a disempowering experience for the elderly.

THE POLITICS OF VIOLENCE IN RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR OLDER PEOPLE: GENDER, STRUCTURE AND SUFFERING

Albert Banerjee [1], Tamara Daly [2], Pat Armstrong [3], Marta Szebehely [4], Hugh Armstrong [5]

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Abstract: Comparisons between Scandinavia and Canada indicate that the frequency of violence against workers in Canadian nursing homes is extreme, with Canadian frontline careworkers six times more likely to experience violence than their Scandinavian counterparts. This presentation outlines the findings of an international

comparative study of long-term residential care serving elderly populations across three Canadian provinces (Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Ontario) and four countries following a Scandinavian model of care (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden). We focus on the experience of Canadian frontline careworkers who provide the majority of direct care. The violence Canadian careworkers experience from residents and their family members is physical, verbal, racial and sexual. Ninety percent of those surveyed reported experiencing some form of physical violence and 43 percent experienced physical violence every day. Focus groups revealed a culture of tolerance, where violence was considered routine. However, in this presentation we endeavour to do more than identify prevalence rates, and introduce the concept of "structural violence" (Galtung, 1969) to offer an expanded explanation of violence that accounts for the role systemic and organizational factors – such as excessive workload, insufficient staff, lack of autonomy, gender – play in setting the context for personal violence. Current working conditions cause Canadian workers great suffering and fail to enable them to provide the kind of care they know they are capable of providing, given sufficient time, resources and support. The concept of structural violence helps name this failure as a form of violence, and raises pressing questions around the links between violence, work organization, and social care policy.

PREMIÈRE ANNÉE DE VIE DANS UN ETABLISSEMENT MÉDICO-SOCIAL: ANALYSE DES PROCESSUS D'ADAPTATION

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Abstract: Il est établi que la majorité des résidant·e·s des établissements médico-sociaux de long séjour (EMS) sont de sexe féminin, âgé·e·s de 80 ans et plus et souvent très affaibli·e·s par des problèmes de santé (troubles physiques et cognitifs). Nonobstant, la société contemporaine pose un sérieux défi à ces aîné·e·s : celui de puiser dans ce qui leur reste comme ressources (familiales, relationnelles, personnelles) pour s'adapter au mieux à cette nouvelle demeure, synonyme dans plus de 80% des cas de dernière résidence avant la mort. Or, le déménagement en établissement médico-social induit une rupture dans la trajectoire identitaire du sujet. Vécu par plus d'un·e aîné·e comme une dépossession, mort sociale préfigurant la mort physique, il sous-entend de quitter un lieu symboliquement fort (la maison, le « chez-soi ») pour une résidence en collocation, loin des repères habituels. De leur côté, les directrices et directeurs d'établissements appliquent toute leur attention à atténuer la violence symbolique de l'institutionnalisation. Contre les anciens hospices et autres asiles de vieillards, les EMS ont été conçus pour être de véritables « lieux de vie » fondés sur une triple logique de soin, d'accueil et d'ouverture sur l'extérieur et enfin d'animation. Nous menons actuellement une recherche sur cette thématique dans un EMS du canton du Valais ; ce projet a pour but d'observer, dans une démarche socio-ethnographique et en suivant une dizaine de résidant·e·s sur une période de 1 année (recherche longitudinale), comment ces dernier·ère·s s'adaptent à leur nouveau lieu de vie, et corolairement, ce que l'institution met en place pour favoriser cette adaptation (recherche monographique). Dans le cadre de l'atelier vieillesse RN01 *Aeging in Europe*, nous souhaitons proposer un *poster en français* présentant d'une part les particularités de la structure institutionnelle d'un EMS dans le contexte actuel en Suisse, et d'autre part, les résultats des premières analyses ethnographiques sur les trajectoires d'adaptation des résidant·e·s suivi·e·s. Nous présentation ouvrira ainsi la discussion au sujet de certains aspects de la prise en charge formelle des personnes âgées aujourd'hui en Suisse.

AGEING, DISABILITY AND PAIN: A STORY ABOUT AGEING PERCEPTIONS AND REALITIES IN FRENCH-SPEAKING SWITZERLAND, 1960-2011

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Abstract: In Europe, the canton of Geneva and the central area in the canton of Valais are exceptional since four interdisciplinary surveys have been run from the early 1960s until 2011 about the living conditions of the elderly. While life expectancy and even more healthy life expectancy progressed, we moved from a very negative perception of ageing associated to senility, disability and last step to death, to the vision of a new stage of life, the so-called third age, where healthy wealthy retired could maintain their development and self-realization. Such drastic change in the perceptions has hided realities of disabilities, pains, discomforts affecting the elderly, especially the growing population of the oldest old. Pains - especially those of the low back - are an old problem but the topic has only recently really been addressed by scientists, observing the limitations of the drug treatments among the elderly. Thanks to the four surveys done in French-speaking Switzerland between 1963 and 2011 and to an historical assessment of the gerontological publications, our contribution will highlight the discrepancy between changing perceptions and enduring realities.

EXPERIENCED AGE-DISCRIMINATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS ELDERLY PEOPLE: REGIONAL FINNISH AND SWEDISH TRENDS OF AGEISM

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Abstract: Few aspects permeate our social life in the same way as the category of age. We all know from our own experiences and from anecdotal evidence that age matters in many different ways in our lives. However, aspects such as *experienced* age-discrimination and attitudes towards elderly people are rarely in focus of attention in research.

The approach in this article is descriptive and differential based on cross-sectional data. The aim is to examine trends in the extent to which ageism is experienced and reported as a structural and individual phenomenon. More specifically, how has the personal experience of being discriminated against on the grounds of age changed between 2005 and 2010? According to the Eurobarometer an increase is *not* to be expected. Secondly, how have the generally experienced attitudes towards the elderly changed between 2005 and 2010 in different domains of society? (Eurobarometer: increase to be expected. Cross-sectional data from the GERDA (GERontological Regional DAtabase) population study, among individuals born

1930 and 1940 is analysed. Data collection was carried out in 2005 (n 3370) and replicated in 2010.

The presentation will shed light on the currently available data from 2005 and the comparable data from 2010 (coding of data completed spring 2011) within the same age cohort. Regional data on age-discrimination and attitudes towards the elderly is contrasted against idealistic trends that have been shown to exist at a European level.

Remarks about the validity of the items used will be discussed. The measures are not direct reflections of the prevalence of age-discrimination and attitudes towards elderly people. However they are measures of the *ideas* of these two phenomena. Ideas that people have will affect them in different ways. We need to recognise that people have these ideas because having them is a part of the reproduction of ageism. Ageism exists by the power of people's idealistic views that are independent of any realistic evidence that it actually does. Ageism gains ontological status through validated claims that something *is* age-discrimination and through the ideas that something is believed to be age-discrimination. Having knowledge about the contingent trends in these ideas can guide us in intervening in the negative aspects of the reproductive circle of ageism.

SPACES OF (NON) AGEING- A DISCOURSE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: This paper explores discourses of old age within the welfare state context, in Poland. Acknowledging the socially constructed nature of ageing, this study seeks to identify societal spaces of ageing, spaces where people are supposed to grow old. In this, the study adopts a welfare culture perspective that highlights the contextual, emotional and unstable character of the welfare state that undergoes indefinite processes of change. It points out to the processes of people production based on instilling in them norms and principles that should govern their lives.

The study is based on multiple data that follows the theoretical adherence to the concept of discourse. It focuses on things that are said about old age, done to old age, and heard about old age within the welfare state context. The study analyses discourses of old age present in mass media material, social policy documents, organizational and personal narratives, and social welfare actions.

The findings of this study indicate that there is a lack of spaces of ageing in the welfare state context. Discourses, which are examined in this study, illuminate the process of resentment and decline of old age. People are expected not to grow old; old age remains to be a misunderstood phenomenon. Contrary to the surplus knowledge *against* old age, there is a considerable lack of knowledge *for* old age. Therefore, spaces of non-ageing are invoked in order to elaborate on those processes. Spaces of non-ageing identify various societal domains and show what needs to be done in order not to grow old. Spaces of non-ageing repudiate the idea of old age as something terrifying and, on many occasions, immoral.

THE RE-NEGOTIATION OF OLD AGE IN TURBULENT TIMES. THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND EMPIRICAL RESULTS ON ACTIVE AGEING IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Over the past years older people have been increasingly discovered as active citizens, which is particularly true for the "young" and non-frail elderly. They are regarded as capable of living a self-reliant life, being able to contribute to the public good as well as striving after meaningful engagement. Even though we face this re-negotiation of old age recently, the scientific report on this development is often anecdotical or restricted to specific areas of interests. In fact there is a lack of systematic research in two respects: Whereas social security and demografic issues are in the forefront of age-related discussions, the encompassing shift of age-related norms, values and images over the last decades is neglected – and this holds true first for the medial and political discourse as well as secondly for the individual (self-)concepts and images.

The contributed paper is based on the research project "From retirement to active ageing? Images and practices of old age in the transformation of the German welfare state after reunification". The project explores shifts in the meaning of "old age" in the context of the demographic and welfare state changes Germany has been witnessing after 1989. Based on a systematic analysis of 1500 newspaper articles, party manifestos, government programs and advertisement from 1983 to 2009 the project investigates to what extent and in which way there are age-related images and expectations of activity and productivity. In a second step, based on biographic, in-depth interviews with 60 older people in East and West Germany the project explores how individuals reflect and process the new public imagery of "active ageing". In addition, individual self-conceptions of the elderly are contrasted with their actual activities in everyday life, which have been studied on the basis of standardised questionnaires. In this way, the project aims to ascertain the social acceptance, and thus the political success, of the "activation agenda" pursued by German social policy. The submitted paper offers insights in major empirical results and theoretical considerations out of three years of research on social and individual re-negotations of old age. Special attention is paid to the fact that even two decades after reunification, there are still significant differences in the social construction of old age and ageing between East and West.

'AGE OF AUSTERITY: ON WHOM DOES THE AXE FALL HARDEST?'

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Abstract: The UK Coalition government has introduced measures to reduce the national deficit by 2015, claiming the planned cuts in welfare benefits and in services are fair, distributing the pain across the whole of society.

In this paper, we outline how the cuts will affect older people, using estimates that quantify their financial cost to pensioners, analysed by gender and whether living alone or in a couple. Women single pensioners will be the hardest hit. This is largely driven by cuts in social care and housing support.

If similar strategies are used more widely in Europe, similarly regressive effects can be expected.

EVERYDAY MOBILITY AMONG STAYERS AND MOVERS IN LATER MID LIFE

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Abstract: This paper explores changes in everyday mobility (i.e. transportation) in later midlife. Assumptions on midlife as a settled stage in life, concerning for example housing and travel patterns, is prevalent in research and has resulted in a lack of studies on processes and variations in midlife in a life course perspective. This means that the understanding is limited of what happens with travel patterns and travel needs during midlife and how these relates to earlier experiences as well as correspond to future plans. The aim of the paper is to focus on everyday mobility in later midlife by highlighting two life course related events, empty nesting and (planning for) retirement.

A qualitative interview study was conducted with 45-65 years old people in two Swedish cities (Vadstena and Norrköping). Two focus groups interviews (one in each city) and 20 in-depth interviews (10 in each city) were analysed in accordance with extended-case methodology. One important finding was that many interviewees had not only changed everyday mobility related to the processes of empty nesting and (planning for) retirement but had changed residence as well. In those instances change of residence affected everyday mobility and the analysis had to consider interactions between residential mobility and everyday mobility. One example of change in everyday mobility when children were moving out of home was "hypermobility". Individuals showing this characteristic stayed at their residence while investing in their working career. They were "free" to travel as never before in work and also became more car-dependent. Another change was to move from suburban areas to the inner-city. By changing residential location in this way car-driving was replaced by walking and bicycling.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF THE ELDERLY: A MIXED METHODS STUDY IN SLOVENIA

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Abstract: The elderly are in many ways more vulnerable than other groups in society. To research the vulnerabilities of the elderly, we will employ the concept of social exclusion which is less often used in gerontological research. A particularly innovative approach is taken in this study as secondary quantitative data are used in the explanatory mixed methods model for the analysis of social exclusion, which is then combined with in-depth interviews and the grounded theory approach. With quantitative data we initially try to discover which areas of social exclusion particularly affect older people in Slovenia. Then we try to understand the social exclusion of the elderly in greater depth by analysing their coping strategies in each area of social exclusion.

The qualitative data yielded an in-depth insight into the most problematic areas of social exclusion. We found that the study of coping strategies is a very useful tool for understanding social exclusion. The numerous strategies applied show the resourcefulness of the elderly, yet they also indicate that the majority of strategies did not lead to an exit from exclusion, only the reduction of exclusion in a certain area. Therefore, even though it is dynamic in nature social exclusion seems quite static for the elderly, who have few ways of exiting it. For example, the use of past savings only temporarily means a reduction of financial deprivation and cannot be seen as an exit strategy. Many of the strategies observed therefore seem to be often directed to the depletion of resources (financial, individual or other) and in the long run might even indicate a future worsening of the situation regarding exclusion.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION, DIVERSITY AND AGEING IN RURAL IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

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Abstract: The intersecting elements of social exclusion, and their concentration in particular places, can impact on people's social, economic and health lives. However, there has been no research addressing social exclusion among older people living in diverse rural areas in Ireland or Northern Ireland, with a cross-border analysis completely absent. Aside from a lack of understanding around age itself as a mediator of social exclusion, existing research on place typically concentrates on urban areas. Our knowledge of different kinds of rural communities (i.e. village rural, dispersed rural, remote rural, island rural and near-urban rural) as places of residence for older people is also limited. Consequently, there is a dearth of information on how diverse rural places can facilitate or protect against social exclusion as people age.

This paper explores how age and rurality combine over the life-course to impact on the likelihood of social exclusion from material resources, social relations, and services in five contrasting rural contexts (i.e. village rural, dispersed rural, island rural, remote rural and near-urban rural) in Ireland and Northern Ireland. The research draws on focus groups with local stakeholders and 100 face to face interviews with a diverse group of older people in 10 case-study sites across Ireland and Northern Ireland. Participants were recruited on the basis of age (younger old and older old); socio-economic status; composition of household, gender; isolation; health status; recent versus long-term residency. Preliminary findings from this research will be presented and discussed with reference to individual, place and structural components of social exclusion. The role of cumulative advantage and disadvantage is also examined.

PERCEIVED INEQUALITIES: CAUSES ADVOCATED BY ELDERLY WOMEN AND MEN IN TWO NATIONAL CONTEXTS

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Abstract: This paper focuses on elderly's perception of inequalities. The aim is to illustrate the reported prevalence of inequalities among elderly women and men in Finland and Sweden, and particularly, to examine perceived inequalities based ongender and age. Elderly people are often foreclosed from quantitative studies due to unwarranted expectations that they will not be able to fill in a questionnaire. Hence, there is still a lack of knowledge about how elderly in general and subcategories specifically perceive inequali-

ties. Our approach is descriptive, differential and contextual. Instead of focusing any particular single inequality cause, we are applying a broader perspective, and thereby identifying the inequality causes described as most important. Data from the GERDA (GErontological Regional DAtabase) population study, among individuals born 1930 and 1940, carried out in 2005 is analysed.

Respondents were asked "do you think that everybody has got the same opportunities in today's society". 13,4 % of the respondents answered yes, and 86,6 % no, statistically significant by gender and age. Additionally, if responding no, respondents were asked to answer the follow up question, "what do you consider to be the most important causes for inequality" (max 3 choices). The most frequently mentioned alternatives were illness/disability (46,3 %), economy (44,6 %) and education (42,4 %). Age (34,8%) is perceived as the fifth most important inequality cause and gender (23,1%), surprisingly, as the ninth most important. An eye-catching difference is observed between country of residence and all inequalities. In general the residents in Sweden report the inequalities to a higher extent compared to residents in Finland.

In Sweden, the gender inequality debate has been especially intense historically and it still is. Anti-discriminatory legislation has also focused gender, while discrimination on the grounds of age was prohibited as late as in 2009. In Finland, on the other hand, gender inequality is not, and has not been, debated to the same extent. Gender equality legislation exists, and anti-age-discriminatory legislation has existed for a longer period of time compared to Sweden. The empirical data reflects these national conditions. The subcategory Swedish women report gender inequality – and Finish women age inequality – to a considerably higher extent compared to the other groups.

AGING IN EUROPE AND SPECIALY IN SPAIN. LONG-TERM CARES. SHARE PROJECT

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Abstract: As says the World Bank, the EU member states and specially Spain are facing a rapidly aging population. One of the consequences of these demographic changes is the expected increase in demand among the older population for long-term care (LTC). The future demand for LTC services will be driven by two factors: first, the size of the older population (+65), especially the very old (+75) and second, the percentage of older people dependent or severely dependent, and therefore requiring help with Activities of Daily Living (ADL).

Specialist David Casado Marin considers that to date, both in Spain and virtually all the other EU countries, dependency has been seen to be a fundamentally private problem to be dealt with by the family concerned. In this way, whether through informal carers or contracted professionals, in the domestic environment or in care homes, it is the dependent person themselves and their families who currently bear the majority of the costs. In light of this, current concern lies in the social change that is coming on, mainly the accelerated aging process and the increased participation of middle-aged women in the labour market, which heighten the need for collective organisation of that which until now has been resolved within family circles.

In this context, at the same time that the Government has issued a "Long Term Care Law" in 2006, I am going to analyze the main issues such as the dependency problems and its eventual future evolution, the characteristics of the current Spanish long-term care system; the role that health services should have in the dependency issue; and finally, the family involvement in long-term care of old people and the benefits and drawbacks of the main alternatives that the Administration could manage in case it intends to increase its involvement in this field.

I will analyse also the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) which is a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of more than 45,000 individuals aged 50 or over. As said in the web page of SHARE, it responds to a Communication by the European Commission calling to "examine the possibility of establishing, in co-operation with Member States, a European Longitudinal Ageing Survey.

CARING FOR OLDER PEOPLE: DIVISION OF CARE WORK BETWEEN FAMILY AND NON-FAMILY CARE

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Abstract: This presentation focuses on a topic that has been neglected in previous research: the division of care work between family carers and non-family carers. An analytical framework that goes beyond the conventional models of the interplay between informal and formal care is used, which has proved to be very fruitful in revealing different forms of division of care work. The data was gathered trough qualitative research carried out in the Lisbon region. The results show a more complex picture than that one depicted by the conventional models referred above. For example, they show that the specialization or differentiation of care work between family and non-family carers assumes different degrees (strong or weak) and different forms (resulting from different combinations of the roles played by family and non-family carers in terms of care tasks provided and time spent in care provision). They also demonstrate that the division of care work is clearly shaped by the level of financial resources available in families. It is also revealed that family carers idealize to maintain the elders in the community for as long as possible with the help of extensive non-family care.

PROBLEMS EMERGING FROM ELDERLY CARE IN "CARE TRIANGLE": ELDERLY PERSON, CAREGIVER AND CLOSE RELATIVES OF ELDERS

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Abstract: Aging, elderly people and their care are new concepts for Turkey. The ratio of older people is 7% in whole population. While traditional extended family was maintaining several functions such as child care, elderly care and some homemade productions; today modern nuclear family of the modern urban society cannot continue all these functions because women are working outside the home. In this point, elderly care is a problem of the modern urban families. Elderly care is a difficult process for the sides of "care triangle". Elderly people, their close relatives and caregivers are elements of care triangle. All sides of this triangle have different positions in this care process. These three sides of care triangle have some problems and difficulties beside of the advantages. Further-

more, elderly care is a process which needs seven days and 24 hours demands foreign nationality care givers. In our research, this "care triangle" was studied with 32 families living in Ankara and in Istanbul. In this study, it was made interviews with 32 elderly people, 32 care givers all are foreign nationality women, and 43 close relatives of elders. The study will be concluded by presenting positive and negative effects for each side in elderly care process. This presentation mainly focused on problems or negative effects for each three sides.

THE MANY LIVES OF WOMEN CARING FOR AN ELDERLY PARENT WITH ALZHEIMER IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: Portugal like other European countries is facing an increasing number of elderly persons suffering from chronic disease, and Alzheimer's disease (AD) in particular.

Focusing more specifically on daughters, the paper explores how, in a context of a high rate of female employment and low availability of services, women do experience and face the situation, both at the practical and symbolic levels.

Drawing on qualitative interviews with daughters providing care to one of their parent with AD while working, we investigate what are the main care arrangements set up by families.

Adopting a work-life balance perspective, the analysis highlights different patterns of caregiving, according to how the child faces this new situation and defines new ways of being together in a situation of loss of references. Those patterns are also linked to various attitudes toward formal care services. We examine the main difficulties carers have to face, the coping strategies they develop, as well as the different patterns of reconciling work and care.

We will show how, in order to face the caring needs of persons suffering from AD, complex care arrangements are required. Moreover, in order to reconcile work and care, both demanding tasks, daughters rely upon various kind of support. Care arrangements are organized most often by combining informal and formal care, in and outside the house, in a complementary form.

The paper will also present how caring while working is highly challenging and has important repercussions on carers' personal and social lives, as well as on their professional lives. However, most often family plays a central role and is willing to assure this crucial task even when working. In fact, although working induces constraints, it is also mentioned as a resource to face the caring situation.

WORKING CAREGIVERS AMONG POLISH POPULATION 50+

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Abstract: The presentation focuses on the group of carers aged 50 and more, with a special regard paid to the group of working carers in comparison to the non-working cares.

Poland may in the future face a serious problem of provision of informal (via family networks, family members) and as well formal care services (not sufficient system of institutions providing elderly care, which additionally are not very positively perceived by the society) for older people on sufficient level. The presentation joins to the discussion about the role of individuals 50+ in adult care and elderly care in Poland, the effects of caregiving for carers and how it might evolve in the future while care demand will increase. What impact do the care responsibilities have on the labour market participation of caregivers aged 50-plus in Poland? What impact do care responsibilities have on everyday life of the caregivers? In what way does the reconciliation of work and care influence the psychical and psychological wellbeing of the carers?

The analysis shed some light on better comprehension of the situation of working caregivers and the problem of reconciliation of work and care in Poland. Regression modeling provides clear conclusion that the likelihood of being sad and depressed is much higher in the situation of dual burden or work and care, rather than in situation of single burden - either work or care. As many working carers are not able to quit work or care, the direction for improvement of their situation would be to introduce solutions helping them combine these obligations. Such improvements could be introduced by employers, local and central governments, welfare care systems, health care institutions, or private companies.

The presentation presents data and results (for Poland) of few international projects. Firstly, it refers to the results of qualitative project "Carers @ Work" (aimed at working carers). Secondly, it uses data from ASPA quantitative survey (first such big, nationwide survey among Polish employers about older workers). Thirdly, it bases on data from SHARE survey (international survey on population 50+).

THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL CAREGIVERS: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE FAMILY AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXTS

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Abstract: Population aging has become an emerging problem in society. The combination of several factors led to an increase in life expectancy, which is reflected in a number of people with a more advanced age and therefore more dependent. Thus, this led to greater demands for formal and informal support. In this sense, with this study we aimed to (i) know the type of care which are provided to the older people, by Formal and Informal Caregivers; (ii) understand the perspective of Formal and Informal Caregivers about the care provided, in family and institutional contexts; (iii) identify the main difficulties involved in providing care for the Formal and Informal Caregivers and (iv) identify the support (e.g. social, technical) that are delivered to the caregivers.

This study used two questionnaire surveys. A survey consisting of thirteen closed questions was applied to ten Formal Caregivers (FCs), employees of a Private Institution of Social Solidarity, in a city of the north of Portugal. Both were female, aged between 20-59 years. The second survey consisted of fourteen closed questions and was applied also to ten Informal Caregivers (ICs), living in the rural area of the same city. Nine were female and one was male,

aged between 40-65 years. A comparative statistical analysis was used.

Results had show that the FCs provides social and physical care, while the ICs provide emotional and physical care. Participants consider as priority care, physiological, psychological and social care. FCs appointed two reasons to exercise this function: like to work with older people and like to feel competent. For the ICs, the reasons are being familiars of the elderly and therefore feel they have the obligation and duty to exercise that function. Both indicated that the main difficulty is the physical fatigue. Moreover, the FCs point to a lack of cooperation from the elderly and ICs indicate the lack of housing conditions and technical support. Despite these issues, they consider institutionalization as an alternative. They believe that the elderly are satisfied with the care provided.

PARTICIPATION IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES AMONG PORTUGUESE OLDER ADULTS

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Abstract: This paper explore the impact of social networks on the uses of free time on leisure and social activities throughout the aging process, giving particular attention to the processes of transition, particularly in the transition to retirement, widowhood or even for situations of dependency caused by health problems.

The data were collected from eight focus groups and from a representative survey of the Portuguese population over 50 years, conducted within the research project*: Ageing processes in Portugal: time use, social networks and living conditions* of the Institute of Aging, University of Lisbon.

The analysis identifies the diversity of trajectories and transitions to retirement, as well the differential impact on the reconfiguration of recreation and leisure occupations of individuals from different social groups. The survey shows that the practice of leisure and social activities varies depending on the configuration of their social networks, which result are related with social demographic attributes, such as gender, education and social economic status. Finally, the results suggest a strong association between engaging in leisure activities and social activities and quality of life of individuals.

RETIRED WOMEN IN FRANCE : BETWEEN VOLUNTEERING AND FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

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Abstract: In the collective imagination, the world of women is one of giving and relationships. This quality as donor, women are traditionally confined to the domestic sphere. This way of thinking was imported into the public sphere and they are now expected to act through volunteering. At retirement, the individual is faced with a hand full of time, and may, if desired, adjust his time by incorporating various activities, including volunteering and helping relatives.

The communication will aim to tackle the question of structuring the time of retired women, whose gift is one of their characteristics, both in terms of the public sphere with the volunteering as well as the private sphere with the family involvement. The time for retired women is likely to be organized around these two forms of engagement and new forms of interaction they prefer.

We ask ourselves the daily impact volunteering has on retirees, and how they articulate and reconcile that commitment with potential family involvement. By examining their life course and the organization of their time, we seek to answer these questions.

SOCIAL CAPITAL OF THE ELDERLY IN POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF POLISH ACTIVISTS IN CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: Engagement in various community organizations may expand social network of the elderly and contribute to reduction of their social isolation. The problem is of increasing importance in the face of demographic tendencies emerging in the western world.

Social networks may be examined in view of the support and care that they may provide for the elderly free of charge (where the elderly appear to be recipients). Application of the perspective of the social capital allows to notice that the elderly perceive themselves as members of partnership networks that transgress in their intentions (and sometimes in their consequences) particular interests of individuals and their nearest environment, and expectations that they have of religious movements, community groups and organizations concern mainly other cases.

Situation of the elderly in Poland differs from that of their peers in western countries: (i) Although they are equal in their level of education, their education activity is less intensive. Reasons for the situation do not pertain to legal regulations, but social norms – it is said that youth is the appropriate time for studies. (ii) The engagement in local communities of the elderly in Poland is typically rather low, they hardly enter the public space, save for healthcare related institutions (medical centers, hospitals). (iii) Problems of this group are rarely presented in media, and even if they appear, they are influenced by the old age negative stereotype. (iv) Their problems rarely become a focus for politicians.

Since religion and religious structures – related to the Church or religious denominations – are one of the enclaves of public space, where presence of the elderly seems – also to themselves – natural, I am going to analyze: (i) the process of the social capital emerging as a result of participation of the elderly in religious organizations; (ii) social consequences of that process (for the participants, local communities, the society).

THE ACTIVATING AND MARGINALIZING FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE THIRD AGE. THE POLISH CASE

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Abstract: Nowadays, the Universities of the Third Age (UTA) are one of the most popular forms of continuing social and intellectual activity in retirement. Currently, only in Poland there are

almost 110 UTAs, which constitute an important form of spending free time for a constantly growing group of seniors.

Without a doubt, the UTAs are specifically designed for the seniors' activation. They help the old people maintain intellectual activity and build interactional networks. Rarely is it noted that in a less visible way they may contribute to the marginalization of seniors. Examples of such marginalization may be: specific subjects of classes, which focuses almost only on the problems stereotypically linked with ageing, isolation of seniors from other age groups, lack of adaptation classes and the dysfunction of the lecture halls, so the services seem to be directed mostly to the healthy and efficient seniors, and therefore, may marginalize those who need activation the most (thus we have two different types of marginalization: within UTAs and between UTA students and society). Polish research literature on the UTA is still not impressive. However, existing titles are primarily analytical, enthusiastically referring to UTAs activities. Possible marginalizing actions in their work are completely ignored.

The aim of the paper is to defend the thesis that the UTA serve next to the activation also marginalizing functions. Key research questions focus not only on real activating potential of the UTAs, but also on the other side of such institutions, which is a special kind of marginalization of the elderly and whether the profit from their activities for seniors is higher than the potential costs. Answering these questions is particularly important in the context of an increasing number of elderly people in Polish society. Results of analysis will be compared with the activity of UTAs in other European countries.

Empirical material was gathered by the in-depth interviews with the UTA students and lecturers, participant observation and data analysis. Triangulation of research methods can contribute to the comprehensive analysis of this phenomenon.Description of the educational service market provided by the UTA will be made on the example of Krakow – the city in which there is the largest concentration of such institutions in Poland.

OLDER AGE AND LIFESTYLES IN SPAIN

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Abstract: Daily life is the succession of activities carried out regularly by the individual. The social and economic functioning of society and its development depend of the activities that people do in their normal life. As well, the study of habits can be use as a quality of life indicator. We use here the definition of lifestyle according to Dumazedier (1965), who states that a lifestyle is the personal form how everyone organises his daily life, in relation to his usual activities.

This paper focuses on lifestyles in old age and their relationship with socio-demographics and wellbeing variables. For the purpose of this paper, we analyze the Survey of Living Conditions in old age from Spain in 2006 (sample: 3,537 people, +65) and used multivariable statistics techniques: factorial and k-means clustering.

Data analysis results were categorised in six different lifestyles in old age in Spain; which were classed according to: (a) activity types (dynamic, sedentary, leisure time, support) (b) social network (frequency contacts), (c) wellbeing variables (emotions, satisfactions, values), (d) socio-demographical variables (sex, age, education, household type) and (e) health (perceived health status, dependency). Lifestyles coming out from the analysis were: 1. Dynamic-Engagement, 2. Social leisure-Engagement, 3. Support-Engagement, 4. Sedentary-Engagement, 5. Sedentary-Proximity Engagement, 6. Sedentary-Disengagement.

There are different lifestyles in old age; older people are very heterogeneous between them, countering the stereotypes about them in Spain (uniformity, passivity). The new generations of older people are active; they carry out a lot of things in their daily life and have internalized the "active aging" motto. We found that there is a tendency toward autonomy; which is a new value in spread. The new generations of older people are active, self-governing, and participate in society.

QUALITY OF LIFE, WELLBEING AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN SPAIN

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Abstract: Quality of Life (QoL) is a framework for research of great interest to get criteria to be used by policymakers for the maintenance and improvement of living conditions of the population. In this sense, leisure activities, particularly those made after retirement when individuals have more spare time, can be an important source of satisfaction and personal wellbeing (Lardies-Bosque, 2011).

The aim of this study is to identify and assess the influence of leisure, as one of the five most relevant QoL domains in old age (Fernandez-Mayoralas et al., 2011), on subjective well-being, in the context of other QoL domains such as health, family, economic resources and social network, and obtain a typology of people according to the leisure activities they perform, their health, their family and social contacts, their economic resources and their basic demographic and residential characteristics.

The data come from a nationally representative sample of 1,106 community-dwelling adults aged 60 years and over residents in Spain (CadeViMa-Spain, 2008) with no cognitive deficit according to Pfeiffer's Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (Pfeiffer, 1975). Representative variables on objective living conditions have been selected in each of the QoL domains: EQ-5D (health and functioning), frequency of contacts with family and friends (family and social network), level of income (economic resources), as well as socio-demographics (age, sex) and residential characteristics (accessibility to neighbourhood services). Leisure activities have been grouped into five groups: active leisure (physical), passive leisure, cultural leisure, social leisure, and travel and tourism. To measure the level of subjective wellbeing the Personal Wellbeing Index will be used (International Wellbeing Group, 2006). Bivariate and multivariate analysis will be run to get the aims (Regression and Cluster Analysis).

(*) Authorship on behalf of the Spanish Research Group on Quality of Life and Ageing: G.Fernandez-Mayoralas; F.Rojo-Perez; K.Ahmed-Mohamed; R.Lardies-Bosque; M.J. Forjaz; P.Martinez-Martin; M.E. Prieto-Flores; C.Rodriguez-Blazquez; B.Frades-Payo; A.Ayala-Garcia; C.Delgado-Sanz.

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DETERMINANTS OF HOME-OWNERSHIP AND THE VALUE OF HOUSING AMONG ELDERLY EUROPEANS

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Abstract: Home-ownership is of great importance for the wealth positions of households and therefore influences patterns of social inequalities. The aim of our article is (1) to uncover mechanisms related to socio-economic household characteristics which cause differences regarding the home-ownership rate across Europe as well as to (2) understand variations in the value of housing between and within European countries. The study emphasizes the existence of two steps of inequality regarding home-ownership. The first steps concerns the division of a country's population into owners and non-owners and the second step concerns differences in housing wealth within the population of owners. Analyses with data from the "Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe" (SHARE) reveal that the probability of home-ownership of the elderly strongly varies across European countries, but also within countries following socioeconomic, family, and migrant characteristics. Notable differences are also observable for the value of housing indicating the existence of social inequalities even within the group of home-owners. So far we could show that one can differentiate between four groups of countries. (1) In a first group (e.g. DE, NL) being a home-owner is strongly affected by socio-economic factors. Therefore becoming a home-owner seems to be difficult. But for the group of home-owners there are only slight differences in the value of housing. This means whereas the first step of inequality is rather high, the second step is pretty easy to manage. (2) In a second group (e.g. SE) it is just the other way round: Whereas becoming a home owner seems rather easy, the value of housing strongly differs between different population groups (e.g. income groups). So inequality in housing concentrates on differences in the value of housing. (3) In a third group of countries (e.g. CH) both steps are very hard to climb. And finally (4) there is a forth group (AT, CZ) where inequality is comparatively low both in the chance of being a home-owner as well as with regard to the housing value.

FRIEND OR FOR? AN AGE PERSPECTIVE ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING

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Abstract: Gender mainstreaming has been defined as a strategy which aims to bring about gender equality. The concept emphasizes that we must bear in mind the different consequences that legislation and action plans can have for women and men. Since the concept was first proposed in 1985, the vocabulary has been broadly adopted internationally. However, there are various levels of implementation and progress. In both the political and academic debates the differences are substantial, for example with respect to the formulation of goals and how other bases for inequality are addressed. In this paper, I discuss the strategy from an intersectional perspective by way of analysing how gender equality and age based equality interact. By referring to qualitative data I shed light on how different applications of gender mainstreaming can both maintain and challenge asymmetrical age relations. In so doing, theoretical tensions and research frameworks will be reconsidered.

INHERITANCES AND INEQUALITY: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON AN OLD SUBJECT

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Abstract: Recent research on intergenerational transfers shows that the transfer of financial resources from parents to children remains important throughout the life course, both as *inter vivos* transfers and as bequests. This influence is unequal, however; some children profit from transfers while others do not. Both common sense knowledge and a large body of literature argue in favor of a Matthew effect: These transfer favor children who are better off and, hence, increase inequality. It has also been argued that find that inter vivos transfers tend to go to the more needy children of a family and, in consequence, reduce inequality. But as inheritances are usually divided equally between all children, the societal picture seems to be clear: Those who already have resources are more likely to receive a bequest, and they are more likely to receive larger amounts of wealth.

New empirical findings based on a longitudinal analysis of the German Socio-economic Panel allow for a more detailed account. It will be shown that the three possible interpretations a) inheritances increase social inequality, b) inheritances reduce social inequality, and c) social inequality is widely unaffected by inheritances, are valid at the same time. These findings contradict both common sense knowledge and a large body of scientific literature. It will be argued that the main reasons for these contractions are imprecise definitions of inequality (absolute values vs. relative distributions) and imprecise determination of the target population (cohorts of children vs. cross-sectional samples) in both cases.

While large transfers and bequests show a clear Matthew effect by going disproportionately to children who are already better off, they seem to be be particularly valuable for the less well off for whom they form a larger share of current income and wealth, and may help them not only to make ends meet but even to accumulate some small wealth. Large transfers and bequests are a way of extending parental status transmission to children well into the latter's old age, and thus contribute to preserving status inequality from the parents' to the children's generation. But this does not mean that they increase overall relative wealth inequality; under the conditions of distribution and taxation valid in Germany, for example, they tend to make the societal wealth distribution somewhat less unequal.

SITUATION OF OLDER GENERATIONS BASED ON EU-SILC IN SELECTED CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: This paper offers a unique overview and joint comparison of some countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE): Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia by presenting the socio-economic situation of older generations using the EU-SILC 2007 and 2008 data. Information about the older generation could be presented using i.e. SHARE but only from the age of 50+, and we would like also to compare some of these results with younger generations (not only below 65 but also below 50 years old).

Recent SHARE data is also a good source of analysis of the population 50+ but again there is a limited source of comparison for all countries in the CEE as in Wave 2nd (2006) only the Czech Republic and Poland were included.

Therefore the aim of preparing this paper is to check if the EU-SILC surveys could be used in an analysis of the situation of older persons and the consequences of population ageing. Currently, there are a lot of indicators by gender and by age (including different ages) available via EUROSTAT's web page. However, not all of them are interesting from the comprehensive and more in-depth analysis of the socio-economics of ageing. So having the possibility to use individual data from EU-SILC 2007 and 2008, there were more analysis (including multivariate data analysis, analysis of similarities and differences between countries) performed.

We focus on the overall economic situation and living conditions of older persons. We are not only focused on income, poverty or living conditions, but rather on cross topics to show the results for the group of interest (with a comparison to the younger one) according to two approaches: 1) first, the presentation of the situation of a household with an older member (using the household interview), and 2) second, the situation of older persons (using personal interviews).

In this respect, the whole analysis is crucial to assess the quality and usefulness of the EU-SILC in presentation the situation of older generation of Central and Eastern European countries. We present the comprehensive analysis of the situation of an ageing population with stress not only on just the presentation of some results, but mainly focusing on the missing gaps in data/information by offering an analysis of those gaps with recommendations for data collection systems to facilitate future international comparisons.

AGING IN SWITZERLAND: PROGRESS AND INEQUALITIES

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Abstract: In this communication, we present *" Vivre / Leben / Vivere "* (VLV) a large interdisciplinary survey addressing the life and health conditions of individuals aged 65 and above living in Switzerland. This survey is the third wave of a study initiated in 1979, replicated in 1994/5, and run in the canton of Geneva and in the Central Valais, two French-speaking areas. In 2011, VLV extends the original design to the German and Italian-speaking areas of Switzerland. As a whole, the survey targets a representative sample of 4'200 individuals, stratified by age and sex. Quantitative data are collected by means of one questionnaire and one interview addressing multiple spheres of the individuals' life, including social relations, participation and values, as well as physical and psychological health, all considered as interacting resources available to the individuals to manage and deal with life constraints. A life calendar is also used to grasp major past life events, and provide hints of life course trajectories. The objectives of VLV are twofold: first it aims at providing an updated view of life and health conditions of the population aged 65 and above in Switzerland, with a major concern in addressing diversity and inequalities. Second, VLV aims at comparing these actual conditions to those reported in 1979 and 1994/5, hence proving means to address the sustainability of the positive trends reported previously. In the face of the fast changing times and growing demography of the aged population, VLV is a rare opportunity in Europe to acquire exhaustive and cardinal knowledge on the heterogeneity of the life conditions of the aged and their changes over the past 30 years.

"I'M TOO OLD TO WORK BUT TOO YOUNG TO RETIRE": INVOLUNTARY JOB LOSS IN MIDDLE AGE MEN

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Abstract: To the working classes in occidental societies paid work traditionally guarantees the fulfilment of basic needs, is central to identity and enables a sense of control. In fact unemployment not only can deprive from material goods but also cause depressive feelings, anxiety and low self-esteem (1, 2). For older breadwinners economically dependent on paid work, involuntary job loss may represent an early labor market exclusion(3). Bering that in mind, how can middle age men responses to involuntary job loss be understood?

This study intends to shed some light on this overlooked topic as it approaches the impacts of involuntary job loss on older and less qualified actives in terms of wellbeing and self (re)definition.

Life histories were collected through semi-structured interviews on 10 unemployed blue-collar Portuguese men over 55 years old. The interviewees had been made redundant less than a year ago.

Results show that unemployment impacts on wellbeing and self are less negative when i) there is absence of significant financial engagements (as mortgages); ii) the event is perceived as empowering as it releases from work; iii) "retired" or "pre-retired" and not "unemployed" status is interiorized; iv) individuals are less resistant to see themselves as "old".

Labour market status is deeply intertwined with different stages in the life cycle and for these interviewees ageing "naturally" implies the disengagement from adulthood roles such as work. However as an early exclusion from the labour market, unemployment is perceived as treason to a social pact of work availability and a "normal" life-course. Some of the negative effects of unemployment on wellbeing can be diverted when an aged identity is incarnated and this event is incorporated as part of the ageing "natural" process.

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DETERMINANTS OF OLDER WORKERS' EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT TRANSITIONS: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON

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Abstract: Throughout most of the last three to four decades decades, labour force participation rates of older workers in the EU-27 had fallen continuously. Only in most recent years, employment rates of senior workers indeed have started to rise again.

However, the employment participation of older workers is still significantly lower than that of mid-career employees, they are disproportionately affected by – often long-term unemployment, and – as survey data show – they often perceive their exit from the labour market as a 'displacement' from work rather than as an individual choice to retire. These trends indicate, that employment integration of senior workers thus continues to be insufficient.

In order to sustainably improve the employment situation of older workers, an appropriate understanding of their employment respectively retirement transitions is required. Based on evidence from recent survey data (ISPP, SHARE), my paper will analyse the employment-retirement transitions of older workers and their perception of voluntariness from a cross-national angle. It will disentangle in how far retirement transitions are considered as 'free choices' or as 'forced exits', and in how far this perception differs between labour market groups. By systematically connecting individual retirement transitions and perceptions with nation-specific institutional backgrounds (such as pension systems, labour market policies or employment protection systems), the paper additionally seeks to identify the socio-political conditions under which the employment of older workers may be sustainably raised.

GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT IN RETIREMENT: WAY OUT OF OLD-AGE POVERTY OR CONTINUATION OF EMPLOYMENT BIOGRAPHY?

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Abstract: The withdrawal from employment can be seen as a synonym for standing on the threshold of a new stage. Going into retirement is associated with a loss of resources such as income, social networks and the role identity. In modern societies, the problem for old-age pensioners results out of the income change and hence affects their financial situation. In the case of Germany the statutory pension insurance makes mostly the bigger part of the income of individual household and therefore determines the financial life situation in older age. Especially individuals with short periods of contributions payments or with low earned income are in danger to draw a statutory pension which is not enough to make a living. The lower retirement benefits may cause, that retired individuals pursue a profession to enhance their income and therefore avoid old-age poverty. We analyse the employment propensity of retired individuals. The focus is to find characteristics which influence the probability of being employed during the term of drawing a statutory pension. To answer our questions we used German administrative labour market data and combined them with administrative data of the German Pension Insurance. Hence we had information concerning the biography of 30.000 retired individuals.

The results show that about 20% of the observed individuals do have a job whilst drawing statutory pension payments. If the rising employment propensity of retired individuals could be seen as an indicator of increasing old-age poverty it has to be a specific group of retired individuals who are employed furthermore such as less qualified with low income profiles or incomplete and shorter employment biographies. Because this is mostly the case when a migration background exists, we took account for this in all our analyses.

If the rinsing employment propensity of retired individuals is not directly linked to old-age poverty one can assume that it is not this specific group that is employed. The problems they had to face on the labour market in younger age are assigned to the stage of retirement as well. Hence, it is not the low-qualified pensioner, who is in danger of poverty, who is employed but the high-qualified pensioner who proceeds the previous employment life despite being retired.

Our study results support the second mentioned scenery, which we would like to present and discuss in detail.

RETIREMENT TIMING IN EUROPE. DOES SECTOR MAKES A DIFFERENCE? EXPERIENCES FROM SHARE

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Abstract: Although the average retirement age in Europe has been increasing, the Lisbon target of an employment rate of 50% among older workers (55-64 year) still has not been reached (Barr & Diamond, 2006; Eurostat, 2010). An often mentioned solution is to increase the retirement age (Meijer et al., 2008), which stresses the importance of understanding the factors that influence the timing of retirement (Fischer & Sousa-Poza, 2006). In the literature, determinants are identified at the personal, household and institutional level (Beehr, et al., 2000; Fischer & Sousa-Poza, 2006; Wong & Earl, 2009). In our research, we focus on the individual level on the influence of sector in which older workers (50+) are employed. In 11 European countries we study the effect of sector on the timing of retirement. This is rather innovative, since previous research is unclear about its effect. Heyma (2001) found for the Netherlands that workers in the industrial and construction sector have the highest hazard on retirement, while Dorn and Sousa-Poza (2004) discovered a very low hazard in construction and manufacturing. Furthermore, Heyma (2004) didn't find different retirement hazards for employees working in either the private or the public sector. Dorn and Sousa-Poza (2004) and Fisher and Sousa-Poza (2006) on the contrary, found that the public sector has got a larger probability of early retirement than other economic sectors. The effect of sector (NACE) on the retirement timing of older workers will be tested with the use of event history analysis. We control for occupation (ISCO-88) within the sector, for socio-demographic variables

(gender, age, educational level), other personal characteristics (marital status, health, household income) and work characteristics (job satisfaction, firm size, quality of labour, contracted work hours, contract duration). In order to process the model with longitudinal techniques, we use longitudinal micro data of the first and second wave of SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe). Furthermore, we apply GEE methods to model the clustering in countries to become a reliable estimate of the parameters. Considering the literature and our descriptive data, we expect high retirement hazards for employees working in manufacturing and construction. Further, we expect for employees in the private sector a higher probability of early retirement than in the public sector.

SHOULD WE BE CONCERNED ABOUT AGE DISCRIMINATION? EMPLOYERS AND OLDER WORKERS IN CONTEMPORARY JOB MARKET IN POLAND

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Abstract: The problem of age discrimination has been widely discussed in research and theoretical analysis by many scholars in Europe. The results of different studies show two distinctive trends. First of all age discrimination is perceived by large public opinion (from approximately 50 to 70%[1]) as a very important social problem. On other hand, asked about experiences with age discrimination, only about few (5-18 %) percent of adult respondents admit they faced this problem in their real lives. What is then the extent of the phenomenon of age discrimination? How is it to be measured in order to most accurately reflect the social reality?

The paper aims to present the results of empirical studies, both qualitative and quantitative, describing the issue of discrimination on grounds of age in employment in Poland. The results sustain the dichotomous character of age discrimination – the perception of high social gravity of the problem and the relatively small extent of experienced direct discrimination by the older workers. On the other hand, the qualitative analysis of the attitudes of the employers towards older employees and job seekers presents quite widely spread indirect discrimination in form of negative image of the potential of older workers influencing the hiring decisions with little or no experience with this age group of employees.

The paper shows thus the trends in hiring and maintaining older workers in the labor market in Poland and the possible threats concerning the stability of the employment in Poland.

[1] Eurobarometer 2007, 2009, Discrimination in Europe; European Social Survey 2008 (own analysis).

ECONOMIC SITUATION AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS OF OLDER PEOPLE IN TANZANIA

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Abstract: In the traditional arrangements for social security in old age the younger generation in Tanzania used to provide for the older one (Bossert 1987). It is assumed that due to certain social developments this might change into a direction where younger generations could be unable or unwilling to provide support for the older generation anymore (Kaseke 1996 & 1997, Apt 2002, Mchomvu/Tungaraza/Maghimbi 2002). This suggests that the intergenerational relationships might not work properly as an informal old age security anymore and that the quality of life of old people in Tanzania will decline, because a well working formal social old age security does not exist for Tanzania. If this is the case, it would be crucial to know about the needs and capacities of older people in order to find appropriate solutions for assuring a certain quality of life.

The paper aims firstly at examining if it is true, that the quality of life of older Tanzanians is characterized by specific deficits. The measurement chosen for this analysis are the living conditions reflected in the economic situation of old people in Tanzania.

In a second step the roles which intergenerational relationships play in securing old peoples quality of life will be looked at. By doing so, it is not only important to know, what role the support by others plays in the everyday life of old people. It is also relevant if they themselves provide support to others. This examination of the connection between economic resources of older Tanzanians in the meaning of personal capability to provide support or to reciprocate in case of receipt of informal help might give implications for evaluating the quality of intergenerational relationships and their prospects of helping to make ageing secure.

Empirical findings from the Study on Global AGEing and Adult Health (SAGE), developed by the WHO Multi-Country Studies unit, will be used in the paper to provide first answers to those questions by looking in detail at the income of older Tanzanians, their expenditure for every day life and social support with the focus on private monetary transfer relations. Based on the empirical findings, the quality of life and the status of intergenerational relationships as well as possible implications for social policy will be discussed.

GRANDPARENTHOOD: A UNIVERSAL ASPIRATION FOR LATER LIFE? ON THE SUBJECTIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE GRANDPARENT ROLE IN GERMANY

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Abstract: In the light of changing opportunity structures for the transition to and the experience of grandparenthood, we address older people's attitude towards the grandparent role. We test the overall hypothesis of the social structural universality of the importance of grandparenthood. This implies that the grandparent role is a general aspiration for later life and hence independent of an individual's position in the social structure. It is, however, assumed that the importance of grandparenthood is closely linked to and varied across different living situations, family settings, and value orientations towards life in general.

Analyses are based on data of the German Ageing Survey, a nationally representative cross-sectional and longitudinal study of individuals aged 40 years and older. Data collected in 2008 provide information on the subjective importance of (prospective) grandparenthood as reported by grandparents and non-grandparents.

Regression analyses show that the subjective importance of (future) grandparenthood does not in fact vary by social class. Instead, we find relationship quality with grandchildren to be most influential and positively related to the perceived importance of the

grandparent role. The same holds true for the non-grandparents and relationships with children. Conservative and familistic value orientations promote the importance of a future transition to grandparenthood only. Union dissolution is in any event associated with lower levels of grandparenthood importance. Consequently, grandparenthood must be understood as a universal aspiration for later life that is independent of social structure and therefore an independent aspect of quality of life in old age. Given the changing chances and opportunities to experience the grandparent role, grandparenthood evolves into an indicator for inequality in later life.

INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS AND POLICIES IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: Our report discusses findings from the survey of 492 older citizens (women 55 and over and men 60 and over as it is the pensionable age in Russia and a person "officially" acquires the status of an "older person") in 5 Russian cities different in size, regional and ethnic specifics, and level of involvement of older adults.

Intergenerational relations in Russia are quite different from those in Europe. Clearly, in most families the connection between generations is quite strong.

Unlike in Europe or North America many families live in two or some in three or four generations' households. On average 36% of the survey participants reported that they live with their children. A significant number of older persons live with their grandchildren (17%). Quite surprisingly more participants in bigger cities (up to 49%) live with their children and grandchildren than in smaller cities (23-38%). This may be explained by the fact that it is much easier and cheaper for a young couple to move in a new flat or house than in a big city.

Also it is common that the older generations help the younger ones financially till quite late (up to the age of 30 of the offsprings or even later). And in most cases children support the elderly parents financially and assume the role of caregivers if needed, not trusting this to institutions. About 12% of the survey participants reported that their children support them financially. More older persons in the most financially depressed region and in the most prosperous region reported receiving financial support from children and other relatives.

On the other hand, with the economy transitions and political changes, often people view other generations outside of their households as very different and sometimes even evil. What clearly is missing here are intentional policies and opportunities for intergenerational interactions implemented by governmental or non-governmental organizations. Only 24% of survey participants reported that participation of older persons is planned in most family-oriented events. 33% reported that schools and educational institutions involve older persons in their events for school children. About half of participants admit that events for older adults are usually organized within the community (in community centers, schools, libraries, etc). However, all the numbers vary greatly (in some cases by 40%) depending on the city.

SOCIAL RELATIONS (NETWORKS) IN AGING SOCIETIES: GERMANY, ROMANIA AND TURKEY

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Abstract: Social relations (networks) have been considered as an important aspect for the adaptation, integration, adjustment, social capital, social support and subjective well-being of older people since 1980s. Every country has different structure of social relations as well as different story of aging process. The aims of this article are to describe and to compare the structure of social relations of older people from Germany, Romania and Turkey. These countries were selected by the status in the European Union which means that Germany is as old member, Romania as new member and Turkey as candidate country of EU. They will be analyzed by using data provided by European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) 2007. In additionally, the concept of social relations includes directly or indirectly contact with family, friends, relatives; social support; marital status; having children and attending a meeting of social groups or religious service. In short, we aims to figure out the question that how social relations (networks) operate during aging by countries. Analysis has indicated that the majority of older people (65+) in Germany live with her/his spouse/partner (% 60.3) while the ratio of those in Romania and Turkey is relatively lower (respectively % 32 and % 43). On the other hand, the single older people usually live with children except those in Germany (%1.8). Another finding is that half of older people in Romania have no children while this ratio is so low in Germany and Turkey (respectively % 13.7 and % 9.1). When we consider the social support, the most important supporter for elderly in all country is family.

INTRA-FAMILIAL SOLIDARITY OF ADULT GENERATIONS. SOME ROMANIAN EXCHANGE MODELS

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Abstract: International literature has a long standing tradition in describing patterns of kin support, especially the different ways of exchanges between parents and their adult children. Despite much of the research has focused on patterns of discrete types of support, the tendency is to ignore the linkages between different domains. In the same time, the majority of these approaches are directed towards investigating the role of several variables in determining intra-familial exchange and the existence of inter-cultural similarities, while less is known about the ways in which those involved in such linkages see themselves and the linkages they are involved into. This latter, 'from inside' perspective can add important nuance to the study of intra-generational exchanges and my study follows this approach.

In Eastern European areas the nature of kin support in adulthood and its determinants remain almost unknown at the level of explanations given by subjects themselves. In my study, the nature of giving and receiving support between generations in some Romanian rural and urban families is examined in te light of these issues. I engage in the study of four groups of intergenerational exchange which emerged as a result of factorial analsis, on a representative

sample of 180 respondents aged 20 and older (adult parents and their parents), from two urban areas and two rural areas. Systematic differences in intergenerational giving and receiving have been observed by age, gender, family structure, socioeconomic status and proximity to kin. One important theoretical view is focused on altruism as one of the factors which lead to parental transfers to children. An alternative perspective suggests that assistance is given to motivate reciprocal exchange over the life course. In investigated areas, our results suggests that the pattern of inter vivos transfer behavior is more consistent with the exchange model than with the altruistical model.

DISJOINTED STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS AND KEEPING WARM FOR THE ELDERLY IN WINTER

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Abstract: This article presents independent research commissioned by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) under its Research for Patient Benefit (RfPB) Programme (Grant Reference Number PB-PG-0408-16041). The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health.

Using Sociological Structural Functionalism Theory (SSFT), this paper will discuss how disjointed systems create challenges for older people in keeping warm at home in winter. The selected findings are based on a mixed method qualitative study that was conducted in Rotherham, an area in South Yorkshire Coalfields in the North of England. In Rotherham fuel poverty and excess winter deaths are amongst the highest in the country (KWILLT original proposal 2009: p2). Findings from this study shows that financial constraints, the nature and type of social connectedness, technology and type of housing are significant barriers to older people. Other challenges are a number of social and cultural behavioural mediators such as age, mindset, and fear and trust (*see also* Boardman 2010; BERR 2008 Maheswaran et al. 2004; Hajat & Haines 2002). While most of these findings seem to concur with the previous closely related studies, the current study provides insight into how disjointed systems that are not integrated and interconnected amplify other barriers. Available information concerning heating and help such as benefits, affordable warmth initiatives are difficult to find and access as systems are disjointed. People struggling with the daily challenges of age are likely to remain cold in winter whilst they remain baffled by fragmented systems. This paper provides insight to inform health and social care providers as well as those developing and implementing policy. Implications of concern related to current policy are considered. The paper reflects on the sociological theory of structural functionalism, on how the components of society work and how failure in one feature affects the whole society. The paper fits in the theme of Sociology of Ageing and Technology (SAT).

EDUCATIONAL DYNAMICS IN MORTALITY COMPRESSION IN SWITZERLAND, 1990-2000

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Abstract: Fries (1980) argued that although chronic diseases and senescence are progressively postponed to higher ages, improvements in life expectancy get harder to achieve the closer it reaches a much debated biological limit. People stay longer in good health but ultimately succumb at about the same age. If this trend in mortality compression around the population's mean age at death, as well as the implied rectangularisation of the survival curve, has been confirmed for Switzerland until the early 1990s, life durations kept on lengthening while mortality compression stagnated later on (Cheung et al. 2009). Period trends in mortality compression of the aggregate population may result from different effects: divergent trends in period mortality of educational groups, cohort effects due to the historical spread of education, and differential cohort mortality during the 1990s. If the first effect would point to inequalities in health improvements, the latter two would indicate the impact of a compositional change of survivors. We question to what extent the constant level of mortality compression between 1990-04 and 2000-04 resulted from unequal improvements in health or if it concerned all Swiss inhabitants irrespective of their socioeconomic status.

Our analysis relies on the Swiss National Cohort database – a follow-up study developed through probabilistic record linkages of the census-enumerated population (in 1990 and 2000) and its successive deaths (1990-2005). Given our emphasis on cohorts, we focus on the Swiss-born elderly population in 1990 who either survived until 2004 or died in the intercensal period. Multivariate analysis of cohort mortality between both censuses highlights the primary role of education in shaping cohort selection. Decennial trends in longevity and mortality compression of educational groups are thus described using life-table indicators. We then confront the trend in mortality compression of the total population with three scenarios, assuming respectively: a) no educational differences in period mortality trends between 1990 and 2000, b) equal distributions of education across age groups at both census dates and c) no educational differentials in cohort selection. The aim is to assess whether the recent plateau of mortality compression in Switzerland resulted from differentiated health improvements or from compositional effects.

THE OUTCOMES OF PARTICIPATORY METHODS AMONG ELDERY RESIDENTS: ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS IN DEVELOPING COHERENT ALCOHOL PRACTICES – DRUG RULES IN SERVICE HOUSING PROJECT 2009-2011

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Abstract: Background: Drinking habits and alcohol use of older adults have been studied and discussed in public debate during the last ten years. The theme has been present, for example, in the EU Vintage project and during the Swedish EU Presidency in 2010. In Finland, national and local development projects were carried out to investigate the needs of older adults with their drinking problems.

Objectives: This paper is based on the findings in the project ”Drug rules in service housing”. The idea was to include both the staff and

residents to develop joint and coherent practices of dealing with alcohol issues in the service housing environment. Action research was undertaken as an inquiry method with a strong emphasis on participatory methods. Some examples of these approaches included interviews, information sessions with discussions, brochures, coffee parties, small talk and frequenting, voting for and against sessions, reading news on alcohol and elderly sessions. The aims of the participatory methods were to increase interaction between the residents, staff and project workers.

The aim of the participatory methods was to activate and encourage the residents to express their thoughts on alcohol issues in later life. Those who took part in various meetings and interviews gave valuable insight into alcohol and ageing topics that could be utilized in developing the joint and coherent practices for the whole community. However, the whole process of participation was very demanding with many ups and downs.

Aim: The aim of this paper is to present the participatory methods and their outcomes. During the process we found out that speaking about alcohol and ageing can be complex and sometimes even impossible. In the beginning some fear of stigmatisation emerged among the residents. Despite some obstacles and resistance, the project was able to produce new knowledge about attitudes to alcohol use and ways to approach and confront various user groups. Many residents have been interested in hearing the research results and giving feedback to the project workers.

WHERE DO PEOPLE DIE IN EUROPE? ON THE QUESTION OF DYING IN INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: There is a great discrepancy in society between the number of people that prefer to die within their home and the number of cases where this wish actually becomes reality. The most frequent place of dying in Western societies is not the home but an institution, such as a hospital or nursing home. There is general agreement that the process of dying and the people involved therein have shifted from the personal privacy of the home to the professional enclaves of hospitals and nursing homes in the past sixty years. The terms *institutionalization* or *hospitalization* stand for a process of banishing death and dying from everyday life. The hospital as a place of dying has been the target of much controversy. But what is the actual distribution of places of dying? Can we identify social patterns of dying related to the various places of dying? The presentation provides a theoretical and empirical overview of place of dying as a social phenomenon. Contemporary discourse on the institutionalization of dying is subjected to critical scrutiny in light of the state of the art of research. The investigation is based on European studies that provide data on the frequency of people dying in hospitals, retirement or nursing homes, hospices, or at home. In addition, other factors determining places of dying, such as medical, structural, socio-demographic, and individual factors, will be summarized. Such an analysis raises interesting questions concerning the influence of social inequality on dying.

A COUPLE'S RETIREMENT DECISIONS IN THE FAMILY CONTEXT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Abstract: This study investigates the retirement decisions of married couples in Germany between 1984 and 2009 using the German Social-Economic Panel data (GSOEP). We perform separate estimations for husbands and wives under taking into account their spouses' retirement behaviors in order to assess whether the effects are symmetric. We show that the husbands and wives have more propensities to retire if their spouses were retired. The effects of educational level, occupational characteristics such as self-employed, health indicators, satisfaction with leisure time and age on husbands' and wives' retirement are also symmetric. In particular, husbands and wives who have higher education are more likely to exit the labor market earlier than those who have lower education. Satisfaction with leisure time has a positive effect on the propensity of husbands and wives to retire. For those who are self-employed, they are more likely to delay their retirement. Being to be good or very good health induces both husbands and wives to postpone their retirement while being to be bad or very bad health leads them to retire early. The variable cumulative duration of employment over the life which is aimed to measure early stages in the employment career has a significantly positive effect on the husbands' and wives' retirement. The dummy variable for the legal reforms coming into effect at the beginning of 2001 has a negative impact on the retirement of the husbands and wives. The family context does matter in the married couples' retirement decisions but this paper indicates the gender asymmetry in response to the family characteristics including owner of the house, total household income, number of persons in the family, and size of the house. Only does the presence of a person in need of care postpone both husbands' and wives' retirement but it is still not significant for the wives. In addition, considering dual retirement we perform a separate analysis in which both spouses were employed at the age of fifty since the market roles over life course are highly gendered in West Germany.

DOES WORKING HOURS REDUCTION IN A MOVE TO FULL RETIREMENT WORKS? AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LATE CAREER WORKING HOURS REDUCTION SYSTEM IN BELGIUM

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Abstract: Flexible working time arrangements at the end of the working career are put forward by the European Union as a magical formula to enhance the labour market participation of people aged 50 and over. By guaranteeing a more optimal balance between "work" and "life", people in a later career stage ought to be able to combine *family responsibilities*, *leisure activities*, *social contacts* and *financial sustainability*. In this paper, we try to answer the question whether people reducing their working hours in a move to full retirement will retire later compared to their counterparts who stayed full-time employed. We ask ourselves how this effect differs according to socio-demographic and job-related control variables? We will answer this question with an event history analysis on the SHARELIFE-data. In the analysis, 2983 Belgian respondents are included. In 2009, 1230 of them were retired. We study their trajectories from work into retirement from the age of 50 on. In the first stage, we determine how much people made a transition from full-time to part-time work in a move to full retirement and situate

them in the set of all trajectories from work into retirement. In the second stage, we test whether people who made the transition from full-time to part-time employment, controlled for socio-demographic – and job-related background variables, retire later. In the third stage, the aim is to test interaction-effects to see whether the effect of part-time employment on the effective retirement age differ according to different socio-demographic- and job-related background variables.

HOUSEHOLD DETERMINANTS INFLUENCING THE JOINT RETIREMENT DECISION OF OLDER COUPLES

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Abstract: Although the retirement decisions of older workers (especially men) have been widely studied, most studies still treat retirement as an individual phenomenon while little attention has been paid to the retirement behaviour of older (married) couples (Henkens, 1999; Hurd, 1990; Jiminez-Martin, Labeaga, & Martinez Granado, 1999). However, a growing literature recognizes that retirement decisions are made within the context of the family (Pienta & Hayward, 2002; Szinovacz & Deviney, 2000; van Solinge & Henkens, 2005).

This paper focuses on the joint retirement hypothesis, which states that husbands and wives tend to retire at the same time (Hurd, 1990). Research has shown that couples often coordinate their retirement decision based on a variety of reasons as many workers withdraw from the labor force at about the same time as their partner (Johnson & Favreault, 2001).

In the analyses, couples aged 50 to 70 years old were selected and a distinction was made between single- and dual earner families. Spousal characteristics influencing the joint retirement decision are age, education, health, finances, activity status and taking care of dependents. Data were drawn from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) which presents longitudinal data for fifteen West-European countries running from 1994 to 2001. Because of the household level, repeated events are analysed using multilevel event history (Steele, 2008). A random effects logit model, also known as a (shared) frailty model is used to measure the influence of household determinants on the self-defined or self-reported retirement of (older) couples (Wienke, 2003).

Based on previous research from the authors, we concluded that the family context in which labour supply decisions are made is critical to understanding the retirement process (Johnson & Favreault, 2001). Characteristics of the spouse and household determinants are expected to be important predictors of the joint retirement decision of older couples in Europe (Pienta & Hayward, 2002).

LES FINS DE CARRIERE DES FEMMES ET DES HOMMES CONNAISSENT-ELLES LES MEMES TURBULENCES ?

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Abstract: La communication porte sur les processus de recomposition des inégalités de sexe chez les seniors en emploi. Elle s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une recherche au sein du Programme national de recherche (PNR60) sur l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes en Suisse et propose d'appréhender de manière novatrice, sous l'angle du genre, la question du maintien en emploi et de la transition vers la retraite des salarié·e·s âgé·e·s de 50 ans et plus. Les inégalités entre les sexes en deuxième moitié de carrière constituent un angle mort de la recherche. Les modèles de trajectoire professionnelle qui se dégagent des indicateurs statistiques considérés sont aveugles au genre. Or, en Suisse, la participation des femmes et des hommes au marché du travail diffère fortement selon la classe d'âge. Les parcours professionnels féminins ne sont pas structurés uniquement par le travail salarié. Entre 25 et 40 ans, les maternités et les soins aux enfants en bas âge viennent contrecarrer les logiques propres à la sphère professionnelle. Toutefois, l'état des connaissances sur la conciliation travail-famille ne nous permet pas de savoir si l'injonction à la « conciliation » demeure aussi forte en deuxième moitié de carrière. Par ailleurs, à l'heure où la question des seniors en emploi représente un enjeu social majeur pour les décideurs politiques en Europe, il paraît opportun d'interroger les mécanismes de différenciation sexuée des trajectoires et de mettre en évidence les logiques structurelles, institutionnelles et individuelles qui facilitent ou entravent les parcours professionnels féminins pendant la seconde partie de la vie active.

En croisant des données statistiques relatives à la participation au marché du travail et au régime de protection sociale, nous retracerons les grandes tendances de l'emploi des seniors en Suisse. A l'avant-garde des objectifs préconisés pour l'Europe, le cas suisse s'avère exemplaire dans la mesure où le taux d'activité des 50 ans et plus est particulièrement élevé (76,7% contre 59% dans l'UE) et que la part des femmes dans cette catégorie progresse de manière constante. Plus généralement, en resituant la Suisse dans une perspective internationale, nous nous proposons de questionner la pertinence analytique des modèles de trajectoires de fin de carrière (transition entre activité et retraite, fragilisation de la seconde partie de carrière) récurrents dans la littérature.

THE DOMESTIC CONTEXT FOR RETIREMENT: CHALLENGING MODELS OF INDIVIDUAL CHOICE OF THE TIMING AND MANNER OF RETIREMENT

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Abstract: Against a global backdrop of population and workforce ageing, successive UK governments have encouraged people to work for longer and delay retirement. Debates about how to encourage people to extend their working lives focus mainly on factors affecting individuals' decisions when and how to retire, with little recognition that such decisions are often taken within multi-faceted domestic or family contexts. In addition, there has been scant attention to gender roles within these contexts. Drawing upon previous research, mainly in the US, we argue that fuller understanding of retirement can be achieved by taking into account the ways in which individuals' expectations and behaviours reflect a complicated, dynamic set of interactions between domestic environments and gender roles, often established over a long time period, as well as more temporally proximate factors such as health shocks or unexpected redundancy. On the basis of a qualitative empirical study undertaken in three UK locations we present a number of contrasting case studies of couples following different retirement patterns. These show how established gendered divisions of labour within a household can persist and colour retirement transitions, whilst in other cases temporally immediate

'shocks' such a unexpected health events may disrupt the household's established ways of distributing paid and unpaid labour amongst its members. Our analysis leads us to conclude that policy aimed at encouraging people to delay retirement needs to move away from the individual adult worker model implicit in much policy discussion and begin to frame retirement decision making more soundly in its social context, typically the domestic setting and gender relations in which the individual is situated.

ARE MARRIED PARENTS MORE SATISFIED WITH THEIR LIFES AND PARTNERSHIP THAN OTHER MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER PEOPLE? ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN THE SECOND HALF OF LIFE IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Due to changes of partnership and parenthood histories, the variety of living arrangements is increasing. In Germany - as well as in other western countries - less people reach middle and old age being married and having children. Will this affect their well-being in later phases of life?

Research literature shows mixed evidence on the effects of marital status, union type and parenthood on subjective well-being. While earlier research mainly showed evidence for a general marriage benefit compared to those without a partner and cohabitating couples, more recent research found little difference between marriage and cohabitation in countries where cohabitation is more widespread and socially accepted. There are also ambiguous results on the effects ofchildlessness and different forms of parenthood on subjective well-being. Additionally, research often lacks the analysisis ofthe interrelated effects of marital status, union type and parenthood on wellbeing.

This presentation addresses this issue using data of the German Ageing Survey 2008, a representative sample of 40- to 85year old men and women (n=4018). Using covariance analyses, it examines the relationship between different living arrangements (marital status, union type, parenthood) and life satisfaction as well as union quality and perceived stability, controlling for other sociodemographic variables.

Results show a generally higher life satisfaction of those living with a partner. Cohabiting couples are as satisfied as married couples, with one exception: the divorced are less satisfied with their life even if they again live in a partnership. Cohabitors judge their relationship to the same degree as being well as married couples do, despite a lower perceived stability. The existence of children does not per se enhance life satisfaction. Having children coincides with higher life satisfaction only for married and cohabiting parents, whereassingle parents feature lower life satisfaction.

Rising numbers of partnerless people who never could establish a union or who got separated or divorced could become more relevant to the levels of well-being in middle and old age than the increase in childlessness.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN OLDER PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN 14 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Recent research has shown a considerable extent of solidarity between family generations. However, so far the investigation of intergenerational conflicts has been neglected. This is all the more surprising given that mass media often report on – allegedly – substantial conflicts between generations from youth to old age. From this perspective, daily conflicts are a regular feature of the relations between adult children and elderly parents and conflicts are seen as an indicator of a crisis of the family and a dissolution of family bonds. Furthermore, it is argued that permanent unsolvable conflicts would prevent generations from helping and taking care of each other which, consequently, may lead to isolation and deprivation in old age.

Within this framework a number of important research questions arise: To what extent are intergenerational relations between older parents and their adult children characterised by conflicts? What are the reasons for and the consequences of intergenerational conflicts? What is the relation between conflict and solidarity on the one hand and family conflict and societal contexts on the other?

The presentation will address these questions. First of all and from a theoretical perspective, conflict and solidarity will not be treated as opposites. Second, conflicts between generations will be compared with conflicts with other people, such as partners, friends and other relatives. Additionally, it will be investigated whether older people rather report on conflicts they have with their children than with their parents. Third, reasons and consequences of conflicts will be explored, for example, in regard to intergenerational contact, income, transfers of time and money, age, health, marital status, gender and migration. Fourth, connections between intergenerational conflicts within families and welfare state contexts will be examined, such as whether family conflicts depend on the extent of public support and whether strong welfare states lead to less family conflict.

The empirical investigations are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, focusing on 14 European countries, namely Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

ELDERLY CARE: DISPUTES AND CONFLICTS BETWEEN DEPENDENT PARENTS AND ADULT CHILDREN

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Abstract: This paper is based on the analysis of quantitative research titled "Family Cohesion in the Elderly Care", which was led by prof. PhDr. Hynek Jerabek, CSc. Standardized questionnaires were used for data collection. The questionnaires investigated relationships in Czech families with dependent parents. The paper focuses on disagreements and disputes between non self-sufficient parents and their adult children. In addition to determining what conflicts families are facing, the study attempts to reveal disagreements which are representative for different phases of care. Typology of family relationships in dependence on which kinds of conflict prevail is created. The paper raises the question what determines belonging to a particular type of relationship, while attention is focused, inter alia, on the socio-economic determinants. The types

of relationships are not considered to be static, but are seen as changing over time with various events in the family. The data demonstrate how the degree of representation of each type varies in each phase of care. Conflicts are analyzed within the six dimensions of intergenerational solidarity and thus the paper tries to contribute to the understanding of solidarity and conflict in intergenerational relations, and specifically in the situation when aging parents need support.

THE « PROBLEM » OF INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS : POLITICAL RHETORICS AND SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS

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Abstract: This paper questions the present success for intergenerational topics within the public space. Through the profusion of narrative and practice concerning this issue, the intergenerational relationship appears inevitably as a problem: the demographical, social, economical and political mutations are summoned to explain the weakening – or lack - of intergenerational relationships, as a sign of a deeper alteration of social bonds.

Focusing on the intergenerational relationships outside the family, we analyse the ways these are constructed as a problematic issue in the fields of political discourse and social action in Switzerland. A qualitative analysis has been conducted on a corpus that includes, on one hand, political reports produced at the federal level and, on the other hand, a sample of intergenerational field projects. Which arguments are used to present the "intergenerational problem" as a fact? How is this so-called weakening of intergenerational ties explained? Which preventive or palliative solutions are proposed to restore or maintain the ties between generations?

The results presented in the paper are outcomes of a research conducted in Master's workshop during one year.

THE PROBLEM OF NOT HELPING RELATIVES AND OTHERS IN WELFARE STATES

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Abstract: The core population of this study is European baby boomers born between 1945-50. We attempt to find out why so few of them give informal help to their children, other relatives and friends. To deepen the analysis, we studied the non-helping of grandchildren. Welfare state regime theory, including the crowding-in and crowding-out hypotheses, evolutionary theory and individualization theory were used in developing hypotheses and interpreting results.

The data consist of personal interviews and answers to mailed questionnaires. The information was collected in the second wave of the SHARE survey, which was carried out between 2004-07 in 14 countries. Finnish data from 2007, including comparable questions, was added to the data set. Linear regression analysis revealed that non-helping was predicted by a low level of education, having few children, being of older age, and attitude which supported the role of the welfare state as primary carer.

Of the four welfare state regime types compared there was least non-helping in social democratic (Nordic) regimes, next were insurance and market-based regimes. The most non-helping was discovered in family-based regimes. The crowding-in theory thus gained more support than the crowding-out theory.

Individualization theory assumes that as traditional social norms loosen, helping both diminishes in scope and intensifies: it is only given to those we really feel intimacy towards. Modernization should favour non-relatives as obligations toward relatives lose their importance. However, the non-helping of people's own adult children was found to be less common than the non-helping of other kin and non-kin. This supports evolutionary theory, which assumes that people behave especially altruistically toward their own offspring.

Key words: non-helping; relatives, children, grandchildren, welfare state regime; individualization; evolutionary theory; altruism

THE CHANGING ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS IN DIFFERENT SOCIO- ECONOMIC STATUS GROUPS OF ELDERLY AS A CHALLENGE TO CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

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Abstract: This paper discusses the role of personal relationships in later life issues. In this context the significance of non-kin informal networks besides the intergenerational, kin networks for the elderly of different socio-economic status will be discussed. The research is conducted in 2010, on both a qualitative and a quantitative sample from Turkey, over 4,000 individuals over the age of 40. Firstly, in the presentation the effect of social networks on the coping strategies as well as on life satisfaction of the elderly of different SES will be described. Secondly, the existing institutional structure of ageing policies in Turkey will be discussed especially in terms of the challenge to the system of the welfare through the ageing population. Finally, the existence of different social networks will be argued in terms of how they effected the citizenship rights of elderly in Turkey.

AGEING AND HEALTH IN PORTUGAL: A GENDER ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The research aims at determining and analysing the relevance of gender to the health condition and health care utilization of the elderly, in Portugal, based on the data of the National Health Survey (NHS). Gender affects most areas of human existence, including health. Gender refers to the culture-bound convention about norms for – and relationships between – women and men. Social differences between women and men are learned, changeable over time and vary both within and between cultures. A National Health Service that is based on equity has to develop a high level

of sensitivity to discrimination issues which clearly includes sex and gender concerns. The importance of health equity in the Portuguese National Health Service creates the necessary background to determine and analyse the relevance of gender to the health condition and health care utilization of the population or population groups. In Portugal, the latest demographic indicators reveal that the main recent demographic trends have remained unchanged: slower population growth and demographic ageing. The inaction of social systems when confronted with demographic ageing will undeniably aggravate its social and economic impacts. Health and long-term care policies can certainly make a difference in transforming the pure demographic effect of ageing into very different social outcomes. For the general population access to health care and promotion is an important health determinant. The population ageing confers greater strategic importance to this determinant, once better health among the elderly will heavily rely on the level of access and services adequacy, especially for the frailest elderly. This way, a gender analysis in health and in health care among the Portuguese elderly may provide fundamental and practical answers to the public system, so that adequate policies may be formulated and better services organized. The NHS is a tool of measurement and observation in health that collects population representative data, creates estimates on health conditions, diseases and its determinants, and studies their evolution through time.

INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL SOCIAL CAPITAL AND HEALTH: A SURVEY OF 65- AND 75-YEAR-OLDS IN A CROSS-REGIONAL SETTING

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Abstract: Background: Although previous research has recognised an association between different aspects of social capital and self-rated health, comparatively few studies have been conducted on older adults. Furthermore, most evidence comes from within-country studies. By analysing data in a cross-regional perspective, this paper focuses on the ways in which social capital may function in a trans-regional setting. In this regard, Västerbotten in Sweden and Österbotten/Pohjanmaa in Finland are well suited for our purpose; since these regions are very similar as to their socioeconomic, historical and cultural features, the robustness of such relationships can be tested against a contextual background.

Aims: The aim is to investigate the association between two essential indicators of social capital– social participation and interpersonal trust– and self-rated health among 65- and 75-year-olds in Västerbotten, in Sweden, and in Österbotten/Pohjanmaa, in Finland. We first describe how the distribution of social capital varies between the two regions in Sweden and in Finland, respectively. We then study the ways in which social capital varies within different subgroups of older adults. Finally we return to our main research question to assess how social capital relates to self-rated health.

Methods: This paper utilises unique cross-sectional survey data, collected in 2005, on 65- and 75-year-olds in Västerbotten, Sweden, and in Österbotten/Pohjanmaa, Finland. Not only is this survey unique as to its extensiveness and its focus on older adults, it also yielded a relatively high response rate (71% and 67%, respectively). The research questions are investigated using descriptive statistics as well as multivariate regression analyses.

Results: The results show that social capital is associated with self-related health among older adults in a cross-regional perspective and that there is socio-demographic variation in social capital among 65-and 75-year-olds. Consequently, social capital can be seen as a significant and robust predictor of self-rated health in both regions.

HOW SOCIAL FACTORS, HEALTH AND CAREGIVING INFLUENCE SLEEP QUALITY IN LATER LIFE

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Abstract: Background: Sleep has been little researched by sociologists of ageing, especially the social and health patterning of sleep. The impact of providing care for older or disabled relatives has been widely studied, but limited attention has been paid to how caregiving influences the sleep quality of carers.

Objectives: This paper (i) compares the socio-economic and health patterning of self-reported sleep quality in later life (age >65) with those of working age (20-64 years), and (ii) examines how caregiving impacts on sleep quality and duration at working ages and in later life.

Methods: We analyse Wave 1 of the British *Understanding Society* survey for 2009 to compare the sleep patterns of older people (n=3131, aged >65) with those aged 20-65 (n=11355). Self-reported sleep duration (hours and minutes), sleep latency (unable to get to sleep within 30 minutes), problems of sleep maintenance (waking at night or early in the morning) and self-reported sleep quality are analysed using nested logistic regression models, which included gender, age, marital status, hours of caregiving, education, income, housing tenure, employment status, self-reported health and health limitations.

Results: Strong associations are found between living in disadvantaged circumstances and short sleep duration, poor sleep quality and reported sleep problems. Older people with less education, lower income and living in public housing are more likely to report poor sleep. These associations with social disadvantage are weaker above age 65 than for the working ages. Self-reported health, health limitations and co-resident caregiving are strongly linked to poor sleep. There is a linear association of hours spent caregiving with poorer quality sleep, which among older people is not moderated following adjustment for co-variants. Non-resident caregiving had no effect on sleep quality.

Conclusions: How socio-economic circumstances and health are associated with the sleep quality of older people has hitherto been neglected. It is important to recognise the adverse effects of co-resident caregiving on the sleep of caregivers.

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WHAT ABOUT DIGNITY? THE MEANING AND EXPERIENCE OF TERMINALLY ILL PATIENTS

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Abstract: The literature concerning the factors that are likely to influence the experience of dignity at the end of life has been very limited. Just a few studies have drawn attention to the ways in which the process of loss and decay prior to patient's death is likely to influence their sense of dignity. For example, Armstrong-Coster (2004), Lawton (2000) and McNamara (2001) have underlined the importance of looking to the breakdown of bodily integrity to understand the meaning and experience of dignity at the end of life. Terminally ill patients, in the face of increasing bodily losses, are likely to report a sense of loss of dignity. Hence this study aims to understand how the deterioration of the physical body and lack of self containment due to a terminal illness lead to a loss of dignity. The findings derived from an ethnographic approach developed in two palliative care units in Portugal for cancer and non-cancer patients. Participant observation were conducted during ten months (five months in each unit) to complement interviewing techniques. A total of ten palliative care patients were interviewed for research purposes. Interviews were also conducted with twenty relatives of palliative care patients and twenty palliative care professionals. The findings suggested that while for some respondents dignity is related with individual's ability to act as an autonomous agent, for others dignity is deeply embedded with the notion of being human. Two categories emerged from this study: an individualist perspective and a holistic repertoire. Both these categories and their defined themes are highlighted on this ongoing doctoral research. This study by looking at the meaning and experience of dignity at the end of life, has served to underline the ways in which formal and informal careers can enhance the dignity of terminally ill patients.

SOCIAL CAPITAL, AGEING AND HEALTH IN EUROPE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSES BETWEEN THREE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: This study evaluates the association between social capital and self-reported health in Finland, Poland and Spain, using data extracted from the European Social Survey (ESS) in Round 4 (2008/2009) for respondents over the age of 50. Social capital refers to a wide range of social phenomena; however, in this study we focus on structural aspects such as social contacts and religious participation as well as cognitive aspects including social and political trust. This study also focuses on whether the influence of various aspects of social capital on health operates differently in selected countries of Northern, Eastern and Southern Europe. The research question is evaluated by using descriptive statistics as well as multivariate regression analyses. The preliminary results show that the prevalence of good health is increased by frequent social contacts and high political trust in Finland, Poland and Spain. Furthermore, high social trust is associated with good health in Finland and Spain. After adjusting for sociodemographic variables there is still evidence of an association between social contacts and health in all three countries.

GERONTECHNOLOGY, EVERYDAY LIFE AND ETHICS

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Abstract: The role of the so called wellbeing technology is constantly increasing in the field of old age care and in the everyday life of elderly people. Technology offers us possibilities and alternatives to live in situations where for instance our functional competence is lower and we face problems in the everyday management of normal daily life chores.

However, applying and incorporating technology into everyday life is not unproblematic. It may also result in problems from an ethical point of view to the point that requires outside monitoring. In Finland the National Advisory Board on Social Welfare and Health Care Ethics ETENE has just completed a report concerning technology and ethical issues in the field of social and health care. The aim of the report is to consider how we can use some of the common ethical principles to evaluate technology in the context of everyday life of elderly people.

In my paper I will present the main contents of this report and introduce also some theoretical and methodological tools to approach technology in the every life situations of old age care and in lives of elderly people.

"THE HOUSE LOOKS MESSY, BUT IT'S EASIER FOR ME" – APPLIED ETHNOGRAPHY, DOMESTIC ROBOTIC SOLUTIONS AND ELDERLY PEOPLE

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Abstract: In the definition of ICT-based solutions, ethnography can facilitate 'capturing of knowledge' from participants and increase their participation. The SRS project* seeks to develop remotely-controlled, semi-autonomous robotic solutions in domestic environments to support elderly people, which tend to be discouraged from adopting existing robotic products, partly due to inaccurately gathering user requirements. An applied ethnography (AE) was carried out to collect data from frail, elderly users in their own homes as a means to realize how such a robotic solution can better tackle their needs.

OBJECTIVE: The objective was threefold: 1-To properly describe the home environment where older people live; 2-To complete already-collected data from a user requirement study with qualitative data on the context of daily living activities; 3-To add up information about socioeconomic variables.

METHOD: The AE was inquiry-focused (Boyles, Bailey & Mossey, 2011), multidisciplinary (Patterson et. al, 2009), team approached (Hallett, Harger & Eder, 2009), and had formulated research questions to premise fieldwork in several sites (Kleinman, 1992; Savage, 1996). 15 conveniently selected homes (5 in Italy, 10 in Spain) were visited and observed. Unstructured interviews, participant observation, photographs, environmental measures and a "dairy of daily routines" were used to gather data.

RESULTS: 13 women and 4 men with age-related health problems took part in the research. 10 were aged 80 or older. Concerning living arrangement: 12 were single-person households, 2 fe-

male/male couple homes and 1 household with 2 female relatives. Women and men approach Activities of Daily Living in different ways, independent of living alone or not. All had very structured routines and strong home attachment, even though their homes are a source of obstacles for independence. They develop adaptive strategies to minimize these problems. Management of risk situations is thus one of the most accepted functionalities of a potential robotic solution.

CONCLUSION: Applied ethnography is a valuable source of evidence for health care or ICT-based devices.

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THE UNCOMFORTABLE MOULDS OF DIGITAL TOOLS. SENIORS USING CYBERSPACE IN THEIR OWN WAY

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Abstract: In the same manner as other leisure practices *outside* cyberspace, leisure through digital tools seeks a pleasant strain-emotion level by senior users. However, some digital tools rigidity or net sructures prevent, enventually, this emotion through leisure search. Seniors acquisition of technologies makes clear some technology faults in terms of cyberspace flexibilities. In this sense, as any mass communication structure, internet builds up a mould where most uses are being channeled. Nevertheless, when this forms turn out rigid, practices generated in cyberspace go through unexpected ways, *a priori*, for seniors.

On the other hand, the same structure of cyberspace reproduces an amount of information whose classification or tempts to put in order the data become a hard to manage problem. In this context, disorder information and overload information perceptions affect senior uses of cyberspace. Acquisition of cyberspace by these generations of seniors reveals some incapacities of internet to dose or give priorities to an enormous information data.

A qualitative research was made selecting a sample of 11 seniors. Semi-structured interviews were used in order to capture perceptions, attitudes and practices of these seniors on cyberspace.

TRANSPORT RESOURCES AND UNCOVERED TRANSPORT NEEDS AMONG OLDER PEOPLE

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Abstract: Previous research has shown that mobility and the ability to leave the home are among the essential aspects of older people's quality of life. An individual's ability to use the transportation system freely has since long been defined as one of the seven important areas in the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) of the elderly. However, surveys of older people's access to transport resources and the impact of mobility on welfare and well-being are few. Many previous studies are based on small samples or qualitative data. The questions addressed in this paper is how transport resources are distributed among different groups of older people, to which degree the transport needs of these groups are met and how this is related to their well-being. The empirical analysis is based on a Norwegian nationwide survey among 4323 respondents 65 years and older. The respondents were asked about their access to transport resources, both private and public, health problems connected to use of transport modes, their daily activities and mobility, their uncovered transport needs and the importance of different activities for their life quality. The analysis reveals great differences between groups; especially between men and women, but also between different age groups and by different place of living. The special transport offered by the local authorities is seen as insufficient, and with increasing age a great deal of older people have low mobility and an uncovered transport need that reduces their life quality.

REVIEWING RESEARCH ABOUT ASSISTIVE ROBOTIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR ELDERLY PERSONS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND JAPAN: THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL AGEING

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Abstract: Taking care of elderly persons is among the major challenges currently faced by an ageing society and it becomes more and more a topic considering the acceleration of the demographic change. Various ways on how to meet those challenges are discussed. According to the technological progress, assistive robotic devices have been proposed as a form of supporting elderly people to stay safe and healthy at their homes for longer times and to maintain their quality of life while relieving caregivers and the care system. Especially in Japan the technological development of such assistive devices is highly advanced and the Japanese government invests much in developing assistive robotic technologies. But also in the European Union (EU) funding for research activities has started both union-wide and at national levels. Since ageing is an individual process with various specific demands, technological products must address these specific requirements. For getting an understanding about how individual aspects of ageing are taken into account Japanese and English (European) research articles about assistive robotics are reviewed on a systematic basis. The aim is to compare research methods and outcomes between Japan and the EU on a cross-national basis and to investigate how socio-demographic factors (age, gender, education, health status) of elderly persons influence the acceptance, intention to use and overall rating of assistive robotic technologies. Results show that previous research is widely diversified due to different technological interventions and that evaluation methods for measuring the technological acceptance are barely consistent. Although such versatility exists the results indicate that only few studies take into account socio-demographic factors. Where studies include these factors it becomes evident that they show a significant impact on the rating of assistive robotic technologies by elderly users. The results further illustrate that cross-national differences exist within European countries as well as between Europe and Japan. Based on these findings we suggest an approach for evaluating assistive robotic technologies by also taking into account socio-demographic aspects of elderly users. This offers the possibility to investigate the importance and impacts of individual ageing on the acceptance, intention to use and overall rating of these technologies by elderly persons.

PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY TRANSITIONS OF OLDER WORKERS. CONCEPTS AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCES

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Abstract: The identity transitions, within the more general processes of professional socialization, represent a topic of growing interest because of the increase of life expectancy and the consequent need of working longer, extending the duration of professional careers.

The reshaping of the life courses enphasizes the relationship between the biographical and relational transitions that contribute to remodulate the individual specialized identities at work while ageing.

The existentialist perspective, contrary to the nominalistic one, theorizes the identity as a product of the articulation of biographical and relational dimensions, because socialization is always the product of a joint effort of individuals and social institutions. Beside the biographical dynamic required to connect the experience of the past to the anticipation of the future, the relational dynamic ensures or undermine the recognition of the identities claimed by the individuals assumed as social actors. According to this perspective, the identity shaping process is interpreted as a product of a dual transaction process, obtained by articulating the bargaining between abscribed identity and desired identity, on the biographical side, and between attributed identities and claimed identities, on the relational side. Stressing the axis represented by the present/past relation, the identity shaping process can be interpreted as the result of the incorporation of an habitus producing and reproducing - on the basis of past experiences – patterns of behaviour judged possible. Assuming a life course perspective, identity shaping process and incorporation of an habitus can be observed within social trajectories of social groups defined as such and can be remodulated along the temporal axis present/future. The technique of the biographical interview has been adopted as methodological solution for operationalising conceptual categories assumed to describe the professional identity forms and transitions that lies within complex action systems, like business and burocratic organizations have became today. Identity forms and transitions of two different samples of older workers within multinational companies have been observed by collecting subjective representations of expectations concerning future choices of retirement or staying longer at work. The narrative arguments collected have been analysed in order to identify different categories of older workers.

THE PEDAGOGICALIZATION OF AGEING SOCIETIES

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Abstract: Transformations in the age profile of a population are a response to political and economic structures and in relation to public services older people become a burden to the younger working people. The construction of a social problem in relation to population ageing becomes a social pedagogical problem involving a focus on social pedagogical interventions throughout the life course. In order to shape the future of society, the perspective on ageing and old age has shifted from being a determined process to becoming a modifiable process focusing on the processes of optimizing and realizing people's potentials lifelong. Active and healthy ageing unfolds the cure to the social problem of contemporary ageing societies in order to make tomorrows life in old age better than it is today. The pedagogical issues relate to the normative approaches to the content of 'a good life' and takes its departure from the embodiment of the neo-liberal principles of containing the costs of eldercare and maximizing individual effort and responsibility for managing risks of diseases and decline even death in later life.

This paper will discuss the implications of the pedagogicalization of ageing within the framework of a Vision Paper from EU: "More Years, Better Lives: The Potential Challenges of Demographic Change", February 2011. Disciplining the knowledge production of ageing is a way of controlling the processes of *subjectification* in old age as the socialization of an ageing person in relation to the disciplining of population ageing: becoming a subject to active and healthy ageing. The future of ageing societies depends on the plasticity of the individual performance underlying people's personal responsibility for their unsuccessful ageing that manifests in having health problems in later life, because successful ageing would have been within their reach had they maintained a high level of physical activity. *PerformAge* is a new concept, which makes it possible to unfold the different facets of the phenomenon of individual and societal ageing as a temporal and spatial theorising of ageing: aged by cultural age performativities.

THE LIQUID LIFE-COURSE: THE ORDER OF LIFE-PHASES IN LATER LIFE

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Abstract: Over the last decades, the character of later life changed considerably. Later life covers old age and the life-years directly preceding it. Traditionally, old age in modern Western societies was understood as the time after retirement, which was assumed to start with a withdrawal from paid work. Due to stock market crashes and economic crises, however, an increasing number of older people need to work for pay after retiring. This challenges the assumption that old age is free from paid work. Additionally, many people experience spells of unemployment before retiring, due to, for example, structural unemployment and lay-offs in the wake of the economic crisis. This raises the question when old age, meaning the absence from paid work in later life, begins.

The changing character of old age challenges the three-partite life-course model. This model splits the time between birth and death into three subsequent life-phases. The first life-phase is youth, which is the time of socialization and education. The second life-phase is middle-age, which covers the years of paid work. The third life-phase is old age, which stands for a time of inactivity due to poor health. Due to the changing character of old age, people experience situations not included in this model, for example workforce participation in old age. Moreover, people might switch back and forth between paid work and inactivity several times, which is also not possible in accordance with this model. Life has become too diverse and volatile to fit the three-partite life-course model. The previously standardized and institutionalized life-course has turned into a liquid life-course.

This project studies the structure of later life today by testing an expanded version of the three-partite life-course model. This version of the model contains a typical and an atypical kind of each life-phase, with the atypical kind capturing recent developments. This model is used to answer two questions: Which life-phases occur in later life? And in which order do life-phases occur in later life? Sequence analyses of German and US American panel data are carried out. The answers to both questions are used to reformulate the three-partite life-course model.

TRACING THE ORIGINS OF SUCCESSFUL AGING: THE ROLE OF CHILDHOOD CONDITIONS AND SOCIETAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: This study investigates the role of childhood conditions and societal context in older Europeans' propensity to age successfully, controlling for later life risk factors. Successful aging was assessed following Rowe and Kahn's conceptualization, using baseline interviews from the first two waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). These data were merged with retrospective life-histories of participants from 13 Continental European countries, collected in 2008-09 as part of the SHARELIFE project. Our sample consists of 22,474 men and women, who are representative of the non-institutionalized population aged 50 or older (mean age: 63.3) in their respective country.

Estimating multilevel logistic models, we controlled for demographics (age, sex), childhood conditions (SES, health, cognition), later life risk factors (various dimensions of SES and health behaviors), as well as country-level measures of public social expenditures and social inequality. There is an independent association of childhood living conditions with elders' odds of aging well. Higher parental SES, better math and reading skills, as well as self-reports of good childhood health were positively associated with successful aging, even if contemporary characteristics were controlled for. Later-life SES and health behaviors exhibited the expected correlations with our dependent variable. Moreover, higher levels of public social expenditures and lower levels of income inequality were associated with a greater probability to meet Rowe and Kahn's successful aging criterion. We conclude that unfavorable childhood conditions exhibit a harmful influence on individuals' chances to age well across all European welfare states considered in this study. Policy interventions should thus aim at improving the conditions for successful aging throughout the entire life-course.

I DON'T WANNA LIVE FOREVER ... BUT APPARENTLY I AM!

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Abstract: The age of Ian "Lemmy" Kilmister, singer and bassist in the band Motorhead, has to an increasing extent become part of his status as an legend of heavy metal. Born in 1945 Lemmy is now over retirement age but is still recording and touring the world. His status as a rock star is maintained by a reputation for heavy drinking, smoking, doing drugs and a big appetite for sex.

The title of the paper is taken from the song "Ace of spades", released in 1981. The song is about gambling, and gambling with your life. In the song Lemmy sings "I don't want to live forever… but don't forget the joker. When the song is performed live Lemmy now sings "I don't want to live forever … but apparently I am", and thereby confirming his status as a legend by reference to his age.

There have been several documentaries made about Lemmy and his band, one notably called "Live fast, die old". He has written an autobiographical book. In this paper I will use these to analyze how the decline metaphor is used and contested in the ways that Lemmy is represented, and the way that he himself relates to his age in interviews. I use an intersectional approach to understand how age and masculinity are used in the articulation of Lemmy's status as a rock star and a legend.

AGE, SKILLS AND PRODUCTIVITY – PERSPECTIVE OF EMPLOYERS

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Abstract: The presentation concerns studies on the relation of age, skills and productivity of workers. It presents views of Polish employers about productivity and skills of older workers and analyses individual and work-related factors affecting the employers' perception of productivity of older workers. Data comes from the national representative survey of Polish companies from public and private sector (CATI, n=1037) conducted within international project ASPA (Activating Senior Potentials in Ageing Europe; 8 countries involved) - the first such survey of Polish employers in this topic.

Results for Poland show that older workers are valued more for their soft skills (i.e. social skills, management skills, reliability and loyalty), while the younger workers - for their hard skills (creativity, physical health, new technology skills, willingness to learn and flexibility), what affects productivity ratings. Analyses support the concept that job performance is an outcome of both individual and work-related factors and does not have to deteriorate in older age. Even though some work-related capabilities usually decrease with age, there are also some features that usually improve or maintain at the same level through the whole life and could be beneficial at older age. However, work environment and job characteristics may contribute to workers performance as well. Employers, basing on their knowledge and experience, may either intent to improve productivity of older workers or lower the cost by sending senior workers on retirement. Data shows that age management aiming at improvement of job performance of older workers correlates with higher ratings of their productivity. Performance of older workers is generally valued higher in organizations demanding more soft then hard skills, what confirms the theoretical assumptions. Finally, proposition of a conceptualization of productivity with relation to age mediated by workability is presented.

BETWEEN CHOICE AND NECESSITY: WORK BEYOND RETIREMENT AGE IN GERMANY AND THE UK

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Abstract: The number of retirees who, mostly despite receiving a pension, are (still or again) in paid employment, has been increasing in most European countries during the last decade. Some general reasons of this trend are well known: for example, old age incomes have started to decrease because the regulations of state pension systems have become less generous and because there are more people with discontinuous careers and thus less opportunities to save for retirement, in which form ever.

The paper aims to examine the (hitherto atypical) combination of pension receipt and paid employment in Germany and Britain, countries whose pension systems are very different from each other and form part of different welfare regimes. Whereas the number of old people in employment has always been higher in the UK, considerable numbers of working retirees are a relatively new phenomenon in Germany. Furthermore, the debates around work in retirement are different in both countries, with a much stronger emphasis on the right to work in the UK, and the idea of well-deserved retirement still prevalent in Germany.

On the basis of cross-sectional, descriptive and multivariate analyses of data from the English Longitudinal Study (ELSA) on the one hand, and from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) on the other, the paper aims to answer the following questions:

• How many pensioners in Germany and Britain do actually work, and how can they be described more closely? Which groups must be differentiated?

• Which are the most important factors leading to paid work in retirement, and in particular, which role does old age income play?

• Which other influences have to be taken into account when explaining paid work beyond retirement, both on the individual and on the macro level?

In this way, the paper will contribute to a differentiated view on work in retirement and its evaluation. The presented evidence can be seen as indication of how important economic necessity is as a motive for paid work in retirement.

CAN FURTHER TRAINING BE AN ANSWER TO TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN AN AGEING WORKFORCE?

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Abstract: The German labour market is affected by technological and demographic change. Especially older employees are regarded as losers of this development because of their insufficient qualification and the increasing age of retirement. One possibility to expand the technological competences of older employees is further training. But as I will show, older employees still participate less in further training.

New information and communication technologies in establishments affect thework environment and lead to changes regarding working procedures or equipment (Borghans, ter Weel 2002). Additionally, the consequences of the demographic change demand rethinking.

A decreasing number of young employees have to balance an increasing number of old employees (Bellmann, Kistler, and Wahse 2007). Consequently, employees and employers should have an interest to preserve and support the employability and productivity. In this context lifelong learning plays an important role.

Therefore in the project "Further Training as Part of Lifelong Learning" a dataset has been constructed which concentrates on further training as a consequence of organisational and technological change. Furthermore, these data can be compared with French data from the Centre d'études de l'emploi because of the identical survey and questionnaire design. First I will give an overview about the development of the German employment structure. Using multivariate analysis I identify factors on the employer and the employee side that have an effect on the participation in further training of older workers after a technological change. It shows that that older workers have a lower participation in further training as an answer to technological change. The main results show that the society has to prepare much more for the challenges of the technological change and the ageing of the labour force.

Literature:

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Borghans, L./ ter Weel, B. (2002): Do Older Workers Have More Trouble Using a Computer

Than Younger Workers? Maastricht, Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market.

ELDERLY POPULATION IN A LABOUR MARKET: RESOURCE FOR THE ECONOMY OR NEW CHALLENGE FOR SOCIAL POLICY (CASE OF RUSSIA)

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Abstract: In Russia elderly population traditionally has been the object of social policy as most of it depends on state after retirement. However, the active involvement of senior citizens in productive activities today (about a quarter of them work) and population aging have raised the question if elderly population should be included in the economic life of society. Employment of older people seems to be a resource for the economy as:

• it reduces the retirees need for public support;

• it alleviates the problem of exclusion of elderly people and, hence, governmental spending on its decision;

• it reduces the need for migrants labor and decreases the social tension.

However, the effect of inclusion of retirees in the labor market is not so straightforward, because it poses new challenges for social policy appropriated with additional public investments.

• retirees employment on the positions of unskilled workers (primarily of physical work) is difficult due to poor health. And even in case of working continuation on these positions retirees are relatively inefficient labor force. Changing the situation requires fundamentally new social policy approaches to health care system for increasing the duration of the productive working life. At the same there is a demand for new jobs allowing comfortable transition (easier conditions of work, flexible hours, etc.) from the labour market to the retirement;

• employment of retirees as skilled workers (mainly of intellectual work) today not only blocks access to employment for young people, but in most cases leads to the decline in labor productivity as the ability of people to attain knowledge and skills changes through age. Enhancing economic benefits from the elderly employment as professionals and semi- professionals is impossible without new approach to the educational system development - the promoting of learning throughout life.

• employment of retirees replaces their involvement into the education of grandchildren and caring for sick family members. That is why elderly population can be attracted to the labour market only after intensification of social policy in field of social infrastructure (junior schools and medical care).

So these significant changes in the approaches to social policy require not only understanding and developing of an appropriate strategy but large-scale public investments.

RETIREMENT STRATEGIES OF RUSSIANS - TO LIVE ON STATE PENSION OR TO WORK

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Abstract: In my paper I focus on 'retirement strategies' of Russians and address two questions: how do people perceive the level of their pensions and what do they do to be better off when they will retire. To base my conceptual enterprise on empirical basis I use the data collected during focus group discussions. Two focus-group discussions with the middle class residents took place in October 2010 in St. Petersburg and Krasnoyarsk. The aim of these focus groups was to find out how people themselves define what retirement strategy is, what options people see, and which factors they think facilitate the implementation of retirement strategies and which ones constraint them and force to behave non-strategically. The quantitative part of the research is based on the data from the all-Russian surveys with identical samples and questions conducted in 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010. The main goal of the quantitative analysis is to reveal what the most popular retirement strategies are and whether anything has changed over five years.

The paper is structured in the following way. In the beginning I discuss the concept of a retirement strategy comparing the ways the concept is approached in Economics and Economic Sociology, then I summaries the findings from the focus group discussions and surveys. The main results are that people do not perceive their future state pensions as sufficient, worry about their incomes during the retirement, however in 2010 29% of working population plan to live on their state pension only, 18% do not know what they can do, 43% plan to continue working after retirement, only 8% use financial strategies to provide enough incomes during their retirement. Current pensioners do even worse: 66% live on state pension, 26% work, only 1% receive supplementary pensions or withdraw their savings, other sources are – family transfers from their children or self-provision. The main reason why the majority of people do not have retirement strategies is not an issue of low income but rather the problem of the lack of trust to financial institutions and very short horizon of financial planning.

LATE BLOOMERS OR LAST RESORT? ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE SECOND PHASE OF LIFE IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Ageing societies and entrepreneurship activities often seem to be incompatibly as setting up a new business is still associated with persons in their 30s-40s. On the other hand, demographic changes in western societies bear the potential to reveal late entrepreneurship activities – in particular with regard to the current economic crisis, the increasing rate of non-linear biographies, the still high rate of unemployed elderly, an increasing retirement age, and the aging of the baby boomers. Comparing with academic research on other types of "unusual" entrepreneurs (women, migrants), little is known about late self-employers. This is particularly the case in Germany with its lack of "self-employed culture" in general.

This paper presents findings from a Ph.D-project, which contributes to fill the existing lack of research on elderly entrepreneurs in Germany. This research compares to different aspects as it pays attention both to the entrepreneurs' and to the experts' view. According to the Grounded Theory approach by Glaser and Strauss and inductive perpetual theory building the research was realised in the stages of fieldwork approach, qualitative interviews with entrepreneurs 50+ (N=17), and expert interviews with representatives from local banks, politics, consulting institutions etc. (N=17).

The main research questions were:

• How do experts estimate this target group?

• Which branches or businesses are typical to be attractive for later entrepreneurs?

• Which motives for becoming self-employed are typical among the elderly?

• Which role plays the work history?

• What kinds of gender differences can be revealed?

• Which kinds of support at private, public or political level best enable entrepreneurs 50+?

• Which experiences do exist regarding specific social policy instruments and entrepreneurship promotion?

• Which factors are of high importance for the success of a late business?

• How satisfied are 50+entrepreneurs?

This paper provides an insight in specific characteristics, attitudes, opinions and types in the context of late entrepreneurship. Furthermore, this research highlights the influence of the social policy framework to set up a business in the second half of life. The research also refers to the questions of "push" and "pull" self-employment, good working conditions and the options of late entrepreneurship as a "third way" between voluntary activities and further trainings for older (unemployed) workers.

CARING FOR OLD PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM ALZHEIMER DISEASE (AD) AND DEMENTIA: ANALYSIS

OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE PATIENT, THE FAMILY AND THE MEDICAL FIELD

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Abstract: Defined as a brain disorder that causes problems with memory and behavior,dementia –among which Alzheimer Disease– is a major issue in the field of Aging. Affecting the old person's ability to carry out daily activities, the disease cannot be treated only at a medical level. Since the existing drugs may only help to keep symptoms from getting worse too quickly, social care or "non pharmacological interventions", according to medical terms, provided by families and professionals from health and social sectors, is considered as a major dimension of the treatment to be provided.

In this communication we investigate the complexity of the situations of dementia, which involve the old person but also the informal caregivers, pivot of the every day care arrangements, who are a resource but also people in need of support. The analysis exposes the results of a qualitative survey led in France, where AD has been a priority of the political agenda since 2008. What is the role of professionals from the medical (GP, geriatricians, neurologists), paramedical (psychologist) and social (social workers, home helpers) sectors in the diagnosis and follow up of the situation? What is the role of the family? How do the situations evolve as the patients become more vulnerable? 60 situations of dementia have been analyzed, with in depths interviews led with informal family caregivers (partners or children) and with the health and social professionals involved.

We argue that different representations of the disease develop and that the care trajectories of the patients are the results of these interactions. Three main elements will be exposed:

• The perception of the situation varies according to the profile of the person. Initially considered by the families as problems due to aging, the symptoms are progressively defined as a disease through the perception of the geriatricians and/or neurologists.

• Families and professionals follow two different rationales. On the one hand the families and the patients adapt themselves to the evolution of the disease; on the other hand, the health professionals try to anticipate the evolution of the situation in order to avoid important difficulties.

• For the geriatricians, the vulnerability does not only concern the patient, but also the informal caregivers, who must be supported in the everyday care of the old person suffering from AD.

EXPERIENCES OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH EARLY-STAGE DEMENTIA

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Abstract: The incidence of dementia will increase as the population ages. It is estimated that in Europe there are currently over seven million people living with dementia and this number is predicted to increase significantly in the future. The need to pay attention to healthy aging and dignity among people with dementia has been highlighted by European Union. Several European countries either have or are preparing national action plans aimed at improving the quality of life of those affected by dementia. Thus currently there is a strong concern of establishing social and health care services that meet the needs of patients and their family caregivers.

Dementia has a negative and stigmatized image which influences our views of people living with it. However there has been a growing interest to study the experiences of people living with dementia emphasizing their personhood, citizenship and social inclusion. Hearing the voices of people themselves enables us to understand their needs and coping methods in a changing and challenging life situation.

This presentation is based on an ongoing doctoral study that aims to understand and describe subjective experiences of both people living with dementia and their family members during the early phases of the illness. A qualitative longitudinal design is used in the study. This presentation will focus on the experiences of people with dementia (n=8) after the disclosure of diagnosis of dementia. Research data consists of low-structured in-depth interviews during the first phase of the study and is analyzed using grounded theory - method. This presentation will bring forth some initial findings. Findings can be used to develop supportive services for people with dementia and their family caregivers to attain equilibrium in their life after the diagnosis.

INFORMAL CAREGIVERS NEEDS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ICT-BASED SYSTEM FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES

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Abstract: The early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is a challenging issue. An early diagnosis improves the quality of life patients and caregivers. Studies suggest that first indicators, which raise suspiciousness of neurodegenerative disease, are subtly manifested in patients' daily behaviour patterns.

The Bedmond Project* addresses this issue through the development of an ICT-based system for the early diagnosis of Alzheimer and other neurodegenerative diseases founded on the detection of the patient's behavioural pattern alteration and for the monitoring of the disease once the diagnosis is known. This paper draws on family caregivers' needs in order to develop the system and on the implications this has on their daily lives.

The results from a series of focus groups with 13 caregivers, conducted in 2 countries (Spain and Austria) are examined. The data analysed included caregivers' needs, their perceptions regarding the system and narratives on health, disease, care obligations and what care is.

The results analysed show that in the early stage of the disease, some common symptoms in most people with mild cognitive impairment occur. These symptoms can be basically found in the daily routines of the person. Caregivers mainly classified the changes in 3 domains of elderly persons' daily living: a) cognitive changes ("forgets appointments, not taking medication", "they lose the lead; if someone encourages them to do something they do otherwise or

they do nothing"); b) personality changes ("if he was previously absent-minded, with the disease this has increased"); and, c) Behaviour changes ("they change their personal hygiene", "they lose or hide objects").

Taking into account caregivers' narratives in the development of the classification of common symptoms in mild cognitive impairment for the early diagnosis and the follow up of the disease proved to be useful and necessary in the definition of ICT-based solutions. A focused and precise qualitative methodology can provide ICT developers with not-easy to find user requirements.

** BEDMOND: Behaviour Pattern Based Assistant for Early Detection and Management of Neurodegenerative Diseases. (AAL Joint Programme; Call AAL-2008-1; Ingema's involvement is co-funded by Instituto de Salud Carlos III, code: AAL08/006)*

NEEDS OF CARE ANALYSIS FROM A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The main objective of the study is to determine the most relevant care needs of old people (older than 65) in Andalucía from a comparative perspective.

The study also allows to determine the factors that influence on a good state of health and on a good quality of life; know how to develop actions that permit prevent and retard becoming dependent; deepen knowledge of care needs of the population older than 65 (dependent and not dependent ones); analyse the requirements of the caregivers (under and over 65 years old).

The structure of the present research is divided in three sections: The first one, it focuses on a descriptive analysis of the older than 65 in Andalucía in order to compare the situation with Spain and Europe. The second one, focuses on an explanatory analysis (logit, probit) to answer to the specific objectives. And the third section, analyses the changes on the demand of cares to determine the impact of the Dependency Law in Spain and Andalucía.

The principal database are: *Quality of Life of Old People Survey*, (Sociological Research Center in Spain, CIS, n. 2.6472); *European Quality of Life Survey*; *Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe) (SHARE).*

Keywords: care, aging, dependent, quality of life, comparative perspective.

PERSPECTIVES ON ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC, CAREGIVERS, FAMILY MEMBERS AND PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract: Background. Alzheimer's disease (AD) would suffer from a negative social image which would mix social representations of aging and mental illness. Although the available research on the perceptions and attitudes towards Alzheimer's disease have increased over the past ten years, these works often involve only one specific population and the people with the disease are rarely involved.

Objectives. Listed in the French Alzheimer Plan 2008-2012, the program of opinion survey on Alzheimer's disease has three objectives: 1 / to explore the perceptions, knowledge and attitudes of different populations regarding the disease; 2 / to measure the evolution of some indicators; 3 / to provide further direction for research, health education or professional training.

Methods. The methodology combines literature reviews, qualitative studies and quantitative surveys of different audiences. Specifically, four quantitative surveys were conducted among lay public (2 000 people aged 18 to 75), GPs (n = 1000), people with AD and their caregivers (140 dyads) and professional home carers (n = 1213 workers). These surveys included a battery of common items (spontaneous perceptions of AD, opinions, level of information ...).

Results. AD is the third disease feared by the lay public. Spontaneous perceptions are centred around memory loss, addiction and loss of mental faculties as in the general population than among relatives or professional caregivers. The dominant feature of social representations of AD is the predominance of images related to advanced stages of disease. However, this perception is not reflected by attitudes of stigmatization or by a feeling of exclusion from the persons concerned. Main needs are focused on research (for the general lay people and among caregivers) and on support at home (among professional home carers). People with AD complained of being too little involved in medical decisions.

Conclusion. This original program of surveys gives a more complex image of AD. It confirms the presence of severe distress among those directly affected by the disease and high powerlessness among professionals, but it leads in the same way to deconstruct some negative beliefs about AD and its care.

RN 02 Sociology of The Arts

MODERN ART IN POLAND. ART MARKET AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT.

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Abstract: It is said that there were turbulent times for art in Poland. Socialism had been affecting art works for many years. Finally, after 1989 artists started creating mostly critical art. Since that time of social and political change they felt free to comment on what had happened during last years. Something changed about 2000. The new generation came with their new art, which was different from the previous one.

About ten years ago only few people in Poland were able to appreciate and perceive potential in young artists. They took the risk and started to create 'institutional background' and art market to make the career of those young people possible. However, the new art needed not only new critics, new galleries but also new public institutions. More still, all that happened.

Nowadays, after ten years of building the right context, the newest art in Poland has finally its institutions: galleries, museums. It has its critics, collectors and audiences as well. But is it sufficient? Are these roles divided precisely between particular people? Or maybe the whole process is still in progress? Last, but not least, how the Polish *art world* differs from the Western one?

The main aim of this paper is to describe the institutional conditions of the newest art in Poland. The next question is to map the net of brokerage and recognize the most important players. The conclusions presented in this paper are based on some basic theories of art and on the main results of my research among so-called 'main players' in Polish *art world* (gallery owners, collectors, managers of public institutions, curators and artists).

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERIES IN AMSTERDAM AND BERLIN. WHY SPACE REMAINS IMPORTANT IN A DETERRITORIALIZED ART WORLD

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Abstract: This paper studies the effects of cultural globalization on the discourse and practices of contemporary art dealers in Amsterdam and Berlin. In particular, it argues that globalization cannot be equated with deterritoralization, as is frequently stated in the sociological literature on globalization. Instead, in depth interviews with Amsterdam and Berlin art dealers (21 in total) suggest that globalization has done little to decrease the importance of the gallery space. The reason is that this space is the main theater where a set of firmly institutionalized commercial practices of art dealers are displayed. Moreover, the gallery space is intricately tied up with the dealer's identity. As far as globalization has indeed resulted in a waning importance of the local gallery space, this has not entailed deterritoralization, but instead a relocation of commercial practices to other highly symbolic spaces such as the contemporary art fair and the virtual space of the gallery's website.

THEATRE FESTIVALS AS TRADING ZONES. RESULTS OF AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract: Theatre festivals as trading zones. Results of an empirical research.

The proliferation and the settled importance of festivals have to be conceived using different analytic frames, because festivals are the context where different subject, agencies, institutions and organizations build and constitute meanings, interpretations, values and where the artistic fields mix themselves. In this sense the category "trading zone" (Galison) or better, "trading zones" could be used as an interesting suggestion for researching what happens in different frames in the same physical contexts. Trading zones in anthropology are spaces, physical objects, contexts, visited and used by an heterogenous plurality of actors that don't share the same cognitive paradigms, meanings and moral values.

As suggested by Vera Zolberg, I used the concept of "trading zone" for highlighting some facets of theatre festivals, as resulted from a project of investigation on the organizative, the cultural and the social implications of theatre festivals in a comparative perspective.

The research I realized (supported with a grant FI - formation of researchers - of the government Generalitat of Catalunya and directed by Dr Arturo Rodriguez Moratò) was focused on 4 different cases, 2 located in Spain (Grec festival of Barcelona and the Fira of Tarrega) and 2 in Italy (international festival of Santarcangelo and the Parma Reggio festival).

This paper, that deepens into a former presentation discussed in the last Isa conference, will briefly introduce the general frame of trading zones in order to set out, focus and discuss the following points:

• The progressive transformation and instituzionalizations of theatre festivals, while some aesthetics aspects of their "ancient" counterculture still survive, with changing meanings and references.
• The turn of the traditional artistic programs in a broader offer, that often combine shows and performances with the presence of several activities linked to the attempt to rationalize topics related to "turbolent times" and social problems.
• The growth and the different practice of a new and composite audiences in the 4 differentes cases analyzed.

THE ART FAIR: AN INTERMEDIARY INSTITUTION OF THE GLOBAL CULTURAL ECONOMY

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Abstract: The global financial market went through a turbulent time recently. Effects on the art market and related institutions, howev-

er, were only of minor importance. The crisis even seems to have nourished the arts by enabling the opening of reasonable spaces and creating other opportunities. Our knowledge of the structures of the art world and art market and, in particular, their relationship is rather limited. This paper addresses the role of intermediary institutions that couple the art world and the art market – art fairs.

The art fair is a relatively new institution, with the first examples being founded in the second half of the 20th century. Only a few exhibitions existed for quite some time, but have experienced dramatic success in the last 20 years. Although art fairs are now organised on all continents around the globe, little research has been conducted on them.

The paper addresses two questions. The first asks what the function of an art fair is in the global cultural economy. The second regards how these institutions developed, focusing on historical and global dimensions. In examining the answers to these questions, the paper raises the issue of the art fair as an intermediary structure between the economic and art worlds, where art dealers, works of art, collectors, sponsors and other professionals are intertwined. The questions are addressed through the examination of various empirical sources, including statistics on participating galleries and artists and interviews with fair organisers and art dealers. The paper will also give evidence as to the global orientation of art fairs, focusing on a few case studies, such as TEFAF and Art Basel, and of these institutions' historical development with regard to their structure and organisation (from evolutionary prerequisites to sponsors).

CULTURIZATION OF ECONOMY AND THE CULTURAL COMMONS

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Abstract: During the last two decades, we have witnessed an ever-growing discussion of *creative economy* or *economy of culture*. This prevalent academic and popular discourse, advocated e.g. by Richard Florida (2002), has disinterred two important processes of social turbulence: first, the instability in the notion of 'culture' but also – and more importantly – in the notion of 'economy'. Underlying this discourse is the observation of growing weight of creative industries, or more generally, immaterial industries (i.a. culture, education, care and tourism), in the creation of wealth.

While highlighting focal anxieties, these discourses have their limitations: 'economy of culture' remains sociologically ambiguous if not interpreted as a moment of a wider paradigmatic shift in economy and production. Moreover, the economical theories developed for understanding the industrial-Fordist model of capitalism do not sufficiently consider the role of cultural factors (symbols, meanings, contexts, social relations, affects and communication) in valorization processes (see Boltanski & Chiapello 2005, Marazzi 2008, Moulier Boutang 2007).

The goal of my paper is to trace and describe a historical shift in the mode of production – *the culturization of economy* – in which commodity production based on material resources is growingly replaced by immaterial production based on human resources. This transformation is portrayed through a viewpoint of *cultural commons* – a new productive basis upon which the wealth creation is realized.

In the field of cultural commons, the productive logic of "modern market economy" is fundamentally transformed as the logics of *scarcity*, *individualism* and *exclusive personal gain* are gradually replaced with the logics of *affluence*, *collaboration* and *sharing.* Thus, the modern economical problem of allocating scarce resources has to be accompanied by a "postmodern" economical (or better, a "neoclassical" sociological) question: *what do we have in common?*

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SOCIOLOGY, ART AND SOCIOLOGY OF ART: BOURDIEU AND AFTER

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Abstract: Within the domain of sociology, whose disciplinary history dates back to the second half of the nineteenth century, the sub-discipline of sociology of art is a relatively young area of inquiry, which has already given rise to several theoretical debates and numerous ways of broaching the question of art from a sociological point of view (sociology of art works, sociology of art markets, sociology of artistic professions etc.). There is no *one* way of doing sociology of art. The striking plurality of approaches in this discipline is proof of its vitality and possibilities.

However, notwithstanding the variety of approaches, certain theoretical issues remain common to the discipline (the nature of the relationship between art and society, agency and subjectivity, for instance). One such common theoretical premise concerns the specificity of the domain of art as a subject of sociological enquiry. The very root of the discipline of sociology lies in the study of the 'general', the 'collective'; whereas the domain of art celebrates and valorises the 'particular' and the 'individual'. The emancipation of a 'social' study of art from idealist notions of art and artists enshrined the moment of triumph for the *sociology* of art. In fact, it was possible precisely because of the very specific nature of sociology as a discipline that foregrounds the 'general' and the 'collective'. This inherent probability of a tension between sociology as a discipline and its chosen subject of study in this case – art – has a bearing upon many of the fundamental theoretical questions in the field, such as the social fact of being an artist, professionalisation of artistic vocation and vocationalisation of artistic profession, autonomy/heteronomy of the artistic *field*, among others.

The proposed paper seeks to chart this debate with reference to the specific contribution of Bourdieuian sociology of art and some of its critics. It was quite a battle to establish the socially 'conditioned' (for want of a better word) nature of artistic production and reception. Now, it might be worthwhile to think if art as a specific

field also offers unique possibilities of subversion of social structures that are absent in other social spheres, and can therefore be theoretically very insightful for practising sociologists?

RE-CONCEPTUALIZING ARTISTIC PRACTICES

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Abstract: The core of the sociology of the art theory has conceptualized artistic practices on an implicit assumption which understands them as "sealed" within the boundaries of a defined society i.e. the nation state. This taken for granted view includes quintessential and disparate theorists such as H. Becker (Becker, 1982) and P. Bourdieu (1992). Yet, during the last three decades transnational artistic flows, associated with diverse aesthetical and ideological commitments, have affected domestic fields of arts. The goal of this paper is to examine theoretical developments in the light of current socio-artistic changes. Assuming, that modernity has undergone subsequent globalizing waves, what're the differences between the contemporary flows of artistic practices and those that'd occurred before? Furthermore, what kind of theoretical concepts are required to understand these transformations? The Field of Arts of the 21th Century occupies a contested space in which groups negotiate authority and achieve (or fail to achieve) recognition. Artistic practices arise in internet linking people in various countries and regions. A diversity of artistic forms are created and distributed by a diversity of producers and distributors. Thus, contemporary field of arts compels both a new, wider analysis as well as a rethinking of basic forms and definitions.

DANCE RESEARCH IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: The current turbulences in the arts sectors of many countries do not only present numerous challenges and threats to the established professional dance landscape but also opportunities for reflection, change and development. Funding cuts will require a rigorous analysis of the dance sector in terms of its capital infrastructure, work force, content production and income generation, in order to effectively adapt to new financial circumstances and their structural implications. A premise to successfully negotiate the above situation is an unbiased and in depth understanding of the complex, art form specific functions and roles of individuals and organisations within the dance sector. However, whilst dance has been very successful in terms of its capital and infrastructural development and its growth in popularity in recent years, the authors suggest that the dance sector is lacking a critical debate that engages with dance in a holistic manner. The dance sector, and many dance scholars, display a certain reticence to engage with issues, such as for example, the sector's economics or its domination by particular value systems and narratives it is traditionally embedded in. Dance practitioners as well as scholars appear to steer away from reflecting on and/or clarifying their position in relation to established artistic or scholarly modes of viewing and evaluating dance or the demands of the contemporary economic and political landscape. Apart from critical feminist approaches towards dance education which reflect on traditional methods, dance scholarship seems to privilege a theoretical discourse that evolves around aesthetics, textuality and gender. Other research is frequently commissioned to serve as an advocacy tool or it features dance within the canon of the other arts. This inevitably leads to generalizations that lack art form specificity and seem to be underpinned by a romantic notion of practitioners being either successful geniuses or underachieving starving artists.

Drawing on their experiences as artistic director/employer of a dance company and educator/researcher in Higher Education, the authors evaluate how practitioners are viewed in the field. They suggest that the dance sector would benefit from research that focuses on artistic production as located practice, covers more diverse research topics and values practitioners' input.

S.O.S CULTURE. WILL THE NEW MEDIA SAVE THEATRE AND LIVE ARTS?

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Abstract: How does the use of new medias transform the daily life of theatres and acting companies and their relationships with the public? Can the free and open spaces of social networks become a concrete resource for artistic non-profit organizations during the economic crisis?

The Web and Facebook have become almost an inevitable meeting point for artists, cultural organizations, operators, theatre enthusiasts or "simple" theatre-goers, particularly those interested in innovative and experimental forms of performance arts.

Today in Italy the most important landscape of the performing arts is constituted by small and medium as well as non-profit theater groups and companies that, while being conditioned by a poor culture market, are now suffering dramatically from the heaviest cuts to public funding.

The proposed paper rises from a research conducted in the autumn of 2009 in the theatres of Tuscany, a region owing a great part of its fame to its cultural life.

The question to be investigated was whether the companies that are investing in digital technologies, by regularly attending social networks, are concretely benefiting from this kind of involvement in terms of social, cultural and economic capital (new contacts, new experiences, new incomes).

The core of the inquiry is a compared study of the organizational life of ten theater companies of different Tuscan cities with active and up-to-dated Facebook profiles. They are all private non-profit organizations of medium and small dimensions, but benefiting by a solid continuity and a good notoriety, even beyond regional borders. Then, all these companies could be defined as "non-conventional", "experimental" theaters, that are mostly attended by young and youthful people.

The second part of the research was aimed at spreading light on the nature of organizations and the territory. It consisted of two actions: a monitoring of on-line activities of all thirteen Tuscan public theaters and the study of two companies living in metropolitan contexts, Rome and Milan.

The research strategy blended on and off-line methods and tools: analysis of the websites of all the selected organizations, ethno-

graphic observations-participation to their Facebook profiles, face-to-face and mediated interviews to the responsible of communication of all the companies, and to five cultural operators.

ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL SPONSORSHIP IN TURKEY 1990S AND ONWARDS

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Abstract: This paper aims to analyze how art sponsorship in Tukey has been shaped since 1990's with respect to the corporations' and non-profit sector's involvement within the context of economic crisis. This attempt to explore art sponsorship stems from the fact that art sponsorship has risen as a form of support by certain corporations, foundations and nonprofit organizations to the rapidly increasing artistic and cultural activities in urban spheres of Turkey. Consequently, there is a need to understand and explain how and why certain corporations engage in sponsorship of certain cultural and artistic activities as joint project initiators as well as engaging in sponsoring certain events. This not only directs us to think about the corporations themselves and their interest in art but also their ways of negotiating with other actors such as the government; artists; curators; public relations specialists and the public. Besides, the process of negotiation involves a strong organization and institutionalization which needs to be understood in order to explain the main motives behind for sponsoring cultural and artistic events.

This study concentrates on the analysis of the characteristics and the affiliation of the main organizers and sponsors as well as exploring the ways in which they collaborate to initiate and publicize the events, by focusing on the visual and published materials such as events' posters, announcements, commercials, press releases and interviews that are related to the artistic and cultural activities in the urban spheres of Turkey. This analysis aims to elucidate what kind of economic and social actors such as corporations and foundations do cooperate in what kind of artistic and cultural activities and how do they define the event's role in the society and their role as sponsors.

BRITISH CULTURAL POLICY UNDER THE COALITION GOVERNMENT: DEEP SPENDING CUTS AND A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract: In May 2010, the UK General Election failed to give a clear majority to any political party. David Cameron's Conservatives and Nick Clegg's Liberal Democrats formed a coalition government, whose main aims, apparently, are to cut government spending in every area. Spending, they argue, had spiralled out of control under the previous Labour Government. The Coalition uses the current economic crisis to reduce government spending at a dramatic rate, and many observers suggest that these reductions are driven more by a neo-liberal political philosophy than a genuine need to cut so deeply. This paper examines the implications of the Coalition government's actions on funding for the arts in England.

This paper reports on one aspect of a larger project on cultural policy in the United Kingdom examining trends toward the marketisation of public-sector arts, increasing government intervention, and a growing emphasis on managerialism. The project focuses on the analysis of government documents and policies relating to the arts and arts organisations. This paper looks in detail at policy statements made by Coalition Government ministers and some responses by Arts Organisations.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN MUSEUM EXPERIENCES

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Abstract: In Bourdieu's theory, participation in the arts is mainly determined by social factors, in that participation repertoires are homogeneous within social classes and heterogeneous between social classes. This perspective focuses on social pressure within (reference) groups and social status between social classes. Yet, are these the only influences social groups have on participation? Research indicates that most people prefer to visit the arts with a spouse or friend. Furthermore, experience marketing indicates that an artistic experience can be intensified by active participation. These observations suggest another important social factor in arts participation that finds its origin in the consumption situation.

In a consumption situation, the interaction between an individual and an artistic object may result in psychological benefits (pleasure, self-actualization), whereas the interpersonal interaction may result in psychological as well as social benefits (identification, self-esteem). Interaction ritual chains (Collins, 2004) bring these experiences together in a model. According to this model interpersonal interaction in a consumption situation intensifies the mutual focus of attention, it enhances emotional experiences, it brings about social benefits (such as belongingness and group solidarity), and it paves the way for the construction of homogeneous evaluation schemes within the group.

These ideas are explored in a survey study (N=82) among frequent visitors of museums. It turned out that about 20% of the respondents visited the museum alone, about 50% with family and about 30% with friends or colleagues. Marked differences were found between these visiting groups: Those who went with friends or colleagues were more content with the museum visit and talked more about this museum visit and museum visits in general. However, the groups did not differ in overall evaluation. Further analyses indicated that talking (before, and during) about the museum visit has a positive effect on the evaluation of the visit (expressed in 10 points) as well as the positive emotions experienced, even if all other aspects of this museum visit (contentment with the artworks presented, and other aspects of the augmented product) and mindset regarding museum visits (hedonic and utilitarian attitude and involvement) were accounted for.

BETTER ALONE THAN IN BAD COMPANY? THE SOCIAL DIMENSION IN THE EXPERIENCE OF VIEWING ART IN MUSEUMS.

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Abstract: We have designed a phenomenological research to study the social dimension of the experience of visiting an art museum framed in the symbolic interactionism theory. To elucidate the role of social interaction among museum visitors, we have analyzed their experiences before, during and after their visits. The specific goal of this study is to determine the conditions, social interaction strategies and content of museum visitor experiences. We have conducted 21 interviews with Spanish individuals who visit art museums regularly, which were digitally recorded and, later, transcribed ad verbatim. Transcripts and contextual comments recorded during the field work have shaped the data sources for our project, analyzed with the help of computer assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS). We have found that cultural capital and social context of individuals influence their social strategy, whether visiting alone or accompanied and, therefore, the content of the experience. On the one hand, visitors with a low contextual cultural capital look for a social experience in the museum visit and, consequently, they attend in company to be able to interact during the exhibition itinerary. On the other hand, visitors with a high contextual cultural capital search a more aesthetic experience and as a result they prefer visiting alone. The social interaction of this second group of visitors, contrary to the previous one, is prominent before and after the aesthetic experience.

Keywords: social interaction, art museums, contextual cultural capital.

VISITING ART EXHIBITIONS - A COMPLEX CULTURAL PRAXIS

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Abstract: The visit of art exhibitions as a cultural phenomenon is a complex cultural praxis. As such it cannot be understood on basis of quantitative material as it is produced by visitor studies. These studies find a highly educated public in museums but cannot explain why this is the case. To explain the elite nature of this public they often recur to Pierre Bourdieus famous museum studies from the 1960s. Here Bourdieu developed a theory of art reception that identifies a specific aesthetic knowledge crucial for the reception of an object as a work of art. I will show that this notion of reception is *only one* position in the highly differentiated art field of today, where the idea of autonomous art is only one conception within a vast plurality of art conceptions. I will present material from several qualitative case studies conducted in an ethnographic manner that investigate *how* different people make actually use of art exhibitions. The praxis of visiting art exhibitions is being reconstructed from the visitor's point of view. It is investigated which exhibitions different people visit, how they conduct their visit and what meaning they ascribe to this praxis. I will show that for understanding the praxis of visiting art exhibitions not only a certain knowledge or kind of reception is crucial but the social value that is ascribed to the visit by the visitors themselves.

"SOCIAL ART": A POLITICAL ART WITHOUT POLICY SUPPORT?

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Abstract: Currently there are a series of art projects spread over different artistic fields from public art, to ecological art, to bio-art, to political art, to gender art, among others, that subscribe to a notion of active citizenship, through participation and performative intervention in the public space.

This inscription gives to this intentional "social art" a political status where, however, several notions of politics are struggling, either from the artists sphere or from the political authorities to support art. Taking for example the Portuguese context, we analyze these various notions of politics in art in these global turbulent times.

INFINITE RIFT INFINITE SEAL ; ART AND SOCIAL UNREST

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Abstract: Every time part of the world's social fabric breaks into pieces there is a need to collect the fragmented parts to put them back together again. Understanding why the breakup occurs and putting the pieces together is difficult since for the most part, the answers lie between the cracks – the voids that are beyond repair. These in-between spaces need to be filled creatively, imaginatively, and philosophically because there is no single rational that can simultaneously provide commonality of the different truth claimed by each broken piece.

As a backdrop my paper will discuss historic and contemporary artworks created during and after major social unrest. It will provide insight into the role of the works that may give solace to some but mainly serve as bridges across the societal rifts created by the turmoil.

The paper also focuses on my visual and literary works as a person who survived ten years of imprisonment and as an artist who is inspired by humanitarian issues.

The tragedy of the Ethio-Somali war, and my personal experience as a civilian internee in Somalia, is central in my work besides other global humanitarian issues.

The conditions that brought about my capture by Somali fighters started when I was a teenage-girl living in Addis Ababa.

In late 70's and early 80's the internal civil war in Ethiopia, fueled by the infamous era of the "Red Terror", made every Ethiopian that did not support the military junta in power, vulnerable. The government was desperate to stop all internal resistances while waging a full-scale war with neighboring Somalia. A number of my friends and I were among the student body that opposed the regime and among fortunate ones who survived the whole scale massacre of the red terror by fleeing the country on foot across the desert. It was our misfortune however; that in our attempt to escape the Ethiopian threat, we strayed into territory controlled by Somali forces and we were captured. For the next ten years we were imprisoned as prisoners of war.

In discussing my work, I will address the issues of

· Memory and imagination that penetrate layers of experience and set visual and literary languages.

· Social commentary and modernity, the balance of content and form.

· My quest to reconcile the differing dynamics of tragedy and beauty on each single piece.

ART ON TRIAL: WHEN CRITICISM OF REALITY TAKES AN ARTIST TO COURT - ART AS CRIME IN A MARKET-BASED SOCIETY

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Abstract: The contemporary art world is increasingly commodified. Alongside art as brands of luxury objects, there are activist, socially aware tendencies in visual art. In *reality art* artworks offer commentary on real-world phenomena in spite of creating fictive realms: art becomes part of social criticism. But is there any place for art as a criticism of reality under marketized cultural practices?

This paper studies an art trial case in contemporary Finland. In the Western, pluralistic art world, a work of art seldom leads to a legal case. In Finland a work presented in the gallery of the Helsinki City Art Museum led to criminal proceedings (2008, 2009, and still ongoing with the artist's appeal to the European Court of Human Rights).

The court ruled that it is not possible in art to criticize the public social realm, as would have been possible in research or journalism. According to the court, it was clear that the artist was critical of the phenomenon in question, but nevertheless this act of criticism was interpreted as a crime. The work was confiscated and declared secret for 25 years, the artist's computer was wiped as a "means of crime" and in the immense media uproar the artist was reviled as the most despised criminal, which seemed to some observers like a modern-day witch hunt.

What kind of reality was the art work criticizing? The work attacked the business-oriented structure of society by focusing its criticism on open-access pages in the internet and an especially popular part, teen porn galleries. The legal investigation was not interested in the material in its original place – the branded sites were not put under investigation – but only in criticism of them.

There exists in the internet a gallery structure so vast that it could make corresponding fields in the art world seem wholly marginal. These porn galleries are an important part of consumerized popular culture, visited by millions of viewers, open 24/7 all over the globe, marked by the same desire for success and celebrity as other parts of the entertainment business. A sociologically interesting fact should also be that for the first time in human history, advertisement images have become objects consumed by a large clientele.

When justice borrowed its ethics from the market, the statement was clear: critical art shall be silenced.

WHEN PUBLIC ART GOES GUERRILLA

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Abstract: Public Art exists as a distinctive trend in Art since the early Seventies. The research object of this paper is to articulate the term, in order to define it in a dialectical, non-dogmatic way.

• We often tend to identify Public Art with the so-called *permanent site specific* works, made in collaboration with the institutions, which generally tend to loose their dialectical power after a while, like monuments do. Nevertheless the concept can be developed, showing how the concept moved from *site specific* to *audience specific projects*, according much more importance to the community of a given space, than to the space itself.

Collecting the most important results in Public Art practices we can systematize an articulated definition, following as research methodology a pragmadialectical and rhetoical approach:

• Permanent site specific works: installations which always imply an official project.
• Temporary site specific works: which could be official or unauthorised installations.
• Public Art as de-design: It consists in art actions that seem to be superfluous; they create a sort of disturb, in order to de-structure stereotypes and passive ways of living. Public art goes this way beyond the personal gesture of the artist, trascends pure subjectivity and responds to the urban, social and political structure that defines a given place.
• Public Art as Transculture: Public art can also come in through the back door, like a second class citizen and present itself as the voice of marginal cultures activating a transcultural process, well defined by Fernando Ortiz.
These last two aspects are at the moment the most interesting as they allow social and political engaged art actions which can de-structure stereotypes or improve critical thinking.
• From this short analysis the main findings prove how Public Art left its first "formal" aims in order to achieve an interdisciplinary approach, promoting neighbourhood through a socratic dialogue with the public, who becomes more and more an active subject of the work, able to transform the aesthetic function into a social-aesthetic one.

EUROPEAN CULTURAL POLICIES AND THE 'CREATIVE INDUSTRIES' TURN.

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Abstract: Cultural policy in Europe is deeply rooted in the Welfare State doctrine that has been prevailing during the last half century. Its implementation has gone along with the invention and rise of educational policy, social policy and health policy. This paper sketches its evolution as a four phase move towards what has been emerging as the central dual content of the current public cultural policy: preserving and promoting heritage, and bringing the creative industries at the core of the so-called knowledge society. The general evolutionary trend shows four distinct phases: 1) the creation of a systematic cultural supply policy based on a limited definition of culture suitable for public financing and based on a vertical concept of democratization by conversion; 2) the gradual decentralization of public action, which leads to an increasing disparity in its aims and functions, and which challenges the initial universalist, top-down egalitarian model; 3) a revision of the legitimate scope of public action, which declares symbolically obsolete the founding hierarchy of cultural politics, that which would oppose high culture, protected from market forces and entertainment culture and gov-

erned by the laws of the industrial economy; 4) an increasing tendency to justify cultural policy on the basis of its contribution to economic growth and to the balance of national social diversity, which legitimises the regulatory power of public action as well encouraging the expansion of the creative industries and the demands for the evaluation of procedures and results. The last section of this paper moves away from the state centered perspective and focuses on the city as the incubator of cultural generativity, in order to suggest how a city-centered approach to cultural development challenges the state-centered doctrine of cultural policy.

FAKE CREATIVE CLASS ENTERTAINING SUPER STARS: A CREATIVE CITY TRAP FOR ANTALYA

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyze the terms of creative class and creative city for the case of Antalya while scrutinizing the relation between cultural policies and global capitalism as well as this relation's impact on the process of restructuring Antalya into a 'city of culture'. The flow of creative class for the formation of a creative city is inevitable. However the strategies for transforming Antalya into runaway production center are not enough to pull the creative class. Instead, it turned into a kind of 'star hosting organization' from Hollywood.

Florida (2002b: 7; 2005: 151; 2006: 72) emphasizes the social-cultural dimensions of city life, suggesting that the "creative class does not just cluster where the jobs are […] they cluster in places that are centers of creativity and also where they like to live." As observed in cities like Vancouver, Milwaukee, Baltimore local "creative clusters" develop within these cities and city regions, and are tightly connected to the international creative industry—comprise a "creative city network" (UNESCO, 2006: 58). According to Landry (2006: 61), in all of these cities called 'creative', "most of the strategies and plans are in fact concerned with strengthening the arts and cultural fabric, such as support for the arts and artists and the institutional infrastructure to match."

For the purpose of the study, various qualitative research methods were used to collect data; individual interviews were conducted (representatives of different interest groups like bureaucrats, local politicians, entrepreneurs, representatives of NGOs, etc.); group interviews of academics were realized; life history accounts (memoirs) were collected; and the news on Antalya in local newspapers were systematically analyzed.

Looking at the process of restructuring Antalya into a 'city of culture' in the field of art and culture, it is observed that almost all of the related institutions, foundations and establishments of art and culture have been administered or directed by outsiders, most notably by actors from Istanbul. They have relatively higher cultural, educational, social and symbolic capital and are now commonly seen in Antalya, with their own words "trying to attract global capital to the city" in this age of inter-urban competition. Still, one cannot argue that here is a creative class flow to Antalya.

LOOKING AT MUSIC SCENES AS CREATIVE INDUSTRIES. THE INDEPENDENT LIVE MUSIC SECTOR OF MILAN

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Abstract: Within popular music studies, the notion of 'music scene' (e.g. Shank, 1994; Straw, 1991) has been often used to take into account music practices taking in place in urban contexts. The music scene has been regarded as being alternative and independent from the music industry, and as being constituted by small music collectives adopting a DIY (Do it yourself) approach. Further research has instead underlined how music production and performance at a local level has become a more professionalized activity (Smith & Maugan, 1997), which can play a central role in the creative economy of the city. The music scene can therefore be studied as a creative subsector, characterized by local creative networks and infrastructures taking place within specific urban areas (Hesmondhalgh, 1996; Scott, 1999; 2000).

There is therefore a need to look at the local specificity, taking account of the 'soft infrastructures' constituted by the networks of people involved in the music sector (Brown, Cohen & O'Connor, 2000) and to look at the creative industries sector in a broader sense in order to understand the possible cooperation or competition existing between multiple subsectors.

The paper will therefore present the qualitative research which is conducted in the independent live music sector of Milan by interviewing using the life story approach the different actors involved inside (musicians, booking agents, artistic directors, venue managers) and outside the scene (Music Consultant, Councillors) and by using participant observations in venues and during music events were conducted in order to grasp the different networking practices taking place in the scene. The case study will enable to discuss the explanatory relevance of the term music scene to analyze music practices of production and consumption and to point out the need of popular music studies of combining the theoretical perspective of scene with the debate around the creative industries.

BALKAN MUSIC IN AUSTRIA UNDER THE LENSE OF BOURDIEU'S FIELD THEORY

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Abstract: Since 1990, Balkan music has developed to a popular phenomenon in Austria. Considering the development before, already the first generation of migrant workers brought Balkan music to Austria in the 70s and 80s, but to appeal to the Austrian majority this music had to become part of "World music", a label for all "non-Western" music, which had been invented by the music industry in the 1980s. However, at the beginning of the 90s music of the Balkan region still was not understood as "Balkan music", but was only known (if at all) by the majority through a few single musicians and bands. One of the first of such bands was the *Wiener Tschuschenkapelle,* which was founded in 1989 in Vienna. Another early branch was Greek music, which had emerged already in the 1980s, like *Lakis & Achwach* and *Marios & Julie*. Since the second half of the 1990s and increasingly since 2000 in Vienna and Graz more and more musicians have dedicated themselves to Balkan music, not only but especially musicians who were born in South-East-Europe. An important context, which must be regarded, was the civil war in former Yugoslavia resulting into a flood of migrants. But over the years not only refugees came, but also students of classical music or jazz. Many of them discovered "their" Balkan music for the first time in Austria. Finally, in the 2000s new musical institutions have appeared, such as *ost-klub* or the *Balkan Fever*

Festival which both have driven the popularization of Balkan music forward. This "little history" of Balkan music is investigated by referring to Bourdieu's field theory of cultural production. We regard Balkan music as a subfield of music production in which musicians and managers of festivals and clubs struggle for social acknowledgement. Most musicians and managers acting in this field are well educated and belong to the middle class. Though their economic recourses are rather limited they have access to cultural, social and symbolic "capitals". Therefore, they are more likely to mobilize support and to bridge the gap between established and marginalized positions. These issues concerning the development of Balkan music since the early 1990s until today are investigated on the basis of the analysis of Austrian daily newspapers and music magazines concerning this period of time as well as the analysis of qualitative interviews, which were conducted with musicians and managers of festivals and clubs.

MEN AND WOMEN'S ACCESS TO SOCIAL RECOGNITION AND FAME IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY ART WORLD : GENDER AND SUCCESS IN THE VISUAL ARTS

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Abstract: Since 1970, German magazines *Capital* and *Manager Magazine* have published nearly every year a ranking, the Kunst Kompass, that aims at making public the names of the 100 most visible artists on the international art scene. The ranking is built individually for each artist who receives a certain number of points for his or her exhibitions, either personal or collective in major art institutions such as museums or biennales or for the press cuttings that they get in major international contemporary art magazines. Although the ranking is based on the individual, it is possible to consider groups of artists that share common social characteristics. In this presentation, we will compare male and female artists.

After a critical presentation of the instrument that the Kunst Kompass offers presenting both its limits but also what it can bring, the first phenomenon of the increasing share of women among the most visible international artists and their confrontation to a ceiling that prevents them from perfect integration to the art world will be analyzed.

Besides, not only does the Kunst Kompass make it possible to compare the share of men and women among the most recognized international artists, but it also enables us to compare various social characteristics of male and female artists. Such is the case of careers that can be more or less rapid. At what age do men and women appear in the Kunst Kompass? What is the average age of men and that of women for a given year?

Other criteria will be analyzed. In what countries were male and female artists born and where do they live ? In what country is their main gallery (mentioned in the Kunst Kompass) located ? What are the main media used by the most famous male and female artists (painting, sculpture, photography, video, performance, installation, environment…) and what movements of contemporary creation do they belong to ? This will enable us to study the link between gender and the characteristics of the works. A similar concern for other traits of the works will justify the study of the average prices of the works created by female artists to that of male artists for equivalent positions in the ranking.

In this presentation, we will try and study social characteristics, should they be biographical and related to the private sphere or to the professional space, of female and male artists and try and show the impact of gender on artistic recognition.

DOES THE LEGISLATION FOR THE ARTS PROMOTING ACTUALLY PROMOTE ARTS: THE CASE OF THE VISUAL ARTISTS IN FINLAND

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Abstract: The Finnish model of arts and artists promotion is one variant of the Nordic model. The shift into the present policy of promoting the arts and artists in the 1960s was ideologically connected to the expanding Nordic welfare state in all of the Nordic countries. By the end of the 1960s the earlier administrative structures of distributing direct state support to artists were replaced with new administrative bodies and budget appropriations. The reason for this was to consolidate the types of grants and their distribution by legislation. During the period of expanding welfare state the Nordic countries introduced also indirect public support forms that consisted of various legislative schemes to support the individual artists. These schemes are mainly connected to the social security law, tax law and copyright law.

In my presentation I am asking does this legislation for the arts promoting actually promote arts. I am focusing on the visual artists (painters, sculptors, photographers etc.) in Finland. When answering to this question I will mostly rely on a survey carried out in the summer 2010. In addition I will use register data and results from the previous studies (mostly carried out by the Arts Council of Finland). This presentation is closely connected with my on-going research project regarding how the legal regulation promotes and prohibits the artistic work in Finland.

CULTURE OR PRODUCTION? THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL COMPREHENSION ON WORKING STRUCTURES WITHIN THE CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

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Abstract: Referring to the example of TV camera operators the paper will analyse the relation between prevailing concepts of culture and working structures within the cultural industries. It is argued, that camera operators represent an occupational group positioned in between artistic creativity and technological service, which does not fit into the framework, which regulates cultural work in Germany. The argumentation proceeds in three steps: First the emergence of an institutional setting around cultural work is described within its historical context. One pillar of this institutional framework is for example the integration of Artists into the German social security system (Künstlersozialversicherung). Secondly, the explicit and implicit presumptions and consequences of this model are analysed in the face of the structural change of the cultural industries and the shifting relation between public financed cultural production, small

businesses and media corporations over the last decades. Thirdly, the example of TV camera operators is taken to explain how comprehension of culture and old and new working structures within the cultural industries are interrelated.

CONTESTED HOMES: PROFESSIONALISM, HEGEMONY AND ARCHITECTURE IN TIMES OF CHANGE

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Abstract: Professionals possess an authoritative and monopolistic position based on their exclusive professional knowledge. However, in post-modern societies, professions are increasingly forced to compete for their monopoly and autonomy and protect their jurisdiction. This process is particularly salient with regard to the architectural profession, due to its dependency on clients, and because architecture often involves struggles over collective identities and power. Architects' constructed products are conspicuously visible to the public. Therefore, an analysis of the architectural profession enables us to examine the complex interrelations between the professionals and the general public.

In addition, in hegemonic processes, professionals, including architects, often serve as "traditional intellectuals," or agents that preserve the interests of those in power. By constructing and delivering the dominant ideologies, epistemologies and symbols, these professionals affect the social order and strengthen the stability of hegemonic structures. Architects have a unique role in these processes, as professionals who can spatially and physically express and symbolize abstract values, ideologies and national identities.

This paper focuses on a critical moment in which a threat is posed to both the architects' professional autonomy and the established hegemonic structure in which their social group possesses sociocultural dominance. This paper examines the reaction of the architects to this double-threat, by analyzing the discourse of Israeli elite architects under the conditions of hegemonic crisis during the 1980s, which entailed a partial privatization of urban planning and freedom to individuals to design their own homes.

This paper explores the arguments used by these architects in order to contend with this double-threat. This paper shows that the architects attempted to protect the old social structure and hegemonic ideology, while neglecting their exclusive knowledge and tools as professionals, thereby diminishing their professional status. Following the voluntary "recruitment" of the professionals for the "defense" of the hegemonic order, the architects no longer promoted the idea of professionalism as a normative value system. In the long term, this strategy has weakened the status of the architects in society.

VALUATION CRITERIA OF PROFESSIONAL CRITICS IN THE POPULAR MUSIC PRESS

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Abstract: Professional critics occupy a mediating position between cultural producers and consumers and are said to act as "gatekeepers", "tastemakers" or mere "predictors" of artistic success. In recent years, the impact of critics on market success has been studied particularly in the realm of film. There is also work on the historical changes in the techniques that critics have been using in their film reviews. Concrete valuation criteria, however, have rarely been investigated systematically and comprehensively – even less so in the realm of popular music. Drawing on the pioneering efforts of Ralf von Appen, a coding scheme was developed in order to content-analyze album reviews in three influential German popular music magazines – Rolling Stone, Spex and Intro – on a quantitative basis. The codebook differentiates several dozens of subcategories of compositional, interpretative, emotional and personal qualities as well as references to musicians' biographies and their positioning in the musical field. Our database also links critics' valuations to objective characteristics of musicians and their albums as well as their chart success. The sample consists of about 800 reviews in 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010. The presentation will address the following questions: How frequent are different valuation criteria? What is their relative impact on critics' overall rating of an album? Do valuation criteria differ between music genres such as rock, hip hop and electronic dance music? Has the evolution of musical styles lead to changes in critical discourse over the fifteen year timespan? How do critical reviews relate to an album's popular success?

PLAYING, COMPETING AND PRIZEWINNING: WHAT ARE THE ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL MUSIC COMPETITIONS FOR YOUNG MUSICIANS

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Abstract: The international music competition is an organisation with its own staff, its own rules and its own structure. The competition pertains to an array of selection tools allowing to access the professional classical music market. The competition aims to promote the career of young and talented musicians and is an "interface" between education and music production.

The purpose of this research is, using the international music competition as a privileged viewpoint, to study how musicians are selected and brought to the music market. To analyze the impact of prize winning in the career of musicians, we reconstruct and analyse the trajectory of musicians who participated to international music competitions and who want to do an international career. The music market has its own specificities: its actors are very competitive and it functions through project organization. We study how musicians invest this market and how they manage to stay in it.

One issue that we wish to address as such is that this research integrates various research methods: observations during several music competitions and interviews with contestants, a documentary research on international competitions and interviews with organizers of competitions, an online questionnaire sent to about 800 prize winners, "life stories" with twenty prize winners and finally interviews with a control population of ten persons who did not win a competition prize.

What are the reasons for musicians to take part into international music competitions which is an activity with high risk for them (no guarantee of winning a prize and very expensive in terms of money,

work and energy)? How do they live this moment? What are the immediate consequences of winning a prize, and how do they live the time after the competition? Those are the questions we would like to expand upon as we present the first results of this research. And consequently, question issues raised by the participation into international music competitions for a musician.

REPUTATION AND ECONOMIC DISILLUSION: THE CASE OF ARCHITECTS IN PORTUGUESE SOCIETY

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Abstract: The literature on artistic reputation has explored it as a phenomenon with implications for the entire society, culture, creativity, economy. Several authors have increasingly been studying the meaning and the survival of artistic reputation and the power of some individuals that accumulate reputational credits, the "winner-take all-markets". We will analyse the results of a qualitative research inside 14 ateliers, with 23 Portuguese architects in order to describe: (a) the role of reputation in the organization of work in architecture, (b) the professional disillusion by young architects, characterized by the desire to abandon architecture and by the amount of time without artistic work in the field; finally, (c) we will explore the links between reputation and occupational risk in today turbulent times.

TOWARDS A SOCIOLOGY OF READING FICTIONAL NARRATIVE. THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF FICTIONAL LITERARY NARRATIVE

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Abstract: Our central hypothesis is as follows: fictional literary narrative is a socially-constructed cultural object, which means that fictional literary texts in themselves are devoid of meaning. The meaning is constructed from the intellectual and sensitive processes involved in the act of reading by virtue of reception processes and intersubjective type cognitive operations. We maintain that the meaning of literary fiction is that given to it by the participants in what we refer to as the *Fictional Narrative Reading Institute*, where the actors adopt a predetermined *role* and assume the norms and conventions which dictate what the *fictional narrative* should mean.

From the reception of the fictional narrative *By Night in Chile* by Roberto Bolaño in two countries (France and Spain), we approach the social creation of a fictional text produced by the *reading situation,* as a sociological phenomenon, as both an individual and a collective process. Thus, the aim is to describe the particular conditions of the social creation of a text from the connection between the literary text itself and its reception by the different readers. We examine the nature of the processes that readers confront when facing a fictional narrative and the manner in which readers confer meaning to the text depending on their origins, cultural background, and the whole array of factors that affect the practice of reading a fictional text.

TRANSITIONS IN THE LITERARY FIELD: COMPARING U.S., FRANCE, GERMANY AND THE NETHERLANDS, 1955-2005

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Abstract: The artistic value that is attributed to cultural products and genres in societies is to a large extent the outcome of interactions among institutionally embedded agents like critics, academics, and other cultural entrepreneurs. Organized into cultural fields, these agents have been legitimated to classify cultural products into symbolically potent categories which signal distinctive structural properties as well as degrees of artistic excellence. Previous work offered studies of individual careers, in-depth analyses of specific cultural institutions and one-moment analyses of a specific form of recognition (retrospective cultural consecration). In this paper, we aim to map transitions in how cultural institutions relate to one another and through their social standing affect the status of individual artists.

More specifically, we examine artistic value attribution by analyzing the choices made in one particular institution (newspaper criticism) in relation to other forms of institutional recognition (retrospective cultural consecration through entries in literary encyclopedias, contemporary cultural consecration through literary awards, commercial recognition through bestseller list success and producers' status through the prestige of publishers). Our baseline is formed by newspaper critics – cultural agents whose authority to evaluate artistic expressions has been shown in previous studies(e.g. Janssen, Kuipers & Verboord, 2008).

For a sample of newspaper articles from the years 1955, 1975, 1995 and 2005 from 8 newspapers in 4 countries (N=2,419), we retrieved information on the fiction book authors discussed. We then inductively analyze how fiction book authors appearing in these articles can be characterized in terms of the mentioned forms of institutional recognition. We conduct cluster analysis and multinomial logistic regression analyses.

The aim of the paper is threefold. First, we pursue a more detailed examination of how hierarchical differences within one particular cultural domain have evolved in the past 50 years. Second, we attempt to come to a more fine-tuned analysis of how different cultural institutions relate to one another and impact the symbolic value of cultural products. Third, we learn about the mechanisms by comparing the literary fields in four countries: France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States.

FIGHTING PROFESSORS AND OTHER SCANDALS – THE CHANGING IMAGE OF NON-FICTION WRITERS IN MEDIA

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Abstract: The media publicity in any field of art can be vital for its success. This is also the case on non-fiction books and their writers. The huge changes in media have affected also the ways in which non-fiction writers are represented in media. Media researchers have claimed that the aesthetic paradigm in culture sections of

newspapers has been removed by the journalistic paradigm which among other things has lead to an emphasis of news instead of reviews of artistic works. In addition, the Internet has brought an enormous change which affects the whole book world and, also the media publicity of literature.

In these circumstances, the paper examines the media publicity of non-fiction and especially the writers of non-fiction. How are non-fiction writers being framed in media? Which sub-fields of non-fiction are the winners in the competition of media space? The research data consists of media publicity of non-fiction in three largest newspapers, two tabloids and three magazines. The visibility of non-fiction in the Internet is discussed in the light of the most important websites on which literature is present.

Nine different frames that the non-fiction writers are represented in newspapers and magazines were discerned: non-fiction writers were framed as experts, interpreters, truth-tellers, professionals, politicians, philosophers, art enthusiasts, reporters or therapists.

The tenth frame is that of a celebrity. This frame, however, is a surplus frame which can be added to other frames. The media is interested, if a piece of news can or, preferably a scandal can be reported, and t scandals sell, and publishers are aware of this too. Best selling scandals deal with the private lives of writers or the people they write about. Not even non-fiction writers can remain completely outside the wide-spread therapy culture in which public confessions and disagreements with other people are more interesting than research results of artistic work of exceptional quality. Two history professors disagreeing strongly about details of war history or a young, award-winning female writer with strong opinions about Finnish men win in the competition of media space. Not to mention biographers and their subjects if there is a scandal to be reported. Still, there is also a notable space for non-fiction writers as experts in media – the question remains, does the reading public notice, that these experts are or also authors?

IS THIS ART? A TRANSDISCIPLINARY STUDY ON THE DECISION ART / NON-ART IN THE RECEPTION OF NEDKO SOLAKOV'S WORK "A LABEL LEVEL"

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Abstract: Searching for the key word "aesthetics" the Encyclopædia Britannica (2001) states: "Indeed, it could be said that self-definition has been the major task of modern aesthetics." This Swiss national research project *eMotion – mapping museum experience* analyses the implicit decision art/non-art of museum visitors in the field of a fine art museum using a truly interdisciplinary approach, from an art theoretical, sociological, psychological and experimental perspective. To gain access to this complex decision-making process of visitor reception in the museum, we developed innovative research methods: A contemporary, complex visitor tracking system, biometric measurements, empirical social science, as well as the experiment itself were integrated in a complementary fashion. Our field study was conducted for several months in 2009 in the Art Museum of St. Gallen, Switzerland. Since then we have been analyzing a vast amount of data which we collected from more then 500 probands in the field.

For this presentation "Is this art?", the (art)work and its effects on the museum visitors which we have analysed were created by the renown Bulgarian artist Nedko Solakov. In the following we will first describe and discuss the psychogeographic data, i.e., the computer-assisted mappings reflecting the immanent visitors' experiences of Solakov's art. We will secondly describe and analyse statistical data on experiencing and remembering Solakov's art as yield by standardized entrance and exit surveys. Thirdly we will interpret the data gained by the psychogeographically oriented mapping methods and by the quantitative visitor surveys in view of the major sociological art theories which have been discussed in the last decades – some of these may will have to be re-thought.

THE MULTIFACED CONCEPT OF AVANT-GARDE: NEW ART OR NEW SOCIAL PRIORITIES?

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Abstract: The concept of avantgarde has been rarely inquired in all its different potential facets. However, whenever we talk about art we cannot avoid to consider what kind of art we are approaching. In contemporary times, art is highly connected to economy, market, public relation and ability to communicate. The intent of this paper is heading in a triple direction: 1) find out if the concept of avant-garde is still holding a role in our contemporary art; 2) how is it changed in relation to the original utopic idea of the early avant-garde artists of the early nineties, as we consider that a society which doesn't have room for utopia is at risk of it inner meaning and orientation. If avant-garde is, in a sense, the outcome of a sort of utopic thinking able to shape society in its fears and wishes, as well as its economical needs, what is the shape of utopia in the recent artistic pieces of meaning? 3) sthe first sociological considerations on the concept of avant-garde appear with the book of Renato Poggioli, "the theory of the avant-garde", where the concept is widely considered as a main concept to read modern way of art thinking. A second important contribution to the concept is given by Peter Burger's, "Theory of the avant-garde", where the concept of avant-garde is stretched to its meaning to a postmodern interpretation. However, if avantgarde is a way of thinking the role of arts in contemporary society, we cannot avoid considering its relation to time, social organisation, bureaucracy and extended conception of space. What is, therefore, the shape of contemporary avant-garde? Do we still have one? In which areas? Does art still have a leading role?

SOCIOLOGY OF THE ARTS AFTER MASSMODERNISM

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Abstract: I will start with the discussion of the terms ‚modernity', ‚modernism', and ‚modernization'. In this context several dimensions of modernization, such as rationalisation, individualisation, differentiation, domestication etc. will be identified as well as several stages of modernity (early modernism, bourgeois modernism, mass modernism).

One oft he main issues of any sociology oft he arts was the modernization of the field oft the arts. Max Weber argued that rationalisation in the beginning of early modernism was the main characteris-

tic of the specific developement of occidental art. The rise of mass media, in particular of electronic media in the beginning of the 20th century (the beginning of massmodernism) forced sociological theories oft the arts to integrate mass ‚media' in their concepts. That means that modernization of society goes along with modernization of the field oft he arts, and alltogether these developements ask for a modernization of the sociology oft the arts, the development of an adequate sociological concept oft the arts (objects, practices, structures, functions).

With the emergence of digitalisation a new step of modernization takes place. Sociology oft he arts hast o face the challenges that arise out of this newest step of modernization, which means above all to keep in touch with culture sociology and general sociological theories.

THE CONTEMPORARY SPHERE OF ART FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SYSTEM-THEORETICAL SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract: Theorists of postmodernity and creative economics hold that modern society consisted of differentiated sub-systems, each of which had its own function in society and which were largely autonomous with regard to each other. However, they go on, today there are no longer cleat-cut boundaries between art and other sub-systems, because art is merging with other sub-systems, in particular, with economics.

In contrast to this, Niklas Luhmann stated that we still live in modern society. According to him, in this society the sphere of art is, like other sub-systems, an *autopoietic* formation, that is, it has its own principles of operation on which its functioning is based and which differentiate it from other sub-systems.

Both of these views are unsatisfactory. A system-theoretical view of the contemporary sphere of art should start from the following principles.

(1) Since the 1960s, an increasing process of de-differentiation has been characteristic of society. On a world scale, single national societies have become more open in relation to each other, and in single national societies different sub-systems are more interlaced.

(2) In the 1960 and 1970s, it was, besides cultural industries, also the avantgarde movements, the movement of political art, young popular artists and, in part, the expansive welfare state that attempted to widen art's boundaries. However, from the 1980s on the process of de-differentiation has mainly been based on the demands of capitalist economics and neo-liberalist policy; they declare that the whole of society must function like capitalist enterprises do.

(3) As a result of this, the system of art has borrowed principles of operation from economics, and economics has borrowed principles of operation from art. Through this, these systems have lost a great deal of their specific and autopoietic way of operation. Consequently, today there is, in society, *a wide interpenetration zone between art and economics*. This zone contains elements from both of these two systems.

(4) Yet, the system of art has not merged with economics. Certain genres of art (installations, performances, activist art) inherently resist the process of commodification, and Western states also maintain layers of art that could not survive in a pure market competition.

NEW CULTURAL POLICIES IN EUROPE: TOWARDS A "SOCIAL" FUNCTION OF CULTURE AND ARTS?

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Abstract: Cultural policies and public cultural expenses have often, in the 80's and 90's, been legitimated by local and national government by emphasizing the economic contribution of culture and arts, either directly (as an economic sector *per se*) or indirectly (by increasing the attractiveness of a place for tourists or enterprises). In the past decade, this discourse underwent a considerable change, in the context of both the economic crisis and the increasing social and ethnic diversity of Europe, notably of its large cities.

In this context, metropolitan cultural policies are ready to point at the "social" and integrating function of cultural institutions and events. Art is to provide communication, distraction, solace, but also social cement to increasingly hybrid societies. There is no will anymore to bring underprivileged categories of the population to major works of art considered as valuable, yet untouchable goods. Today the real need seems to be to bring culture in its various and expanding forms to populations which are increasingly mixed socially, ethnically and nationally speaking.

What appears to be a new paradigm of cultural policies in Europe raises some questions. How do authorities argue and elaborate their discourse around this "social" function of culture? What permanent features and local characteristics of these discourses can be identified? Which audiences are precisely aimed at, and how? Which cultural and artistic production is defined in these projects? Mainly based on detailed analyses of discourses and of catalogues of measures formulated by the cultural management of cities in France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, this paper aims to understand the changes that public discourse on culture – and culture itself – is undergoing in Europe's new cultural policies.

ARTWORKS AS SOURCES OF NOVEL EXPERIENCE GOODS. FIVE EPISODES OF "TRANSFORMATION"

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Abstract: The products of the creative industries trigger experiences in users through narratives, sounds and images. To achieve their effects, the creators use inventions originally realized in artworks. How do such transformations happen?

Based on a model of interdependence between autonomous social subsystems or plays of value, five historical cases of successful transformation are reconstructed: an advertising photograph by Edward Steichen, an animation film by the Disney Studio, an office highrise building by Mies van der Rohe, a poster with an art motive by Andy Warhol and a handbag designed by Takashi Murakami. The five items span the spectrum of the experience economy. The cases demonstrate that the metaphor of transformation is inadequate to

capture essential features of the process, and they suggest alternative theoretical categories for understanding the relationship between artistic and commercial worlds.

STUDIO PRACTICE AND LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION

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Abstract: How do artists work in the large scaled studio of the 21st century? The presentation is based on an empirical research that examines the working practice and conditions in artist's studios with more than 10 employees. Large scaled studios at the edge of "the post-studio era" with up to 100 employees – like the one of Olafur Eliasson –have become a more and more widespread phenomenon since the beginning of the 21rst century. Our research analyses this particular studio practice in order to create findings about its role models, the careers of the employees, and the forms of knowledge production, which take place in studios of artists, whose practice can be seen as a form new art industry. The analysis is based on 10 guided interviews and studio visits.

The study explores forms of organization, patterns of professionalization, and structures of decision-making in these places. One of the finings is that the artists in question on the one hand are seen as market winners, but one the other hand are confronted with the suspicion to be more part of the culture industries then part of the inner circles of the art field. They therefore developed new forms of legitimization practices. Insofar this new form of studio practice cannot only be equated with delimitation into the broader field of culture industries. Speaking of delimitation loses sight of the powers and efforts, which are immanent to the art field, particularly to mention and mark these limits. Therefore the presentation outlined here also raises questions about attribution patterns which distinguish art and non-art in the art field.

LINKING CREATIVITY AND ART THROUGH THE MUSEUM SOUVENIRS

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Abstract: Souvenir shops in the museum, not only perform the commodification of museums, but also provide the portable memories and reportable art for visitors when involving the process of translating art ideas into consumable everyday aesthetic designs. This research analyse the museum practice in the National Palace Museum (NPM) in Taipei since 2006, which invited Italian designer company, Alessi, to render the exhibits embodying Chinese heritage into design that can be used in the contemporary everyday context. Alessi Designer, Stefano Giovannoni, appropriates the image of Emperor of Ching Dynasty to create Mr. Chin and Chin Family series of dolls and apply them at the design of daily use utensils, including pepper cans, can openers, egg cups and so on. Compared with the NPM's previous souvenirs design that emphasis on the antique Chinese cultural elements, Alessi series not only create the hybrid design but also bring the contemporary everyday aesthetic into the old universe of museum souvenirs. It also stirs up public discussion on the ideology of the design and bring up the purchase attention for younger generations.

Drawing upon theories of souvenirs (Stewart, 1996; Lury, 1997), aestheticization of everyday life (Featherstone, 1994; Lury and Lash, 2007), and tourism and consumption theory (Miller, 1998; Urry, 2002; Zukin, 2004), this paper analyses how the souvenirs perform and be consumed in the museum. It will firstly analyse the politics of hybrid design in the metonymy used in the Alessi design and the translating process from historical art into everyday design. Also, it will deal with the politics of display when souvenirs performed in the museum shops and museum shop website. Finally, it will explore how the souvenirs are consumed by flâneur visitors/tourists from different background in the museum shops, relating to how souvenirs perform as the 'portable memory', 'reportable art objects' and 'gifts as consumer's love'.

AN ECOLOGY OF MUSIC GENRES: STUDYING THE DYNAMICS OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

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Abstract: This paper studies the dynamics of aesthetic categories, i.e. genres, in the field of popular music: a field that is characterized by a turbulent rise and fall of large numbers of (sub)genres and therefore offers an especially interesting case for analyzing dynamic mechanisms in categorical systems. Between 1985 and 2005, the genre diversity in popular music increased substantially, witnessing the rise and growth of, among others, hip-hop, reggae, ska, new wave, punk rock, grunge, heavy metal, house music, techno (Lopes, 1992; Dowd, 2004). Some of these genres had short life cycles, whereas others remained part of the musical landscape. Some spawned many subgenres – electronic dance music almost 300 (McLeod, 2001) – whereas others remained relatively undifferentiated genres. Some genres were more successful in some countries, but unsuccessful in others. Electronic dance music, for example, became - by several indicators - one of the most central genres in Europe, but remained peripheral in the United States. The question I want to address in this paper is how to explain these dynamics? More particularly, the aim of this paper is to develop and test a 'cultural ecological' model of the dynamics of genres. The ecological perspective has been successful in analyzing the dynamics of organizational forms (Carroll & Hannan, 1989; McPherson & Ranger-Moore, 1991). One of the most interesting questions, however, is whether this perspective can be applied to the dynamic analysis of 'cultural forms' (Kaufman, 2004; McPherson, 2004; Lieberson, 2000; Wuthnow, 1987; Abbott, 2001; Isaac, 2009). This project therefore addresses the research question: *do ecological mechanisms explain the dynamics of popular music genres?*

VALUE CONSTRUCTION: AMATEUR JUDGEMENTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

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Abstract: Our contribution presents a case study of the construction of judgement on photography by amateurs as can be analysed through written comments of the members of a photo sharing website, *TrekLens.com*. Past studies have dealt with the construction of judgement in other areas of the arts, but such a study concerning photography, and in its online context, has been absent from the literature. *TrekLens* is a public website with the motto

"Learning about photography through the world" that allows members, professionals and amateurs alike, to alternate between the roles of photographer, critic and audience.

Our research question is as follows: What value systems do the judgements of photographs on *TrekLens* refer to? In sketching the value systems, our analysis of online comments shall verify two hypotheses: 1) the value systems vary with the genres; 2) the values most referred to are more specific to photography itself, its techniques and aesthetics. Our method is content analysis of the arguments developed in the comments that leave traces of a value system as their source. The final results will be presented in two tables: one crossing the photo genres with the value systems, the other crossing the value systems with the comment's negative or positive orientation.

Throughout our study of an online space we faced challenges and difficulties that led to methodological reconsiderations. First, considering the internet as a field to be observed and analysed means viewing it not only as a communicative tool, but a place for communication. This field, then, imposes questions of whether or not online data should be separated from the offline, whether they should then be combined for full applicability or can each suffice if taken separately? Moreover, an impersonal relation via internet may limit the researcher's analysis to textual aspects only. This has the benefit of experiencing the website as its users do, having only written text as a means of exchange, but also the shortcoming of lacking access to face-to-face interviews, arguably more enriching in analysing opinions and judgements. Finally, important benefits and drawbacks not to be neglected result from the specificity of the material, produced by the subjects without the researcher's intervention, voluntarily, spontaneously and in the heat of the moment. The presentation of our final results will revisit these and other questions of methodology.

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS ON ESCHATOLOGICAL ISSUES OF MACEDONIAN FRESCO PAINTING IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 15TH AND 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract: This research is an attempt to do sociological analyses on the issues of eschatological significance within Macedonian Fresco Painting, i.e. their social-political conditionality and the functionality of these issues in a defined socially determined context. In fact, sacral painting is not just an optically organized formal creation, but also an expression of the attitudes towards the world, which depend on the society.

Christian philosophers considered that the picture performs the most important gnoseological function and also that the human being with his nature is not in position to lift himself on the level of spiritual reception without certain meditation. In their creations they remarkably express the didactic significance of the biography. From the period of Turkish domination on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, till the modern times, the appearance of social motives in the Macedonian fresco painting is particularly interesting. Their inserting was easiest and most acceptable for the conservative environment within the issues of eschatological significance, Painter's trend, appointed by the Church and its establishers and protectors was completely clear: to present all negative social appearances that were popular in that period, but also related to certain territory, what finally had to influence the believers in order to decrease moral norms. This mainly refers to the convinced believers who implicitly accept all dogmas that affirm Orthodox Christian religion. A conclusion that can derive from the elaborated issue is that sacral painting had not the effect and influence that it used to have in the past. This is due to the fact that today the messages are mainly communicated through the mass media, what is radical change of the communication form. The creations belonging to the sphere of painting are more and more displaced from individuals' lives, as a result of mass media expansion. Besides, sacral painting still has its influence in the rural environments, where mass media do not have so a great intensity. Rural population lives in a closed world, where pictures located in their sacral objects actually influence on their spiritual lives.

Key words: eschatology; fresco painting; moral norms

THE ART OF MAKING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: WHY ONLY YAMAHA COULD BE A BIG COMPANY?

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Abstract: This article focuses on a study of product architecture of musical instruments. In the musical instrument industry, only Yamaha became a big company in the world. Analyzing case studies of manufacturing the piano, violin and saxophone, we discuss the mass manufacturing system for integral architectural products.

Yamaha targeted the mid-priced segment rather than the high-end one. Gaining such customers, however, required a certain quality level of musical instruments even under mass-production. The case study shows how the company has promoted introducing the state-of-the-art technology and the automation to avoid manual variability, and outsourcing module components while ensuring the "integration" which is the key for manufacturing instruments. We demonstrate that the company enables to mass-produce instruments by committing to in-house manufacturing for finished products with the integration as well as its supporting mechanization.

On the other hand, although the company has stood on a par with a leading company in the category of the woodwind and the brass which could be easily standardized, it does not still get reputation from high-end segment of piano and violin which are made of wood under the "ultimate integration." Instruments demand "connoisseurs" to judge good wood for processing as well as unquantifiable "sound" and "sonance," thus the competition of manufacturing instruments has been in the "Invisible Dimension" (Kusunoki, 2006). This characteristic makes customers keep traditional brand belief, resulting in a long time to evaluate a new comer.

DECOUPLING THE BOURDIEUAN DISTINCTION STRUCTURE: POPULARIZATION OF HIGH CULTURE AND MIDDLE-CLASS OMNIVORE IN KOREA

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Abstract: This paper concerns how the recent popularization of high culture has brought about the decoupling between cultural taste and class in the structure of Bourdieuan distinction. In his famed

framework of class distinction based on cultural capital, Bourdieu underlined the tight coupling between class and cultural taste, which serves as a crucial basis of the distinction among different classes. Bourdieu and his followers, such as Peterson and Kern, further pointed out that members of upper class tend to be cultural omnivore in their taste, and, thus, their cultural preference often ranges over a variety of different artistic genres.

We argue that the coupling between class and cultural taste has been significantly loosened in recent years due primarily to the popularization of high culture. With the world-wide institutionalization of neo-liberalist ideology in the late 20th century, art worlds have also come to be subjected to the pressure toward the hegemonic institutional logics of economic efficiency and financial self-sufficiency. As a result, producers of high culture began to expand their target audience to middle-class masses in an effort to generate financial resources efficiently from high culture the enjoyment of which used to be monopolized by members of upper class. For instance in korea, producers of high culture have made various attempts to achieve financial self-sufficiency through ticket sales without relying on government funds or public sponsorship by lowering entry barrier to high culture.

However, the popularization of high culture has inflicted unintended disruption on the Bourdieuan distinction structure. Bestowed with an access to diverse high-culture genres, members of middle class have come to accumulate a considerable level of cultural capital over a broad range of high-culture genres by aggressively appropriating the new opportunity structure. As a consequence, the proportion of cultural omnivore among member of middle class has rapidly increased. On the other hand, members of upper class who have lost their cultural basis of distinction began to explore new ways to differentiate their class status from the newly emerging middle-class cultural omnivores in various ways. In this regard, the empirical part of this paper deals with the emergence of middle-class cultural omnivore and the responses of upper-class members to the popularization of high culture in Korea.

(RE) DRAWING A CULTURAL MAP OF SERBIA

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Abstract: Our paper is based on data collected in the course of the survays “Cultural Needs, Habits and Taste of Citizens of Serbia” undertaken in 2005 within a CCI project of the same name (national proportional probability sample, 1364 respondents); “Cultural Practices of Citizens of Serbia” of the Centre for the Study of Cultural Development from 2010 (national proportional probability sample, 1490 respondents); and “Social and Cultural Capital in Serbia” from 2010 of the Centre for Empirical Cultural Studies of South-East Europe realized within the Regional Research Promotion Programme (telephone survey, national proportional probability sample, 970 respondents) in which authors of this paper have participated.

In the analysis of these data we used the “reciprocal approach” in the application of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) as outlined in Lebart et al. (1984). First, based on data on respondents’ cultural needs, cultural habits, tastes, cultural knowledge and cultural equipment and possessions, we re-constructed a field of cultural practices in Serbia. Next we superimposed the socio-demographic variables (education, age, income, wealth, gender, place of residence, region of residence) as passive variables to see how they relate to cultural practices constructed in the manner described above. In the central part of this article we compare the results obtained based on the data from all three studies undertaken in Serbia cited above (in 2005 and 2010), while the final section of the paper compares our results with the results of similar studies in Great Britain [Bennett at al, 2009], Finland [Kahma and Toikka, 2009] and Flanders [Roose, van Eijck & Lievens, 2010].

RESEARCH THAT IDENTIFIED VULNERABLE MINORITIES IN GEORGIA, ISOLATED FROM THE COUNTRY'S SOCIAL LIFE TO DIFFERENT EXTENT. THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE ART AND CULTURE OF ETHNIC/RELIGIOUS MINORITIES OF GEORGIA IN TURBULENT TIMES,CAN ART HELP HEAL SOCIAL RIFTS WHICH

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Abstract: The sociology of the Art and Culture of ethnic/religious minorities of Georgia in Turbulent Times. Contents, production, mediation and reception of the arts influence, manipulate and determine our contemporary life in many ways, and in turn these social structures and processes also have an impact on the arts.We will put an emphasis on those issues that are of sociological interest within arts worlds but also relate to those powerful developments in economy, ecology and ethic contexts on the macro level that influence, manipulate or determine production, content and forms, distribution and reception of the arts in Georgia and Europe,Also we will carry out the comparative analysis.

In Georgia about 1/3 population ethnic/religious minorities, we investigated influence of different cultures on development of creative potential of artists different ethnic/religious minorities.Research that identified vulnerable minorities in Georgia, isolated from the country's social life to different extent.Inspiration during these turbulent times can art help heal social rifts which may arise as result. gender dimensions implications in Turbulent Times and etc.

ARTFUL AFFORDANCES IN LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT: INSPIRATION IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: The world is in crisis and the arts are increasingly called into service to save it. To those involved in business and exeuctive education it has become clear rationally based, instrumental, outcome driven management and leadership development does not prepare individuals for the dynamic challenges they face. In fact, they are part of the problem as they do not cultivate holistic, socially responsible views of the world and leadership/management practice. This paper examines the growing position of arts-based methods in this activity.

To develop responsible views of systems of problems which go beyond the individual, organisation, sector, etc. – leaders must develop new ways of sensing and acting. The challenge is to re-

imagine the complex realities faced and re-envision how to approach them. Enter the world of the plastic and performative arts.

Following a grounded theory approach the research conducted studied reflection papers by 24 Executive MBA participants in a choral conducting workshop. By combining emergent trends from this data with arts-based management literature this paper examines the art-mediated affordances of the music and arts in action methods employed. The results describe how art-based methods (experiential learning through storytelling, drama/theatre, painting, music, crafts, etc.) develop unique affordance frameworks of space, time and structure to afford presentational, experiential knowing leading to more dynamic, creative, socially sensitive modes of management and leadership action.

CITY INFORMATION AS CULTURAL PHENOMENA PERCEPTION ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Moscow is overloaded with outdoor advertisement that's why analysis of advertising campaigns efficiency becomes an extremely actual matter. We use tracking to solve a lot of research tasks, such as determination of the population percentage attracted by any advertisement, correlation between advertising images kept in mind and number of brands or company names recognized, poster attractiveness for target groups of any cultural organization, etc. In spite of considerable measurements, regular sociological surveys in this sphere were only conducted in England, Australia and Switzerland.

We have experience monthly tracking surveys in the outdoor advising market in Russia. *Espar Analyst research agency* has conducted the first monthly tracking surveys in the outdoor advising market in Russia. The objects of its research are advertising posters within the territory of Moscow and the matters are cultural events, cinemas and new films.

The goal of the research is to determine an efficiency rate of an outdoor advertising campaign. Efficiency means here the rate of poster penetration and brand recognition. This goal may be achieved in case if the main task of measuring general parameter for evaluation of each outdoor advertising campaign's efficiency is resolved.

The following factors shall be considered in the analysis of the data obtained:

• number, type and location of advertising media;

• duration of the adverting campaign;

• other media used for advertising the brand and their correlation with the poster creative solution;

• creative solution;

• advertised product category.

From March 2001 up to the present time, 150 research waves have been conducted.

One of the most important results of tracking campaigns is an opportunity to form a limited indicator basis for each group of cultural organisms, which would allow to compare the campaigns and bring their characteristics into correlation with average indicators for different social groups or formats used. Such surveys are aimed at renewal the empirical basis of social sciences, which study the influence of different format advertising images of human consciousness that is extremely important when the so called visual culture is developed.

The city information became habitual making daily occurrence of cities. Features of perception of the city information became an actual problem in sphere sociological practice.

TURKISH THEATRE: CHANGE AND CONFIGURATION OF A CREATIVE INDUSTRY THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS

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Abstract: Researchers are interested in the evolution and structure of organization groups, as organizational species, and how they are linked to socio-cultural and institutional frames at societal level. Yet there is lack of a clear understanding of the effect of such historical and cultural contingency in organizational identities and resulting industry classifications. It is an interesting question to ask how *institutional logics* as societal belief systems might inform individual organizations to produce their identities and to locate themselves in the industry space. My study seeks to unravel both the transformation of a creative industry itself and macro institutional logics influencing it.

Turkish theatre field has undergone important transformations during its development since the establishment of modern Turkey. Contradictory macro logics emerged in different time points and have been sustained unresolved across decades and tend to inform the value and function of theatre. Within this pluralism, search for a distinct identity has always been considered as the central concern of Turkish theatre, questioning the meaning and role of theatre in a late-developing country like Turkey. This rather complex and conflicting institutional influence has been reflected on how theatre companies define themselves and present their creative outputs.

For empirical analysis, I use longitudinal archival data entailing the listing of the plays performed by each active professional theatre in Turkey between 1923 and 1999, as manifestations of their identities. 2624 separate plays were coded with 21 dichotomous variables. With a Cluster Analysis performed, I determined the clusters of play profiles in the field for three different time periods and compared them.

Cluster solutions points that while there are identity profiles which remain intact (or undergo only some slight changes) along different periods regardless of changing social understandings, some new profiles do appear in each coming period. Overall, this indicates that there is a strong relationship between the plays theatre companies choose to perform and the dominant logic(s) of the time. Altering logics imprint the maps of configuration and change in this creative industry by making certain ideological pieces and resources available for field members. Such mapping of industry configuration and how it changes can contribute to the future discussions on the formation of fields.

CAN THE COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SIGNALS EMBEDDED IN CORPORATE ART COLLECTIONS AND HEADQUARTERS ARCHITECTURE MAKE BASIS FOR NEW THEORIES WITHIN THE SOCIOLOGY OF ART AND CULTURE?

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Abstract: Based on my PhD-project where I examine corporate art collections and headquarters architecture in Norway, USA, Japan and France, I present findings and suggestions on how the findings and aspects that are enlightened in the study can make basis for new theories. By analyzing visual observations, photographs, interviews, conversations, corporate publications, websites and relevant theory within sociology and art history, I look at how art collections and the architecture of headquarters can reflect the corporate culture and the culture in the time period and society in which they are founded, and the multiple social signals that are embedded in corporate art and architecture. In the project I have analyzed 12 corporate collections and 12 headquarters, and made comparative analysis of the included cases. By analyzing corporate collections and the architecture of headquarters established in different times and cultures, one can explore the comprehensive social signals embedded in corporate collections and the architecture of headquarters, which are often more multiple facetted than we observe at the first glance. The interesting is how all these social signals can make way for theories on issues such as; the value of symbols, the problem of gender, conceptions and mantras on creativity and innovation, transparency in organizations and societies, the problem of norms and moral, territorial identity, social and environmental concern, cultural capital and the money economy of corporations and societies.

FROM PROTEST TO PROJECT? THE STATE OF ARTISTIC CRITIQUE IN NETWORK CAPITALISM.

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Abstract: “Life with Pop - Demonstration for Capitalist Realism” was the title of an art happening performed in October 1963 by, among others, Gerhard Richter and Sigmar Polke, in a furniture store in Düsseldorf. The art happening was meant to express an ironic distance towards the incipient consumer capitalism and to unmask the habits and clichés of the sixties.

The performance in Düsseldorf represents an aesthetic divergence from modern society, as it had been formulated time and again in the history of capitalism since Romanticism. Also today, artistic critique articulates itself in diverse manners, increasingly against the art world itself. In their work about the “New Spirit of Capitalism”, Luc Boltanski and Ève Chiapello thoroughly investigate the phenomenon of artistic criticism in this vein. They interrogate in which ways the artistic critique contributed to the justification of capitalism itself.

In our paper we want to answer the question along the analysis of the mentioned art happening “Life with Pop”. It can be demonstrated that the measures of critical activities formulated in 1963 had long since been integrated in the present network capitalism. Values like autonomy, creativity, self-realization, individuality, and flexibility are part of the new capitalism’s value system and have been transformed into expectations that capitalism itself aims at the individuals. Thus we question which reflexive potential can today still be attributed to the artistic critique. Particularly we want to investigate whether elements of artistic critique on network capitalism still exist that withdraw from integration of protest.

INTERACTION ART? HOW „ACTING TOGETHER“ MAY HAVE BECOME AN ART FORM

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Abstract: In my presentation, I would like to speak about what I want to call "Interaction Art". During the past decades, there has been a predominant focus on the notion of "performance" in specific forms of contemporary art. Happenings, body art etc. were analysed from this perspective which goes with particular theoretical concepts. I want to propose to look at these art forms anew, from a sociological vista which puts the emphasis on interaction. Many well-known artworks – or rather art projects – are constituted by the concerted action of several people which may or may not include the artist. This observation goes beyond Howard S. Becker’s idea of artworks as a result of collective action, because I am not referring to the impact of intermediaries on the artwork. Rather, I want to concentrate my attention on artworks which are not just produced *by* the interaction of several people, but whose subject *is* interaction. This might help gain a new understanding of works of art by artists such as Sophie Calle, Ai Weiwei, Francis Alÿs and many more.

BODY PIERCING AND INSURGENCY: THE AESTHETIC POLITICAL EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: Piercing and other forms of body modification among musicians, artists, and other aesthetic bohemians signifies membership in diverse oppositional political constituencies that resist, undermine, or are otherwise immune to inauthentic principles and practices needed to actively participate in an exploitative one world systemic economy. The analysis will demonstrate that continued alienation and disenfranchisement of creatively embodied, increasingly mobile, discursively aesthetic, migrating citizens has led to the proliferation of alternative methods of authenticating expression through the musical, visual, and performing arts. These resistant forms of cultural capital formalized through the arts upon and beyond the tactile limits of the body are fundamental in developing the fortitude and resilience necessary to resist simultaneous government-exacerbated social-political-ecological catastrophes. Organized and disorganized outrage creatively deploying the embodied arts are an important element in postmaterial contestation efforts, which are becoming a powerful vehicle to articulate outrage and usurp existing hegemonic power arrangements in unprecedented ways. Through music, performance, and related creative activism, artists in bohemian communities around the world have, over time, constructed an ideologically diverse but powerfully resistant strategic network of contemporary communities of migratory defiance; unified and driven by the desire to construct their own

sexual, political, aesthetic, and organic utopia wherever they find themselves. Intentional limitations of state power (Touraine, 1995), radical political agency (Russinow, 1998), the aesthetic rise of oppositional transcripts in marginalized culture (Rose, 1994), the role of the arts in resisting totalitarian regime (Hamersky, 2002), and the recovery of radical aesthetic human agency (Varela, 1999) are some of the aesthetic and political factors discussed that are contributing to the widespread resurgence of anarchist thought and embodied outrage in contemporary politics to authenticate utopian projects for sensual, aesthetic, and political sabotage of the established world order.

IMPROVISING A CAREER IN MUSIC: AN EVALUATION OF THE REFLEXIVE WORKER ARTIST MODEL IN RECURRING UNCERTAIN TIMES

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Abstract: The concept reflexivity has featured prominently in theoretical and empirical sociological work on employment, the arts and culture, and is sometimes said to be an entailed condition for individuals acting within increasingly mobile, especially neo-liberal contemporary societies (e.g., Adorno, Beck, Bauman, Bourdieu, DeNora, Lash). However, there is commonly an unresolved tension between reflexivity as a hermeneutics of suspicion, and reflexivity in determining daily and irregular activities, and future practices. Improvising musicians are found among the growing number of self-employed workers, also in the expanding arts, cultural employment sectors within contemporary economies. With few exceptions, improvising musicians' performance incomes are volatile, partly as they have historically depended upon venues such as night clubs, bars, restaurants, etc., prone to instability due to operating within the highly competitive entertainment sector, subject to amplified demand fluctuations within economic cycles because dependent on discretionary expenditures. They have intermittently appealed to major recording companies, who have ambitiously signed and subsequently dropped improvising musicians from their rosters in response to low sales, inability to know how to package the musicians, and seeking higher short-term returns. This paper examines case studies of musicians' responses to the difficulty of sustaining a career in repetitively variable contexts, especially to advancing technologies, seeking to assess the degree each form of reflexivity manifests in their musical and career strategies, and explains their creative trajectories. This is done with specific reference to the career strategies, musics, writings and interviews of Miles Davis, Dave Douglas, Brad Mehldau, Evan Parker, Tim Berne, Matthew Shipp, and Satoko Fujii, examining their responses to turbulent times.

Keywords: Career, improvisation, reflexivity, network links

A VOCATION FOR A MIDDLE-BROW ART? SOCIAL TRAJECTORIES TOWARDS PHOTOGRAPHY SCHOOL

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Abstract: Photography is both a widely practiced hobby, a way of recording social life, and an art form, at least to some extent. This tension leads Bourdieu to call it a "middle-brow art". Photography's status as an art, and as a profession, is still questioned despite its growing institutionalization, and needs to be continually reaffirmed. This relative uncertainty is not without incidence on the social recruitment of photography and photography schools.

The choice to pursue a career in the arts is often explained by « vocation », a higher calling, not unlike the one invoked for religion. However, the conditions of possibility for this calling are located in social space and can be investigated. This paper will draw on fieldwork carried out for my master's thesis at a local photography school, combining statistical analysis of data concerning all former students and in-depth interviews with current students, in order to pinpoint the social conditions and the different trajectories leading students to photography school.

Two different groups of students, with different social trajectories and representations of photography, can be identified. A first group, to which most students belong, contains offspring of upper- and middle-class families. Struggling to maintain their status, not having been able to attain their parents' level of education, they are very technically inclined. Photography school is a "discipline of refuge", a gateway to a profession allowing them to maintain an uncertainty concerning their social status, because it is incommensurable with their origins. A second, smaller group of students hail from working-class families. They are better students than their peers and consider photography to be art. Photography school is their gateway into the arts scene, permitting social ascension outside of the traditional paths without requiring them to break with their origins.

Going to photography school does not equal becoming a photographer: one can be a photographer without following this path, and not all graduates will end up working in photography. My research shows the impact of the relatively unstable position of photography among the arts, as it attracts students for whom it provides a way of hiding their falling social trajectories or for accessing the arts through a door yet to be fully legitimated.

LE « BON TRAVAIL » AUX FRONTIÈRES DES MONDES DE L'ART : LE RAPPORT AU TRAVAIL ET À L'EMPLOI DES CÉRAMISTES ET ARTISANS CRÉATEURS

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Abstract: Nous proposons ici d'exposer les principaux résultats d'une enquête engagée avec le DEPS (Ministère de la Culture en France), portant sur la qualité de l'emploi dans les métiers artistiques. Dans une démarche comparatiste, nous avons mis en regard des activités professionnelles et des populations aux marges des mondes l'art, renvoyant à des identités au travail et à des inscriptions (symboliques et économiques) "entre l'art et le métier". En l'occurrence, cette communication s'ancrera autour de deux des terrains enquêtés : les céramistes et les "artisans créateurs" (on verra que l'expression mérite d'être discutée).

Ces métiers indépendants mettent en jeu une économie symbolique dont les éléments ne recoupent que très imparfaitement les indicateurs objectifs de la qualité de l'emploi - construits essentiellement pour le modèle du salariat, et ne sont pas non plus entièrement justiciables du modèle mengerien d'analyse socio-économique du travail artistique - se préoccupant peu de la subjectivité du travailleur, de sa satisfaction, du sens qu'il donne à son

activité. Au-delà des spécificités du travail artistique, nous avons donc pris en compte le "rapport au travail" dans son sens le plus anthropologique, autant que le "rapport à l'emploi". Ainsi, nous montrerons que la représentation d'un « bon travail » repose aussi bien sur le processus (l'activité de travail) que le résultat (les objets et oeuvres fabriqués). En ce sens, la qualité et la valeur éthique et axiologique du travail, sa valeur marchande, la trajectoire biographique (travail et hors travail), ou encore les processus d'inscription professionnelle individuelle (professionnalité) et collective (professionnalisation) constituent autant d'éléments qui permettent de comprendre le sens que les acteurs donnent à leur rapport à l'emploi.

Après un an d'enquête en France, nous avons au final pu rapprocher de manière peut-être inattendue les points de vue de la théorie critique (reconnaissance, statut émancipateur du travail social) et ceux de la tradition interactionniste, pour mettre en avant cette dimension capitale des résultats de l'enquête : la qualité des emplois dans les espaces professionnels enquêtés semble se construire dans le temps et l'espace sur le rapport à autrui (publics et pairs).

SHAPING VIRTUOSO: 'SCHOOLED' ROCK MUSIC IN TAIWAN

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Abstract: What kind of rockers would be produced in an authoritative learning context? Contrary to classical music, popular music has always been perceived as lacking formal learning mechanisms.

As studies have shown that the way popular musicians learn could be best characterized as 'self-learning', this article aims to problematize this thesis through addressing 'schoolled' rock music in Taiwan. During the last twenty years, rock music has grown in popularity in Taiwan, there are two characteristics of this recent phenomenon worth the attention of the sociology of music. First, the main population is composed of students, and second, the student societies in high schools (aged 16-18) have become central places where most musicians embark on their music journey. During this phase of learning, students engage in competition with each other in terms of their playing techniques. Whilst favoring virtuosic genres such as heavy metal and hard rock, music genres that do not contain virtuoso element are recognized as technically incompetent. This paper draws upon semi-structured interviews with musicians from school rock societies to investigate the reproduction of virtuoso-oriented rock practice. Drawing upon the current development of Sociology of Scientific Knowledge (SSK) in terms of learning/training, it can be argued that while there is a tradition of a hierarchical relationship between students who are in different grade-levels, especially in academically prestigious high schools, ultimately senior students play the role of authoritative figures that pass on the virtuosic skills within the societies. By being taught to listen and play in an appropriate manner with reference to classic rock tunes that contain virtuosic elements, junior members are oriented to prefer and be able to manipulate a virtuosic style of rock music, and the reputation of the society and the school are thus maintained and sustained.

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL ART IN IRAN: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THREE ERAS OF NATIONAL ART IN CONTEMPORARY IRAN

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Abstract: National art cannot be considered a specific genre or style of art because various themes can be construed from it; for example, historical, folklore and official art of a country. Due to different social and political reasons, in different eras, each of these themes becomes the centre of attention. It is obvious that national art is more than other forms of art associated with official power institutions, therefore, one can use discourse analysis in order to discover its semantic and ideological layers. However, the goal of the art discourse analysis is not merely the analysis of the meaning of the text (artistic work), it is rather the analysis of the circumstances within which this meaning is produced. Hence, in art discourse analysis, the institutions which produce meaning and reproduce discourse are dealt with. This departure from text to discourse producing institutions indicates the ultimate goal of art discourse analysis which is to reveal the relation between text, power, and ideology in the visual culture.

In this article, applying Michael Foucault's discourse analysis method, we analyse four discourse rules in the Iranian national art: 1) unity of subject, 2) unity of expressive styles, 3) unity of concepts system, and 4) unity of strategy. Iranian national art will be discussed in three historical periods: the first one is during the rule of Reza Shah Pahlavi (1920 – 1941), through which a nationalistic, pre-Islam ancient-oriented discourse prevails Iranian art; the second one is during the rule of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (1941 – 1978), through which an identity discourse referring to the domestic culture prevails Iranian art; and the third one is the post-revolutionary period (up to the present time) during which an Islamic discourse with anti-imperialistic, revolutionary discourse has prevailed the Iranian national art.

The discourse analysis of the Iranian national art deals with sociological analysis of the creation of the political and religious power institutions which produce meaning on one hand, and reveals the social grounds of reproduction of power in the meaning of the artistic works, on the other hand. This approach will provide us with new understanding in sociological examination of the modern Iranian art.

Key word: national art, art discourse, Iranian contemporary painting.

ROMANIAN CONTEMPORARY VISUAL ARTS WORLD AFTER 1989: TENSION AND FRAGMENTATION

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Abstract: This paper addresses the issue of the contemporary visual arts world in post-communist Romania, with focus on its institutions. The reason for such an endeavor is the finding that, more than twenty years after the fall of the Communist regimes, the Romanian contemporary visual arts world is still a highly tense and

fragmented one, comparing to other Central-Eastern European contemporary visual arts worlds. My hypothesis is that this state of affairs is rooted in the institutional shifts generated by the transition from a totalitarian regime to a democratic one. Therefore, the reconfiguration of the institutional system of contemporary visual arts after 1989 and its impact on the artistic practices, as well as its reception among art professionals, stand out as a crucial object of analysis. The aim is to highlight the structural features of the Romanian contemporary visual arts world that lead to the present-day fragmentation, as well as to explain the acute tension that characterizes the relationships among its actors. From a methodological point of view I combine conceptual analysis of the topic-related literature with empirical investigation, i.e. personal observation and interviews with artists and art professionals. Additionally, I propose a brief comparison with the Hungarian contemporary visual arts world in order to emphasize the specificity of the Romanian one.

Key words: art world, art institutions, Romania, Hungary, visual arts

EMBLEMS OF FREEDOM: INSIGHTS INTO THE TUNISIAN REVOLUTION

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Abstract: This contribution to the conference will present part of an ongoing research project consisting of an exploration of emblematic structures relating to the theme of liberation. These range from the scenes of *manumissio per vindicta*, a ritual essential in Roman law to the use of iconic or vexilollogic profiles used by young Tunisians in the events of January and February 2011.

We shall identify the element of continuity in the gestures accompanying each of these "dispositifs" and show the comparative value of symbols, so as to the broad epistemological and chronological framework employed. A representation of liberation needs to deploy above all a theory of "affects". A flag motivates and represents the essence of action; a new symbol of recently acquired freedom functions according to modalities which we shall identify.

This paper involves analysis of several iconotexts, trying to grasp the roots of certain iconic schemes and their interplay with the tunisian current political and mediatical contexts, reflecting on the ways and means in which they are used in social networks (Facebook and Tweeter).

FANTASY ROLE-PLAYING GAMES AS THE EXAMPLE OF SOCIAL AESTHETICS AND COMPENSATING ACTIVITY

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Abstract: Media convergence (Jenkins 2006) could be treated not only as the process of combination of different kinds of media, but also as combination of cultural phenomena, that so far were treated as separate. An example of this can be role-playing games and massively multiplayer online role-playing games (here treated as the next step of development of genre), which both contains ludic quality, however, by researchers (Mackay 2001) are also considered in terms of aesthetic. Being various types of virtual worlds, they make, according to Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's work (1966) a social constructed reality *par excellence*. This constructivism can be portrayed as a process consisting of two phases: objectivization, which is literally creating a world, appereance of which is the result of work of many people – designers, graphic artists, developers, etc. – and "existing in action" (Blumer 1969) what means maintaining and transforming that world by players involved who are creating this way a kind of aesthetic community (Maffesoli 2008). The latter aspect was called by Robert Boostrom (2008) "the social construction of virtual reality".

As an aesthetic phenomenon role playing games seem to reflect the thesis of Zygmunt Bauman (2000) that art compensates for the shortcomings of reality, reveals the truth which is difficult to see in the thicket of social interaction, and the universe created by it is understandable and subjected to an unequivocal interpretation. This paper aims to show the game universe as an example and effect of social artistic creativity, a construction of understandable world with clearly defined social roles and goals to be achieved, which could be the balance to the obscure, fragmented reality of everyday life. An analysis of two stages of this process was conducted. The first of these was examined on the basis of documents such as manuals, instructions, and websites, and the other on the basis of content analysis of forums, interviews with players and participant observation.

THE DIGITAL TURN IN EUROPEAN VISUAL ARTS: CHANGES IN THE MEDIA, CHANGES IN THE CREATIVE PROCESS?

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Abstract: The goal of this paper is to make apparent the centrality of interaction in the creative process, moving away from excessive abstraction or empiricist reductionism. Specifically, we look at the changes brought about by the digital turn in Visual Arts departments in Europe. Given the many social factors in decision- making, the existing relationship between artists and its instruments must take into account both the discursive and structural dimensions of the creative process. Thus speech, gesture, and tool manipulation, first mostly analog and currently digital, constitute background practices for visual artists. Our theoretical stance allows us to escape the phenomenological determinism of husserlian bracketing (Cicourel, 2010). We define artistic creativity as a process of distributed (Hollan et al, 2000), multimodal (Alac, 2005) and embodied cognition (Clark, 2008). Our working hypothesis is that the digital turn has triggered a conceptual transformation of intermediate products: diagrams, models and other epistemic objects (Knorr-Cetina, 1999). The ethnographical observation of actual work allows for an empirical model that compares artists' choices. Interviews with 45 visual artists are taking place in academic centers in Spain, France and United Kingdom. Through the application of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with ELAN software we are putting together a vocabulary of tools and processes. Preliminary findings show that digitalization defines the modality of intermediate products, and modifies the conceptualization, execution and evaluation phases from the creative workflow.

KAFKA'S TURBULENT SOCIETY IN THE TRIAL: A DURKHEIMEAN INVESTIGATION

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Abstract: This paper attempts to co-read two important figures from the turbulent times of Europe during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century: Durkheim (1858-1917) and Kafka (1883-1924). Both experienced the World War I and its consequences during their last years. Both were Jewish suffering from the implications of their minority backgrounds. Both were subject to alienating, anomic, and bizarre conditions and reflected these in their works. And both were searching for existential meanings for their life and their environment. To our knowledge, almost no literature has been developed towards a systematic appreciation of the relation between Durkheim and Kafka.

In the example of Kafka's work, *The Trial*, this paper examines how Kafka conceives power, consciousness, society and the individual in a turbulent context. The paper asks what kind of legitimacy that society generates in the consciousness of individuals in *The Trial* and where this legitimacy comes from. For this investigation, the paper draws upon Durkheim's methodological and sociological analysis. The main Durkheimean themes that are used in the paper are collective conscience, the external and coercive character of society, morality, law, and finally collective effervescence.

The paper argues that an inherent and powerful morality imposes itself throughout *The Trial*. Similarly, the court that represents the law has an intrinsic and coercive legitimacy. The key character, K. seems to be truly internalized of this legitimacy even though he does not understand its proper nature. In fact, Kafka never reveals the "true" nature of the court. In this sense, the court – and law – remains an external constraining force. The process of the trial appears as the reflection of a collective conscience against the individual consciousness of K. The trial is an ongoing ritual; and, moreover, this ritual is the story of K(afka) itself. Finally, the trial gives way for the moments of collective effervescence. K. experiences the concrete effects of the law during these moments as well as in his daily life outside the court. In summary, law is the main theme in the text and it represents the character of society in Kafka's perspective. Consequently, following a Durkheimean methodology, this paper asserts that the turbulent nature of society in *The Trial* can be understood through the analysis of the turbulent nature of law in *The Trial* again.

BETWEEN THE EYE AND THE MIND : THE TEXT/IMAGE OR THE IMAGE AS TEXT. FOR A SEMIO-ANTHROPOLOGY OF VISUAL CONSTRUCTION.

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Abstract: Visual sociology is a new branch of sociology that seeks to use the image as a particular mode of investigation. This poses several preliminary methodological and epistemological problems. Indeed sociology is, above all, a matter of vision, of a point of view, of lighting, of angle, of depth of field, and, of course, of focus. Don't we speak frequently of a« sociological perspective » ?

Therefore, sociological understanding is, first and foremost, a fictional construction of reality (itself a fictional construction of the « real ») as an intersubjective, empathic and heuristic process. To speak of a sociology of the gaze requires us to view both the gaze and the « sociological perspective » through the prism of sociological understanding. Moreover, to posit the possibility of this meta-gaze equally forces us to question our own methodological and epistemological points of view. Can visual sociology avoid the question of the production of the gaze ? And what vision does it have of itself ?

ART AS UNCONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

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Abstract: The paper is a theoretical reflection about the relationship between art and sociology, starting from *Sociology as an Art Form* of Robert Nisbet. First of all, the paper analyses the text of Nisbet, examined in its challenges for the sociology today. Then it focuses on the problematic knots of the sociology of the art, advancing the proposal to consider the art as unconventional source of the sociological science. In other terms, not a sociology *of* the art, but a sociology *in* the art, such as claimed in philosophical field by Reinhard Brandt. Can a work of art be considered a sociological text? What are the implications of this perspective for the sociological theory? The essay intends to answer to these questions considering, at the same time, the possible consequences for the future of the sociology.

HOW DIFFERENT SOCIAL ACTORS AND THE ART WORLD HAVE REACTED TO THE MARKET-BASED TURN IN CULTURAL POLICY? THE CASE OF FINLAND - DESCRIPTION OF A RESEARCH PROJECT

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Abstract: In the 1980s and 1990s, the era of the expansive Western welfare state and the East European state socialism came to a close and these societies were opened-up to market forces on a more global scale. These societies have, therefore, been ruled by a neoliberalist policy that treats the whole of society and the rest of the world as capitalist markets. This shift has affected the at world profoundly, for phenomena of creative economics and commercialized art are typical of this new phase.

In Finland, the state has followed the market-based policy; for example, at the beginning of this year all of the Finnish universities were privatized. Yet, the Finnish state has not been able to apply this policy to the art life on the same scale. In Finland and in other Nordic countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden), the art life is largely dependent on the state. In these countries, the national art markets are quite limited in seize; their art worlds cannot, therefore, function properly without the expansive support of the state. Although the Finnish state and the Finnish economic life more and more often see artists and art institutions as co-actors in economic action, the Finnsh state also nowadays finances art institutions (theatres, orchestras, museums) - even to the extent that 70-80% of their incomes might come from the public section.

The Nordic countries clearly differ from the Anglo-American countries (Great Britain, the United States) that underline the importance of markets, private sponsorship and donations in the art life. Likewise, Finland differs from the post-socialist countries (Estonia, Russia) in which the state is not rich enough to give expansive financial support to the art life, nor is their private section capable of effectively acting in a role like this. In part, Finland resembles France, in which politicians and ordinary citizens still think that it is the duty of the state and the public section to protect the sphere of art against pure market forces and private interests.

In our project, we consider what kind of attitudes different social actors (the state, political parties, economic life, artists, art institutions) take up towards the market-based turn in social and cultural policy. At the same time we compare the Finnsh art world with other art worlds in Western societies.

MASTER PIECES AND CREATIVE DESTRUCTION. THE DESTABILIZATION OF TWENTIETH CNTURY ART

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Abstract: When art historians in the future will look back upon the twentieth century,. the first thing they will ask is what actually happened here. Why was art destabilized to the degree where it almost vanished? Art sociologists will add the question of what social forces were at work here, resulting in the destabilization of twentieth century art. In this paper I will suggest that we do not need to look into the future but can firmly place ourselves in the present and compare it with the past in order to present an analytical account of what happened. In order to account for the destabilization of twentieth century art, a good strategy would be too start with the Austrian economist Joseph Schumpeter who coined the phrase "creative destruction" as the main driving principle of modern, entrepreneurial capitalism. The basic principle of creative destruction is the opposite of traditional art, it devaluates all previous innovations or creativity, replacing it with the latest innovation. Novelty becomes the prime value in its own right. This can be contrasted with traditional art which, as already Marx noted, aimed at master pieces rather than novelty, that is art works with perennial (or even increasing) value. The history of twentieth century art can be conceptualized as the constant vascillation between the traditional model of artistic creativity aiming at master pieces and the entrepreneurial model of creative destruction. The import of the latter model into the art world originated with the impressionists but its corrosive effect only became visible around the turn of the twentieth century. In both cases the pressure of technological inventions (photography and movies) seem to have been the prime causes, as suggested already by Benjamin and not merely different career patterns as asserted in Bourdieu´s over-socialized model.

MUSEUMS IN TURBULENT TIMES. THE CASE OF SAADIYAT CULTURAL DISTRICT IN ABU DHABI.

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Abstract: If it is true that culture is directly linked to the notion of power (Bourdieu et al.) and constitutes an expression of forms of social domination, then undoubtedly museums are still one of the best arenas to examine those relations.

Museums have always demonstrated power: of the state, of the private collectors etc. (Duncan 1995) Still nowadays, in the late capitalism, museums are inscribed in the mechanism of co-dependancy of culture and economy, often referred to as 'museum industry' (Krauss 1990) and linked to the cultural economy of cities (Scott 2000). Also, the current shift of the 'museum boom' from the West to the East goes along with the crisis of the Euro-American economic and symbolic domination as well as the economic growth of such countries as China, the latter's 'museum fever' being the most spectacular illustration of this process so far. (Economist, Jun 14, 2007) Yet, the spectrum of sociological causes and consequences of the Eastern 'museum boom' is much more complex.

In this paper I will examine the case of Saadiyat Cultural District in Abu Dhabi that comes in the middle of all those processes. By the end of 2018 it will comprise Louvre Abu Dhabi, Guggenheim Abu Dhabi, Zayed National Museum, Performing Arts Centre and other. These institutions will be designed by the world's leading "Western" architects (Gehry, Nouvel, Foster, Hadid) and often labeled with iconic brands of Western culture (Louvre, Guggenheim). I will try to answer the question posed in this context by Peter Aspden: "[...] what can it tell us about the power of culture?" (FT Weekend Magazine, Feb 19/20, 2011)

Analysing the current plans, concepts and interviews with people involved, I will examine whether this creation of a new "capital of culture" is a symptom of the geopolitical shift in Wallersteinian world-systems sense or is it rather a mere illusion of a voluntary colonialism and Bhabhaesque reversed self-orientalisation. To what extent will those institutions enhance the local identity and heritage and bridge the Eastern and Western art and to what extent will they obey the rules of the art world market and exhibit the Western art that sells best? Finally, who is the target public of these museums and how will they respond to the needs of their communities?

RETICENT OBJECTS, BOUNDARIES, AND FIELD DYNAMICS AT MUSEUM OF MODERN ART OF NEW YORK (MOMA)

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Abstract: Over the last decades, the study of the dynamics of the 'artworld' has motivated a great deal of sociological interest. This interest has been very productive in detailing the processes of negotiation, cooperation and struggle between the different actors involved in this field. However, there has been very little consideration of the role that artworks themselves play in mediating these dynamics. In this paper I explore how artworks intervene in these processes both re-producing divisions within the field of contemporary art and re-drawing boundaries between agents and fields. The study is based on ethnographic evidence from the Conservation Laboratory of the Museum of Modern Art of New York (MoMA). It shows how some artworks operate as 'reticent objects' challenging and redrawing internal boundaries and established hierarchies as well as the institutional boundaries that separate the museum from other institutions and related fields. Tracing the trajectories of some of these reticent objects as they travel through various de-

partments will allow us to explore the dynamics of change as the different actors in the museum adapt to the challenges posed by these objects. As I shall show, these reticent objects demand the institution of a novel process of judgement that redistributes competencies and expertise among different actors and creates, in so doing, a new cartography of power within the museum. I will conclude by exploring the role of these 'reticent objects' as vectors of transformation and change in the field of contemporary art.

BEAUTY AND THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER: SEGMENTATION OF MUSEUM AUDIENCES USING GEOMETRIC DATA ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Views on what the fine arts are/should be and how they should be appropriated have changed during the last century—in line with Bourdieu's conception of the emergence and development of a field. The 'traditional' view grounded in 19th century bourgeois society with its emphasis on beauty, elegance, balance, and emotional aesthetics has been challenged by the emergence of artistic movements based on transgression, experimentation, conceptual forms, sensuousness. At present—anno 2011—these different forms of art and ditto forms of reception coexist and are more or less similarly institutionalized. One of the key findings of *La Distinction* is exactly showing that aesthetic judgment and taste are socially anchored. In this paper we want to contribute two things using Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA):

(1) we use an item battery specifically designed to measure the different aesthetic dispositions and conceptions. We want to construct the space of aesthetic perception by means of about twenty items describing how/what art should be or incorporate: *e.g.* 'Art should be beautiful' versus 'One colour or one line are enough to create a piece of art';

(2) we analyze the relationship between these different aesthetic conceptions and the social origin and environment of spectators, *i.e.* besides including the traditional socio-demographic variables, we insert items that indicate perceptions of someone's social position, and perceptions of what members of his/her social network prefer.

The use of MCA has a number of advantages. First, it allows for the inclusion of a lot of variables simultaneously. Second, it explicitly visualizes a space in terms of a relational logic. Third, it enables the inclusion of a number of structuring—supplementary—factors showing the homology or association between aesthetic perception and their social embeddedness. We rely on an audience survey of about 1,000 visitors from two art museums in Ghent (Belgium), namely the *Museum of Fine Arts* and the *City Museum for Contemporary Art* (also known as *S.M.A.K.*).

OPENING UP MUSEUMS TO SOCIETY. A TYPOLOGY OF PUBLIC ORIENTATION

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Abstract: Following a declaration of the American Association of Museums (AAM 2002), most American museums are nowadays willing and eager to reach out to audiences that go beyond their typical and potentially exclusionary visitorship. However, the level of outreach and inclusion varies from museum to museum. Also, 'public orientation' can be defined in different ways, e.g. one can understand museums as institutions for a civil society and public culture (Karp, Gaither, Heuman Gurian), as institutions for social identities (MacDonald, Bennett), as institutions that serve specific audiences (Perin, Tchen) or artists (Zolberg), as institutions that politically propagate the purpose of inclusiveness (Sandell, Message), as institutions that market-research and then react to their customers' wishes (Anderson, Worts), or as institutions that act as open arena and as an intermediary among different public stakeholders (Sandell, Hooper-Greenhill). Based on a typology by DiMaggio (patron, social and marketing museums), on the geographical focus (local, regional, national), and on different museum types (art, history, and ethnology museums) this presentation will compare and interpret these degrees and scopes of the public orientation of different museums in New York and Washington, D.C. (in New York the Lower Eastside Tenement Museum, the New Museum of Contemporary Art, the Brooklyn Museum of Art, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum, and in Washington, D.C., the Anacostia Community Museum and the National Museum of the American).

POPULAR MUSIC AND CULTURAL MEMORY

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Abstract: In sociological research on popular music, there is an emerging focus on the generational impact of popular music and the extent to which questions of value, authenticity and transcendence, as these coalesce around musical practices and resources, are becoming tied to collective articulations of cultural memory. As research across a variety of popular music genres in specific local and national contexts is beginning to reveal, ageing and biography, together with associated processes of remembering and critical reflection, must now be considered key elements in an analysis and interpretation of popular music's social and cultural meaning. Long-term cultural investment in particular musical genres by ageing audiences, together with their re-presentation via the lens of cultural memory, is now articulated in a variety of ways, manifesting itself at both the institutional level of the cultural industries and in mundane, everyday practice. Drawing on the preliminary findings of an Australian Research Council (ARC) funded, three-year, five-country project, this paper outlines an approach to the sociological study of popular music applying the conceptual framework of cultural memory and considers the value of such an approach in mapping forms of musical attachment grounded in generationally embedded practices of remembering.

TELLING SOUNDS: POPULAR MUSIC IN MUSEUMS

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Abstract: The ways popular music and related material culture are used in cultural heritage narratives and representations are ex-

plored through an analysis of Dutch local and national historical museums. This paper specifically addresses how local popular music histories are mobilised and displayed in these institutions. Beyond the role of music in the construction of personal identities, the paper explores the extent to which popular music provides not simply a background soundtrack to local histories, but rather plays an active role in shaping a place's cultural heritage and a shared sense of belonging and identity formation. On the one hand, the paper reflects on the nexus between aesthetic and artistic materials and the circumstances and contexts of their use. On the other, the paper asks how popular music is mobilised as part of the museums' strategies for greater public engagement. The data is collected through in-depth interviews with museum curators and a review of (archival material on) collections and temporary exhibitions, as well as policy and strategy documents. The analysis draws out insights into the extent to which popular music participates increasingly to conceptualization of cultural heritage and finds a place within the aims and objectives of heritage institutions. In doing so, the paper teases out how institutional narratives around popular music are constructed and the prominent music cultures and moments that emerge. In conclusion, the paper reflects upon the contribution of popular music to the construction and framing of collective memories and their connection to place.

POPULAR MUSIC HERITAGE, CULTURAL MEMORY AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: In this paper we provide an outline of our current international collaborative research project (POPID), in which we explore the relationship between popular music and contemporary renderings of cultural identity and local and national cultural heritage in a pan-European context. Furthermore, it explores how these articulations are negotiated in the business practices of the global popular music industry. The overall aim of the project is twofold: (i) to assess the role played by local popular music in the negotiation of cultural identity in a local, national, and European context; and (ii) to specify how the European music industry can feed into Europeans audiences' ongoing connections to local popular music heritage in a way that continues to be meaningful for local audiences.

The paper presents the initial findings from extensive research among cultural heritage institutions and archivists, music industry workers and audience members. It also interrogates the situated articulation of popular music heritage in a combination of localities, some of which have rich musical histories and have made a contribution to the national and global music industries, and others which are less readily recognized as having strong local popular music heritage. Finally, it reflects on popular music's contribution to the narratives of cultural identity and representations of cultural memories

DIVISIONS IN ART ACTIVITIES BASED ON GENDER

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Abstract: In this article artists are studied in terms of their appearance in different artistic fields. The main factor important in this appearance is regarded to be gender. It shows how rare are women artists in some fields and how common they are in other fields. Moreover it shows that even in those fields which are presenting more women, famous artists appear to be mostly men.

Data is collected from case of Iran using documentary method and shows that population of women directors in film industry and in theater is much smaller than population of men directors. On the other hand population of women painters, musicians and writers is bigger in comparison to women in film and theatre.

The question that raises here is whether there are social factors which influence men and women doing different artistic activities with different degree of competence? This article is aimed to give an analytical answer to this question.

YOUTHFUL CREATIVITY AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION IN NAPLES

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Abstract: The paper presents the empirical work carried out for the PhD in Sociology and Social Research and as part of the last research by Osservatorio Territoriale sui Giovani of Naples (OTG, 2009-2011). The research focuses on the processes of youthful artistic production in Naples, questioning the ways in which new generations of Neapolitan artists articulate their relationship with the territory. Art contributes to the process of construction of reality and, at the same time, any practice is inseparable from the dynamics of context (Grossberg 2002). The relationships of young artists with their city, with institutions and cultural organizations, with the circuits of production are some questions underlying the research on the field. The city is a privileged place for observation of the "cultural complexity" theorized by Hannerz (1992) and the study of creativity and analysis of the interplay between the system and the cultural act, therefore, can provide a good indicator of change (Crespi 2006). Following Melucci's studies (1994), the empirical research – qualitative, based on the semi-structured interview and the content analysis – is articulated around three main levels of investigation: the subject, including social extraction, education (cultural capital), system of relations in which the subject is embedded (social capital), motivations and expectations; the contexts, in which actions and creative experiences are generated; the discourses, which bring to the content and to creative forms of expression adopted by the subjects. The study of cultural practices draws attention also to the communication process and, specifically, to the analysis of the role of media - both traditional and virtual - in the dynamics of cultural and artistic production. Digital media, in particular, produce substantial changes in the forms of perception, cognition and communication (de Kerckhove 1991), but also provide, in terms of resource, new spaces and new ways of distribution of knowledge and skills (Levy 1999). In addition, new media and Internet offer new ways of managing social networks, also acting as a resource in the processes of production of social and cultural capital. Finally, encouraging the movement of global cultural flows in a continuous exchange between the local level and the global one, Internet contributes to contaminations and cultural hybridizations, leading to creativity and cultural vitality (Thompson 1998).

"CRACOW": "CITY": "ISLAND". BIOGRAPHICAL MYTH OF PLACE AS A PERFORMATIVE "FICTION" IN A LOCH CAMELOT CABARET

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Abstract: The main issue of exploration is the contemopraray process of transformation the mythical narration into performative municipal "fiction". That is social mechanisms of "biographical myth of place" materialising in polish, cracovian artistic biographies. The case study is based on data from the Loch Camelot Cabaret in Cracow. "Biographical myth of place" analysed in cognitive categories and autodefinitions of the cabaret artists as well as symbolic structures present in the culture texts was reconstructed in the language analysis of unrestrained and profound interviews, author's observations and compiled audial documentation (municipal cracovian song, in peculiarity entitled "On the Cracow Isle"). The effect of research is constatation that late-modernity forms of mythical thinking establish new spiritual phenomena of places, among them function of aesthetic communication sacrum mediated by the cabaret sender-recipient act. One of the dimensions of mythical thinking constitute also occurrence of aestheticization of biographies and symbolic social ties, which are integral feature of processual work of art, whose example undoubtedly is the recital program "On the Cracow Isle."

HOW TO CHARACTERIZE POLISH DESIGN WORLD? THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPOSITIONS

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Abstract: The paper aims at both presenting the possible theoretical framework for the analysis of the contemporary young Polish design field and adducing some methodological issues when it comes to inquiring such a manifold and hybrid phenomenon. Drawing on research (13 Individual Depth Interviews) I conducted in 2009 in Poland and by briefly invoking the context I would like to present and sociologically characterize the very peculiar designers' discourse(s). What do designers say about their role in the modern world? What is their task? How do they perceive and define the (Polish) Design World? Who is playing the most profound and influential roles? How the power relations are explicated and reaffirmed? Agreeing that the very nature of definitions lies in their changeability may serve in the presented theme not only to understand the dynamics of peculiar discourses but more importantly to acknowledge that they reflect historical, socio-cultural context in which they occur and epitomize social relations which "produce" and ideologically legitimize particular ones. Keeping this in mind may help to discover and analyse the specificity of contemporary young Polish field of design, its culture, practices, status, and expanding popularity.

RN 03 Biographical Perspectives on European Societies

BIOGRAPHY, IDENTITY AND THE CONCEPT OF BIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

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Abstract: The relationship between biography and identity is a very prominent and contested topic of biographical research. For example, biography has been described as a 'resource' in every day life, which confirms ourselves as persons and provides us with sense and self-assurance. Hence, biography is seen as a resource, which helps dealing with life experiences, which forms and restores oneself. In other words, biography is conceptualised as a resource for giving identity, which is summed up in the term 'biographical resource'. The notion of 'biographical resources' is widely used in biographical research but seldom defined and conceptualized. However, a closer look on its use in biographical research reveals very different understandings and meanings. Given this background, this paper addresses the following issues: How can the term 'biographical resource' be defined and conceptualised? What is the relationship between biography, biographical resources and identity? How can the notion of biographical resource be theoretically framed? It will be argued that an understanding of biography, identity and biographical resources in terms of processes of education, crisis and the emergence of the new helps to sharpen the comprehension of the named notions and to better understand their interrelation.

COPING WITH LIFE: THE ROLE OF PERSONAL REFLEXIVITY ON INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHIES

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Abstract: Throughout their lives, individuals face the need to make choices and to reflect upon what they should or shouldn't do in diverse social circumstances. Pondering, deliberating and making a decision may occur on a daily basis, but it's even more prominent in crises situations, as well as in transitions between phases and spheres of life. That's why it's so important to take into account reflexivity in the analysis of individual biographies. This paper is part of a PhD research that reflects precisely upon the role of social mechanisms of personal reflexivity on the configuration of biographical pathways. The focus is placed on the processes through which people confer meaning to their actions and how they choose to act in certain ways in different moments and social contexts. Special attention is given to the connections between societal structures of constraint and opportunity, and the social contexts that frame the everyday and long-term experiences of individuals. Multi-session biographical interviews were carried out in order to understand (i) how the ability to think about oneself is developed throughout the life-course, (ii) how can these reflexive processes be characterized, (iii) and what effects can they have on the definition of specific courses of action. The analysis of the empirical material allows us to understand how people cope with social circumstances (such as social change, economic crisis, social inequalities, instability), as well as with personal events and situations (such as individual crisis, spatial and social mobility, relationships, emotions), and how they define themselves and their biographies in the process.

FROM BIOGRAPHY TO THEORY: CSO WORK AND EUROPEAN MENTAL SPACE

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Abstract: Whereas much of the biographical research tends to end up at the descriptive level, we'll demonstrate the analytical process leading from biography to theory building. Through the means of 'pragmatic refraction' (Schütze, 2008), which consists of text sort differentiation and sequential structural description, and thus provides the basis for a systematic comparison of autobiographical self-theorizing of the informant and the biographical unfolding with its specific sequence of experiences, we can look closely at the process of identity formation and its social (and biographical) conditions. With it, we are able to reach a level of generalization (theoretical representation) without losing sight of individual cases.

The empirical basis of our analysis are the autobiographical narrative interviews with workers in civil society organizations, collected within the 7FP project 'Euroidentities'. We focus on two groups of CSO activists: those originally coming from Europe and those born on other continents, who started their CSO work in their countries of origin and then continued it after moving to Europe.

The CSO work encompasses here reconciliation, environmental protection and the rights of ethnic minorities and undocumented migrants in Europe. Through comparative analysis of these two groups we will show how and under which conditions Europe becomes a frame of reference orienting CSO workers. In particular, we will stress the role of personal experiences with (conflicting) collectivities in shaping the biographical identities of CSO workers and further, in supporting their commitment to the CSO work in Europe.

With it, we will present the inductively developed concept of European mental space of reference (Schütze et al., 2009; 2010) and the role it plays for the unfolding of biographies of CSO workers, their biographical decision making and the shaping of their biographical work. We will reconstruct the process, in which Europe becomes biographically relevant with special attention to the process of becoming sensitized to incisive experiences with collectivities in one's own life, of one's belonging to and of one's distancing from these collectivities and of becoming oriented to a new collective phenomenon, the European mental space. In other words, we will reveal the process by which Europe becomes embodied and then is accomplished by practical action.

PATCHWORK IDENTITIES? BIOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Since the 1980s it has been said to be a sociological commonplace, that constant securing and 'calming down' of life has lost its importance for the functioning of both: labour society and the individual. Supposedly, patchwork identity compensates the vanished tripartite structure of the life course and even appreciates turbulent times. "In place of life course structured by expectable phases patchwork biography occurs. Consequently, the actor's perspective on life has now begun to change. Successful (and happy) are these individuals, which have developed into 'surfers' of life. If there is an opportunity they are willing to throw away their plans and 'jump'" (Rosa 2009, pp. 34-35).[1]

There is hardly any 'grounded theoretical' credit for the insistent thesis about individual's appreciation of turbulent biographies and their social integration. What about the social and individual relevance of the ability to plan or even 'think' lifetime and its disappearance? The most exemplary cases for testing this are individuals' responses to the increasing of precarity. The empirical underpinning of this paper is a qualitative study about employees' biographical perspectives on uncertain (e. g. temporary) jobs and their social positioning. The study is based on sequential analyses of narrative biographical interviews and their contrastive generalisation in terms of types. A major result is that the biographical perspective is the most common view for employees in an enduring uncertain job situation. The reasoning is that the biographical perspective is the one access to individual's self – or rather: it *is* individual's self – and now it is threatened in its entirety: the ability to plan or even 'think' lifetime depends on its constant securing and means life, the only one individuals know. Reversely, the *dis*ability to plan or even think lifetime is located outside of the society, not as 'good life' or even life at all.

Hence, contrary to the mainstream discussion the present paper argues for an ethnomethodological approach: In turbulent times the importance of constant securing and 'calming down' of life for the functioning of both: labour society and the individual does not disappear but even comes to light because of its failure.

[1] Rosa, H. (2009): Jedes Ding hat keine Zeit? Flexible Menschen in rasenden Verhältnissen. In: King, V. and Gerisch, B. (Ed.): Zeitgewinn und Selbstverlust. Frankfurt a. M./New York: Campus, pp. 21–39.

RESEARCHING CAREER AND LIFE-WORLD SELF-UNDERSTANDINGS: A DISCUSSION ON THE MERITS OF BIOGRAPHICAL INTERVIEWING AND ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Based on a series of biographical narrative interviews on business graduate careers, this paper presents both a methodological and theoretical discussion on the 'how of interviewing', and the 'how of analysing' biographic data.

This paper is situated within the larger context of my doctoral research that compares and contrasts biographical data from four cohorts of business graduates from the 1970's, 1980's, 1990's and 2000's. At the core of this research are questions that ask whether careers have changed and if we can speak of career changes occurring at different points in the life course or at different points in time. Its overarching concern is to examine the extent to which we can speak of identities being made up by aspects of work, lifestyle, place and mobility.

By presenting a case for the use of a 'biographical narrative interpretative method', this paper explores to what extent it is a useful tool capable of examining different levels of analysis, such as: individual self-understandings of careers and to what extent careers make up identities; how decisions regarding careers routes are made, with whom, and at what points in the life course, and how all this is situated within the larger socio-historical social context. By investigating such questions, this paper opens a discussion on what an analysis of biographical data using 'biographical narrative interpretative method' can accomplish.

VICTOR F. PETRENKO IS A RUSSIAN FOUNDER OF PSYCHOSEMANTIC APPROACH IN SCIENCE

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Abstract: Victor F. Petrenko is a Russian psychologist, an expert on Psychology of Consciousness and Psychosemantics and a founder of a new approach in Psychology named Experimental Psychosemantics. He was born in Leningrad in 1948. In 1968 he entered Psychology Department at Lomonosov Moscow State University. Being a student he took an active part in Summer Schools and conferences. His teachers and early colleagues Alexander Luria, Pyotr Galperin, Vladimir Zinchenko, and Alexei Leontiev shaped his character of a man of science. In 1978 and 1988 he defended his master's and doctoral thesis respectively. His doctoral thesis was researched on Psychosemantics of Consciousness under the supervision of Alexei Leontiev. After graduation he remained at Psychology Department of Moscow State University to do teaching and continue researching. He is currently the head of a Laboratory of Communication Psychology and Psychosemantics at Moscow State University. In 1993 he got a position of a professor and four years later he became a member of Russian Academy of Science. A big number of diploma works and doctoral thesis were successfully researched and defended under his supervision. He is the first to broadly use Experimental Paradigm of Psychosemantics based on Personal Construct Theory of George Kelly and Semantic Differential Method of Charles Osgood. Psychosemantics investigates various forms of existence of meanings in individual, ethnic and social consciousness (images, symbols, colors, symbolical actions, signs, and verbal units). It analyses the influence of motivators and emotional conditions of the individual and collective subject on meaning's systems which he or she or they have. It studies the individual's representation in the fields of Politics, Economics, Law, Art, his ideas about himself, other people and his model of the world. Using this approach Victor Petrenko created a new principle of individual typology based on his world view. He is also an author of a big number of research papers on ethnic stereotypes, on the content of consciousness and its altered forms, cross-cultural comparisons, the reconstruction of ethnic, political, aesthetic mentality of the various groups and communities. In times of turbulence Psychosemantic approach is essential being widely used in different fields of science and having aspects of Philosophy, Culturology, Linguistics, Sociology and Computer science.

THEORY,BIOGRAPHY AND THE OTHER. RESEARCHING SCIENTIFIC BIOGRAPHIES

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Abstract: Most biographical research so far has been mainly methodological and its prime knowledge interests or theoretical ambitions have stayed within the discipline in which the researcher has been trained (sociology). The potentials of the biographical approach as a research programme or strategy is much wider in scope though. In this paper I will explore how researching scientific biographies can add to our knowledge of the "Other" which has always been the prime aim of sociological biography research. Although science itself is oriented towards a paradigmatic or logically consistent, transparent, simplifying and conciliatory mode of presentation ("the scientific argument"), personal as well as collective processes of scientific discovery itself seem to be driven by a different logic "in vivo", which can best be captured empirically by the narrative language game (biographical projects, turning points, self-presentations and genres) before moving on to the logic of "in vitro" where the usual conceptual apparatus of scientific paradigmatic thinking takes over and assumes control over the emerging academic text. My renumerations on this topic will use Charles Darwin´s scientific biography as an exemplary case

EUROPEANESS AND OTHERNESS: DIFFERENT TYPES OF "OTHERS" AND DIFFERENT WAYS OF DEALING WITH DIVERSITY

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Abstract: Identity formation process always implies both self-identification and self-differentiation from other(s). In this perspective, also the development of European identity has necessarily to deal with the "otherness".

On the basis of Euroidentities project results, the paper aims to explore different meanings of "otherness" and different ways of dealing with the "other". In particular, differences will be highlighted between "others" *inside* Europe (i.e. other European nations) and *outside* Europe; where Europe, following our interviewees' perspective, is meant as an imagined space rather than a geographical or political entity. Indeed, Europe's boundaries, those that separates we-ness and otherness, seem to be "mobile" and connected to people's vision of the "other".

The paper takes as a basis one of the main results of the Euroidentities project, that is the existence of an European shared space of reference, which constitutes a fundamental platform for comparing nations, ethnicities, value systems, institutional procedures, political cultures, social habits etc. In particular, the contribution will reflect upon the different ways of doing comparison (more or less driven by stereotyped categorizations) when comparison concerns contexts perceived as different but at the same time belonging to a common imaged space, or when it regards a reality/culture perceived as completely extraneous.

The contribution identifies different ways of relating to otherness and reflects on both personal characteristics and biographical experiences and processes which on the one hand effect the extension of the imaged Europe, and on the other hand seem to result ina different capacity to deal with what is perceived as being different. Unexpectedly, cultural capital, high level of education, open-mindedness, prolonged and meaningful cross-cultural and or cross-national experiences do not prevent from getting caught in stereotyped visions: these, in fact, can be in action though often masked by "politically correct" discourses and hidden by a declared acceptance of diversity.

THE AMBIVALENT VIEWS OF EUROPE IN FARMERS BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES

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Abstract: The paper focuses on the results of the EUROIDENTITIES project. In particular it presents the findings about the farmers as a group 'sensitized' by Europe on the base of biographical interviews collected in Bulgaria, Poland, Germany and Wales.

Compared to the other groups studied in the project that of farmers is not an "ordinary" sensitized group. Farmers are settled, immobile and bound to many features of their material surrounding environment like land, family, locality and nature. In the current paper we trace out this embeddedness of farmers' existence and work into the material and natural surrounding world as well as its impact on the farmers' biographical development and transformation in the four countries studied. Our intention is to present the whole variety of ambivalent views of farmers, when referring to Europe in their explanations, interpretations and argumentations. Significant for the farmers' narratives are the *figurations* (Elias). Along to the most evident figuration *"old member states versus new member states"* we try to elaborate on other significant interrelations like "*farmers versus other market actors*" (food chains, environmentalists, state and national bureaucracy, etc) in order to embrace both – the variety of the perceptions about the significant "others" in the farmers' social world as well as the ambivalent views about Europe in the farmers' group.

THINKING THE EDUCATIONAL OTHER: COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF BIOGRAPHICAL EXPERIENCE OF TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY IN THE EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION AREA

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Abstract: Policies on education and mobility in the European Higher Education Area have promoted the structural convergence of qualifications frameworks, cooperation between institutions and student mobility. The Euroidentities project (2008-11) collected autobiographical narrative interview data which can be used to interpret the themes of education, mobility and Europe in comparative perspective. The research allows mobility experiences to be compared across a range of European countries: north and south, east and west. Taking individuals who had previously experienced study abroad in higher education, the project examines the biographical data for evidence of how the available opportunities for mobility are used as well as the evidence of changes which are reported at the level of everyday life. Personal experience broadens through

mobility but the analysis suggests that students encounter the educational 'other' through strategies and frameworks of reference which are embedded in the various educational cultures which can be found in Europe. Students from contrasting educational backgrounds, with different levels of commitment and skills, gravitate towards different types of student mobility. At the same time, every type of mobility develops new skills and stimulates further aspirations. Some are transnational and others may qualify as 'European'. The paper considers a number of questions. What are the limits of observation and experience in the life stories? Which comparisons do narrators use? Where does the category 'Europe' emerge in argumentation and reflective commentary? How do pathways through education influence life trajectories in periods of social turbulence and at different stages of the life course? The narratives provide insights into the longer-term impact of experiences in the European educational mobility arena: the integration of new learning, opportunities for cultural contact and self-development into other life experiences.

TRANSNATIONAL WORK IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Working abroad in Europe becomes more and more common way of designing one's professional biography. This considers both short term projects related to goal oriented mobility as well as the project of transnational professional career. From the perspective of Eastern Europe mobility connected with temporal work to save the money or survive crisis on labour market appeared to be an effective strategy for individual biography as well as in the context of such social problems as unemployment. Especially that differences in wages seem to keep their attractiveness. Yet this kind of mobility is also connected with biographical costs related to a transnational worker situation of Shützian homecomer who at the same time has to reestablish relationships in his local environment and remains a stranger in host society. I will comment on this problem by relating to biographical materials collected in EuroIdentity project.

"I'M BUILDING MY OWN 'EUROPEAN' IDENTITY": ASPIRATION TO EUROPEAN CULTURE IN THE BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES OF THE RUSSIAN-SPEAKING YOUTH IN ESTONIA

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Abstract: In the focus of current research is a question how the younger generation of Russian-speaking community in Estonia represents and identifies itself after the year 2000, when began the second decade after the collapse of Soviet Union and Estonia's 'returning to the West'. We deal with a peculiar group of young people who do not represent Russian-speaking youth of Estonia in whole, but who have their own interesting paths and messages: leaders and members of different voluntary organizations.

Estonia's joining the European Union has ultimately eliminated the border with the West. At the same time young respondents feel their remoteness from their cultural mother country, from its mentality, Russia becomes even incomprehensible and stranger to them. Obviously, the whole complexity of the issue of identity of young respondents is that the question "who we are?" they respond while watching the East and the West simultaneously. The purpose of the paper is to show a 'picture' of represented identities of young Russian-speaking intellectuals.

The narratives shows the tendency of cosmopolitan attitude in self-representations of the respondents -- border as a geopolitical phenomenon narrows, bounds the space of their cultural identity. In this case respondent refuse to identify himself as a citizen of current state. Is it possible in case of current study group to talk about a 'traces' of such phenomena as a hybrid identity, transcultural identity? From this point of view it is possible to consider represented desire of young people to go beyond the boundaries of a particular state, to move to another space, where the issue of boundaries between 'own' and 'other' would be eliminated. According to the young respondents' views, Europe meets these expectations, it is represented as the most suitable space for creative ideas and future prospects. Multicultural identity implies, on the one hand, the maintenance of cultural differences. On the other hand, for the formation of multicultural identity is important the existence of multicultural values. One of these can be seen in European culture as a phenomenon. European identity as a prototype of multicultural identity (Beck 2000) seems to be suitable for our respondents, who represent themselves as carriers of European culture, values, norms, traditions, mentality.

DISCOURSE OF ETHNICITY AND NATION IN LATVIA: POLYPHONIC CHARACTER OF "SELF" AND "OTHER"

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Abstract: In my paper I would like to focus on the construction of "self" and "other" in the discourse of ethnic and national identity in contemporary Latvia. There has been 20 years since regaining of independence – sufficient time to adjust private and collective identities to new situation. However situation is complicated – almost half of population is different minority groups and in the same time in the society dominates discourse of national identity typical for 19th century Europe and still typical for Eastern Europe which identifies ethnic and national identity. It is still not clear, who forms Latvia's nation – Latvians or others as well, ethnicity and language is very important in everyday communication. How Latvians see themselves and other ethnic groups in Latvia? How other ethnic groups experience belonging to Latvia and how they see themselves and titular nation?

I would like to focus on discourse of national identity and place of ethnicity within it. Research is based on interviews conducted for research grant "Formation of consciousness of national identity after the reestablishing of independence in Latvia: tendencies and factors". Discourse of national and ethnic identity is interpreted using perspectives of constructivism and postmodernism – theories of B.Anderson, A.L. Epstein, S.Hall, Z.Bauman, M. Castels.

ETHNICITY – MIGRATION - IDENTITY. BIOGRAPHICAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF BELONGING BY POLISH EMIGRANTS IN GERMANY

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Abstract: This presentation summarizes the final results of my PhD project on biographical constructions of belonging by Polish migrants in Germany.

The central question of my thesis is how the construction of biographies of (these) people is related to the experience of migration and how this is changing in the process of life history. I work out which biographical concepts and plots the migrants are following as well as what sort of needs, expectations and attitudes are expressed within the biographies and related to migration.

The results of my study show, that Polish belonging in Germany is constructed as an ethnic process embedded in the collective German-Polish history as a space of recollection. In this, special focus is made on family members' experiences during the Second World War.

My study shows how the recollection and reinterpretation of these experiences is used biographically in order to make sense of migration experience and of life in Germany, and how the meaning of being Polish is constructed in this frame.

The final results of my study will be published by Campus Verlag in Germany in October 2011.

FAITH AND RELIGION IN THE FORMATION OF IDENTITIES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITIES IN EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The paper addresses the place and role of faith in the formation and reproduction of ethnic identities based on analysis of biographical accounts of ethnic minorities in Lithuania and Latvia (ethnic Russian and Polish minorities) that were studied in the FP7 ENRI-EAST project: European, National and Regional Identities. Faith and religious belief have been sidelined in studies of the formation of identities in Eastern European countries. The fall of Communism in Eastern European countries was followed by a revival of religion where it had been banned or significantly oppressed by regimes. Religious practices are analysed in the context of ethnic self-identification. Religious beliefs are traditionally maintained in families and can be passed from generation to generation whereas in the Socialist atheist states this pattern of belief transfer became "withdrawn from public eye" due to the official atheist doctrine of the state and society and people's fear of being discriminated against on the account of religious beliefs and practices. The states' position on religion transformed the way people expressed their religious beliefs. This is reflected in the ethnic minorities' life stories collected in biographical interviews.

FROM 'IMMIGRANTS' TO 'MUSLIMS': THE POLITICAL MOBILISATION AND SHIFTING IDENTITIES OF THE SECOND GENERATION IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE

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Abstract: This paper demonstrates the continuity of mobilisation between the first generation of

post-colonial migrants to Britain and France and the second generation that was raised in these countries. It also explores how activists from this second generation gradually changed their self-identification from immigrants/children of immigrants to 'Muslims'. The focus is on the political participation of second generation North Africans in France and those whose parents originated from the Indian sub-continent in Britain. In the latter case, activism in the 70s and 80s bridged the linguistic and religious divides in the South Asian community, religious identity was in fact sub-ordinate to an 'Asian' or 'Black' identity. In France too, an 'Arab' identity was much more prominent and religion never entered their demands. The 'Asian Youth Movements' in Britain and the *mouvement beur* in France were the most symbolic social movements of the second generation and some organizations still exist today as secular legacies of these movements. It was only during the 1990s in fact that these 'Asians' and 'Arabs' first started mobilising as 'Muslims'. 1989 represented a watershed with the Rushdie affair in Britain and the first headscarf affair in France, and in both countries a 'Muslim' identity became more prominent. The paper argues that despite both sets of activists moving towards an Islamic identity, in France there was much more continuity with the past. French Muslim activists of the second generation went on to form their own organisations which later regrouped under the umbrella of the *Collectif des Musulmans de France* (CMF). These groups mobilised on Muslim issues but also wider questions connected to global justice (police brutality, social and welfare issues, asylum seekers). There was no such development in the UK. Indeed the groups that later established themselves were founded by first generation migrants and were almost exclusively concerned with religious issues. This helps to explain why today Muslims in France are much more likely to get involved in broader social movements and why identities in Britain have become much more rigid and conservative.

BIOGRAPHY, COMMUNITY AND RESISTANCE IN SKID ROW

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Abstract: Taking a biographical and visual ethnographic approach to analyse the politics of community and resistance in 'skid row' we discuss the multiple ways of seeing the spaces and places of 'community' through the narratives and photographs of residents in the DTES. Moreover, we reflect upon the theoretical and empirical implications for re-thinking biography, community and resistance through participatory and arts based research within socio-economic conditions of sharpening sexual and social inequalities.

FRAYED CAREERS IN TURBULENT TIMES. INDIVIDUAL CHOICES OR SITUATIONAL FORCES?

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Abstract: Careers (as a part of a biography) were originally understood as a linear individual development within one stable employing organization. This conjunction began to disintegrate with the

environmental changes and turbulences. In my research project I analyse if the linear career no longer has its normative power, if the individuals freely choose to pursue non-linear career patterns or if they are forced by their circumstances to this path.

The manifold barriers in women's careers produce not only the obstacles to reach the career goal, respectedposition or acceptance in the working world. They also cause interruptions, downtimes or career breaksin the career development. Women in highly qualified professions are very often forced not to pursue the standard linear and cumulative working lives but to search for unknown and unusual side ways in order to reach the professional goal.

Using the framework developed by Reiter (2010) I analyse the individual strategies which help profession-oriented women to deal with the uncertainty of their frayed biographies. I use this framework in order to analyse the biographicalwork of older professionals. They discover strategies to cope with insecurity, organizational injustice or life course stereotypes such as networking, additional qualification, change over to a self-employed position or working in an interdisciplinary field.

In my presentation I would like to compare the biographicalnarratives of three older female professionals. I aim to bring together empirical data about different biographical models and the patterns of women's mental handling of their own biographies. My special attention is further directed towards the subjective notion of personal success.

The success of their strategies is equivocal since they are highly individualistic, create additional transitional moments and hence additional risk in the life course. It can be stated that individual effort and individual ability are not as powerful as organizational form and organizational policy in order to resolve female career obstacles.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MEMORY

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Abstract: The paper seeks to add to the increasing interest and development of visual materials in narrative and biographical research by exploring, through a particular interpretive approach - the photographic portrait - "self-images" taken of us by ourselves (self-portraits) or taken by others (portraits gained informally or by professionals), alone or as part of a group. The paper has a strong auto/biographical focus: it explores how we "look" at (and experience according to our "senses") personal photographs and associate them with memories of our past, our current experience, and future. It takes as examples two school photographs (1956-8) of me aged 6-8 years old and uses the idea of "time perspectives" and a range of associated concepts. Two connected narratives are outlined - firstly, a commentary on the two school photographs and my childhood development (e.g. sensual, intellectual) between 6-8 years old, and second, my current outlook and activities and how the relate to memories raised by the photographs.

"CRACOW": "CITY": "ISLAND". BIOGRAPHICAL MYTH OF PLACE AS A PERFORMATIVE "FICTION" IN A LOCH CAMELOT CABARET

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Abstract: The main issue of exploration is the process of transformation the mythical narration into performative municipal "fiction". That is social mechanisms of "biographical myth of place" materialising in polish, cracovian artistic biographies. The case study is based on data from the Loch Camelot Cabaret in Cracow. "Biographical myth of place" analysed in cognitive categories and autodefinitions of the cabaret artists as well as symbolic structures present in the culture texts was reconstructed in the language analysis of unrestrained and profound interviews, author's observations and compiled audial documentation (municipal cracovian song, in peculiarity entitled "On the Cracow Isle"). The effect of research is constatation that late-modernity forms of mythical thinking establish new spiritual phenomena of places, among them function of aesthetic communication sacrum mediated by the cabaret sender-recipient act. One of the dimensions of mythical thinking constitute also occurrence of aestheticization of biographies and symbolic social ties, which are integral feature of processual work of art, whose example undoubtedly is the recital program "On the Cracow Isle."

QUEERING VEGANISM- ADVENTURES IN BIOGRAPHY AND REFLEXIVITY

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Abstract: This paper (and my broader research) reconceptualizes veganism in Queer terms, taking the vegan as its Queer subject. Biographical research is a methodologically diverse field, but generally its methods seek to understand the experiences and outlooks of individual subjects in their broader social and political context. Principles such as respect, reciprocity, trust as well as a sensitivity to the importance of narrative, are central to many of these methods. My research expands upon these principles, combining conventional biographical interviews with the use of comics. Comics are a narrative medium utilizing visual and/or textual modes of communication. Comics are visually engaging in a way that traditional prose is not and rather than being a hindrance to complexity, comics can convey nuanced ideas in a multi-dimensional way. People from wider social and educational backgrounds can engage with and respond to comics. Hopefully this means that my research can reach beyond the traditionally insular boundaries of the academy.

TOWARDS A PRAGMATIC APPROACH: A STRATEGY TO THE ANALYSIS OF BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

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Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to develop on the idea of a "pragmatic" approach to the biographical method. In this perspective the biographical research method can be divided into four main approaches and in short they are characterized by; 1) *the agent-oriented approach* which main focus is that the lives of individuals are characterized by biographical projects that are constantly revised; 2) *the institutional approach* where the point of depar-

ture is that institutions have a significant influence on the lives of individuals in terms of self-understanding and placing oneself into a broader context and that this influence can be traced in the biographical stories; 3) *the narrative approach* is based on the application of the narration from the life story as statements which are transformed into text and that the text has its own reality as a meaning formatting construction; 4) *the cognitive approach* assumes that there exists a fundamental homology between the told story and the lived life. These four main approaches are analytical constructions that rarely are used in a "straight" version, but rather that elements from some of the approaches are brought together in order to fit with a specific study at hand.

The introduction of this kind of pragmatic approach depending largely on the social relations and processes explored in the investigation is based on that they are comprehended better in terms of context and interaction and consequently biography. In this paper we seek to elaborate on the four approaches and explore how a pragmatic approach may be an appropriate strategy to apply when conducting biographical research.

INDIVIDUAL MEMORY AND COLLECTIVE FORGETTING: BETWEEN GRAND NARRATIVES IN LATVIA

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Abstract: Restoration of independence and liberalization of repressed historical memory forged new Grand narrative on Latvia`s past to replace the representations made under Soviet regime. New memory regimes in former Soviet states (and countries of Warsaw pact) on one hand liberated repressed recollections (of independence, occupation, deportations etc.), on other hand each country are experiencing its own kind of amnesia regarding particular questions of Soviet experience. In my country it is seen from turning to both public discourses and analyzing various life story interviews from the Latvia National Oral history collection. People in Latvia still have very personal memories of Soviet time and certain problems to adjust them with present biographical narratives. Can those "soviet memories" and "Latvian identity" be reconciled? The paper touches upon aspects of memory studies where power operated within politics of memory is eliminating some recollections and supporting the others. What kind of Latvian historical vision and national identity is offered to people who are divided both by linguistic and mnemonic practices? Current politics of memory in Latvia raises my attention to the ways how to deal with contestable past and to the possibility to converge opposite communities of memory.

MAKING SOVIET PAST USABLE: NARRATIONS OF THE THREE ESTONIAN GENERATIONS

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Abstract: I compare the narrations on Soviet period by three different generations: 1) born in 1920s or Republican youth (RG); 2) born in 1945-1950s or after-war children (AG); 3) born 1985-1991 or Kids of Singing Revolution (SG). All these generations use these memories as identity-building tools for more convenient interpretations their social positions in rapidly changing value-reality in Estonia. The life stories of RG are full of comparisons of two independent periods cut by triple occupation years. Unpleasant memories on long Soviet times are contrasted to very trusty pre-war childhood/youth what was interrupted by deportations, violence and horror in 1940. The restoration of independent statehood in 1991 is taken as a happiest event in their lives. One part from RG demanded revenge for the lost youth, the large part asks for understanding of their double-minded behaviour in the coercive circumstances. The members of RG (who are over 80 years old) are the experienced survivors in historical whirlpool. AG had not their own memories on pre-war state in their formative years, that period revealed for them as something strongly forbidden but desirable. The "red" ideology, double mental standards and deficit for everyday goods were them as taken for granted framing of life. The collapse of the Soviet system captures them in the middle of their working career demanding strong revisiting of previous values. They do not narrate this rapid change as huge event in their lives but estimate it as something very normal. Even the loosing of high (nomenclature) positions they narrate now as a becoming of right time to make some changes in their working career. SG remembering of Soviet time is very fragmentary or absent at all. Their knowledge on Soviets is intermediated by school text-books or listened from relatives. The essence of Soviet ideology and repressive state-machinery is quite alien for them, pure facts from history only. They are interested in the Soviet everyday life full of queues for sausage, butter, milk, tights, underwear, etc. They are children of rising consumer society where things are more important than ideas. Told at homes fantastic stories on deficit economy (no bananas, no jeans, no fibre pens – incredible!) they take as an adventure, as a fun. The archaeology of Soviet past opens to SG a new framing to understand their position in the latest years of restricted consumerism.

THE NEGATION OF BIOGRAPHICAL PAST. THE IDENTITY WORK OF ADULTS GROWING UP IN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: The paper treats about the identity work undertaken by interviewees in the project "Institutionalized identity? Life stories of adults who grew up in state children's homes" (2010-2011). The narrators come from poor, socially deprived families and - due to the family dysfunctions - were placed in institutions. It has been proved that the economic poverty and low social status are very often connected with "biographical paucity" (e.g. Palska H., Bieda i Dostatek. O nowych stylach życia w Polsce lat dziewięćdziesiątych, Warszawa 2002). In the case of narrators in the project, the phenomenon of biographical "rooting out" regards hardly perceptible resources of biographical memory about past and older generations and primary social environment of biography incumbents. These resources are limited also due to the lack or institutionally restricted interactions with parents and other family members. The possibilities of developing individual's identity and benefiting from the resources of biographical memory are confined not only because of the lack of information about the personal past, but also on account of suffering and traumatic events experienced by narrators in childhood and adolescence. Moreover the interviewees have had to face stigmatizing practices of (significant) others ascribing them intergenerationally "inherited" negative attributes. Narrators' attitudes towards past, biographical roots and assigned characteristics

seem to be crucial for their identity and biographical work and subsequent life course.

THE RUSSIAN MUSEUMS OF AFGHAN WAR AND COLLECTIVE REMEMBRANCE STRATEGIES

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Abstract: The museums of Soviet War in Afghanistan have been organized by the survived veterans and relatives of the perished soldiers. Most important motivation was to commemorate their comrades killed in this war. That means the necessity for two things (or objectives): mourning and grief but also giving sense to their deaths as well as to the War in Afghanistan. The second objective transforms into the "mission" of younger generation patriotic breeding.

The Museum fails to answer the question of what was the reason of war. This is the museum made for the remembrance of people who performed their duty participating in a tragic event. That event had no personal meaning for them and their state didn't care to create any clear frame of explanation. So the task of giving sense is performed as the formation of the sequence of participation in the wars and with the help of the emotional rituals.

What is important for setting the intra-museum space of Afghan theme are the things which represent it – discursive somatizations, which localize, describe and personify military experience. These representations find their expression in the images of individual or collective body.

T.Bennett in his work 'Birth of the Museum' describes museum as the disciplinary machine embodying the general standards of social behavior via the enlightenment tasks. This dimension of visual culture development serves executes the power of interpretation of very certain way of development and selection of significant landmarks (of knowledge). But on top of the task of pathos transmission, a contemporary museum must be attractive, entertaining. When we balance these tasks, we also can trace the interplay between different politics of memorization and representation.

The museums of war in Afghanistan are neither militaristic, aiming to support the military spirit, nor pacifistic, blaming somebody for the fact of war and daring to say this 'never again'. Actually, there are museums of fatalism, telling their story about the inevitability of war which harvest souls and bodies young and innocent victims, who should be ready to participate in

MEMORYSCAPE: BIOGRAPHY AS CAPITAL AND MEDIATOR OF COMMUNICATION AND HARMONIZATION OF EXPERIENCES

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Abstract: There are processes, things or occurrences that could be understood only within contexts.The study of biography (in a broad sense) is an example of humanistic sociology. In this context we can speak about the *memory work* and controlled understanding. The significant role of memory in society consists of the fact that the past is never the past.

The present paper will analyze the mindscape as a space of memory, the facticity of memory and the politics of memory, the so called "hot memories", the narrative ethics …

Memory is creative. It forms the scene of thinking and presupposes the so-called "memories to be filled-up", the spheres of common decisions and the logic of communication. Then the necessity of the harmonization of experiences as formation of a certain capital arises when narratives serve for people for practicing to act.

The life-story texts were created developed and they functions as a dialogue (in the broad sense of the word) within the *communicative network* (N. Luhman). It is a communication with a nation in the situation of the many-sided, plural society, it is a communication with politicians, with communities (in different regions, in etnoses …).

The power of memory encompasses different structures: the mental, traditional, national, political ones, especially when the collective memory is in action opening the "doors" to the space of identity of the human being. It is speak about the narrative aspect of unfolding the memory and the thematization of experience in narratives. In everyday praxis we speak about the harmonization of experiencesd and, so to say, about the harmonization of history, where history is biographised. We found it in the "reconciliation" of people's experiences. A person's experience obtains its meaning and plausibility in relation with the experience of others.

The "agent" of *habitus* is memory. Values without memory are nothing, likewise values without memory. It becomes especially actual in social relations during turbulent times.

The questions of the present topic correlate with social processes in the contemporary Latvia: memory as ideology and memory as a channel of communication in the development of people and communities and different ethnical communities.The materials for biographical research are gathered in the expeditions in Latvia these results are stored in the Oral History Archives in the University of Latvia (Riga).

BIOGRAPHICAL CONSEQUENCES OF CHILDHOOD MOBILITY. THIRD CULTURE KIDS' CASE

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Abstract: I would like to analyze consequences of mobility in childhood (because of parents' work) for further biography and identity. In seems that such mobility (involuntary and in early stages of life) differs significantly from other types of migrations.

That is why I decided to devote my research to Third Culture Kids, i.e. people "who have spent a significant part of his or her developmental years outside his/her parents' culture. The third culture kid builds relationships to all the cultures, while not having full ownership in any (Pollock 2009). TCKs are usually children of businessmen, diplomats, scholars or missionaries and, in a way, they seem to be privileged group, but very often they experience serious problems in adapting to their passport country and have difficulties in constructing cohesive and integral identity.

In the frames of my research I conduct biographical interviews with TCKs, or, to be precise with adult TCKs. I am strongly inspired by

narrative interview method of Fritz Schutze. Its main advantage in the context or my subject is processual attitude towards one's identity: *Following experiences gradually make an individual change his or her self-definiotions. Changes can be marked by turning points constituted by critical incidents* […] *The deeper the change the more elaborated the biographical work that has to be done in order to integrate one's experiences into a more or less coherent wholeness.* (Kaźmierska, 2003: 5). As I shall try to show TCKs' biographies are marked by such turning points – moving from one country to another – and all the time previous experiences are reinterpreted.

Moving in childhood they have contact with different people, different cultures, very often they attend international schools which results in cosmopolitan identity and multicultural competences. They easily adapt in new environments, but often have problems with identifying their home. They have sense of temporality in every place they live in – after some time they cannot imagine themselves living too long in one place and very often finally they choose for themselves similar mobile lifestyle. Some TCKs suffer however from deep crisis because of this sense of "homelessness".

In this paper I would like to present some preliminary result from biographical interviews I have conducted.

BRAZILIAN IMMIGRANTS IN PORTUGAL, LIVING BETWEEN EQUALS AND DIFFERENTS: LIFE STORIES AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE THIRD PERSON

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Abstract: We will present a biographical study about Brasilians immigrants in Portugal, in order to understand the process of (re)creating the personal identity in people who pass social and cultural frontiers.

The people who live with a cultural stability and have few interactions with alterations, tend to have more monocultural attitudes which are closer to the type of behaviour belonging to the culture in which they are originally integrated with their peers and family. Those that, for various reasons undergo a process of social mobility whether ascending or descending, are subject to a cultural metamorphosis and therefore recreate their personal identities: they recreate the image that they have of themselves and the one they show others. The immigrant seeks to create their new me amid their culture of origin and their newly found culture by separating the two worlds, joining them or creating a third identity dimension, in an attempt to find the most secure way in an ontological perspective.

Contrary to what is normally assumed in cultural studies about immigrants which tend to explain social and mental pathologies as a result of emigration, especially amongst children of immigrants, allegedly tormented because of living divided between different cultures, we believe that these individuals have the capacity to live comfortably in different worlds without any type of pathology.

In sum, this communication departs from the general idea that immigrant's integration strategies oscillate between an attitude of commitment and an attitude of intercultural evasion. The first case refers to the immigrants who integrate their culture of origin into the emerging cultural identity both implicitly and explicitly. The latter denies the culture of origin and idealizes the target culture, leading to the monocultural immigrant. Another strategy could be the development of a transnational identity that consists in living regularly in 'two worlds'.

TRANSNATIONAL MOBILES AND THE QUESTION OF BELONGING. HOW OTHERNESS, TRANSCULTURALITY AND COSMOPOLITANISM ARE TAKEN PART IN BIOGRAPHY AND IDENTITY WORK

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Abstract: Migration and mobility, transnationalisation and transculturality, become - in different ways direct or indirect - part of the individual and collective experiences and challenges of society members. From the biographical research point of view they can be passed by individuals as an institutional schedule model or followed intentional, they can initiate processes of biographical transformations or trajectories of suffering. On one hand border and boundary crossing, extend options of action and widen the experience realm and social universe of individuals. On the other hand plurality and heterogeneity as well as uncertainty and unsteadiness, otherness and ambivalence are prominent challenges and difficulties. Against this background we need to ask what kind of social capacities subjects provide to construct a transnational social reality, which social dispositions and competences are required and what kind of socialization and learning processes are involved.

As prototypes for current transnational socialization processes we centre on the group so called Transnational Mobiles, who were long-term living and working in several different countries and who`s social and occupational worlds are often characterized by a combination of frequently traveling and periodical moving. Based on autobiographical narrative interviews we reconstruct the patterns of their life courses and transnational careers. Thereby the research interest and talk focus on the coherence of objective and subjective transnationalisation processes. How transnational mobiles handle socio-cultural diversity and experiences of otherness on the cognitive, interactional and emotional level? What kind of specific patterns of perception and action like for example cosmopolitan perspectives and orientations can be seen? How the self and own nationality and the people from other countries and cultures are represented and reflected? In which ways transnational life courses and career paths stimulate new forms of biographical and identity work? What kind of post-national or post-traditional or other reflexive forms of identity formation transnational mobiles develop?

TRANSNATIONALISATION AND MIGRANT BIOGRAPHIES

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Abstract: Transnational spaces should not be understood as locations on a map but instead as relational social areas. Contemporary societies are increasingly heterogeneous, less limited by physical boundaries and more spatially and socially spread out. Through migration, streams of people incorporate social connections into their daily lives which go beyond national borders. It is for this reason that transnational spaces can in no way be regarded as a ho-

mogeneous phenomenon and thus, they cannot be conceived of as sealed containers. They are relational structures which are composed of various relationships arising from global mobility and having different coverage. Transnationalisation can therefore be analyzed as the increasing liberation and/or emancipation from place because the bond of social relations to the local environment is opened up. However place does not loose its relevance as an organizing and structural principle – instead it gains relevance because social relations as well as all other interactions still have a territorial reference. Due to these developments new 'transit spaces', 'asylum-seeker spaces', 'migration spaces', 'refugee spaces', 'tourist spaces', 'intercultural spaces' and also 'integration spaces' emerge. Biographies of global actors and migrants reference transnational spaces; within these spaces, experiences of transnational acting and interacting are biographically gathered and developed. Migrants establish relationships in different geographical locations and maintain these relationships despite the physical divide. New technologies facilitate communication and allow for the continuation of these social connections; the overlapping social areas bring new challenges which have to be mastered in the everyday organisation of life. The aim of the paper is to focus on transnational social relationships and the related challenges such as diversity, contradictoriness, inconsistency, virtual distance and the proximity in daily life. This leaves the question: How do humans create their own transcultural references in their everyday lives and how do these support the transformation of regionally embodied structures and practices? By taking this question into consideration, it can be concluded that the "irritating potential" which occurs through the confrontation within and among transnational spaces can be analyzed and dealt with in learning processes.

NEW MATERIAL OBJECTS AND CHANGE OF SOCIAL PRACTICES DURING THE LIFE COURSE OF THE ELDERLY IN POLAND

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Abstract: The aim of the presentation is to discuss the perception of turbulent changes of social practices in everyday life, which have taken place during the life course of the generations of the elderly in Poland.

The ethnographic research was inspired by multi-sited ethnography and life course approach. It was conducted in Warsaw with eleven interlocutors born between 1918 and 1940. The analyzed materials come from ten biographical narrative interviews, eleven in-depth interviews on perception of changes and eleven in-depth interviews on social ties. The interlocutors were differentiated on their social characteristics (family background, education, profession, income, moment of moving to Warsaw).

The most important change for the interlocutors was the appearance of huge amount of new material objects with new features in their everyday lives as a result of technological development. It was experienced as intense change after the II world war, and it was perceived as gradual change in the next decades. The appearance of new objects in everyday life was connected with the change of ways of satisfying needs, ways of sharing duties in families, change in structure of time and in social ties.

Thus the appearance of new objects in everyday life was connected with the development of new social practices. It can be interpreted with the concept of 'maintenance regimes' of M. Krajewski. 'Maintenance regimes' are social practices that enable continuation and recreation of everyday life through operations on material objects. They developed as a result of changing organization of consumption (consumption outside family, new forms of services offered by market and state, new technologies in everyday life).

Before the development of 'maintenance regimes' the rules of behavior in everyday life were rooted in customs and norms of respective communities. During the life course of the generations of the elderly in Poland social practices in everyday life became more driven by features of material objects and less by customs and norms. The exteriorization of rules of behavior has taken place. Development of 'maintenance regimes' enabled the change in social ties in families. In patriarchal families the everyday duties of family members were assigned according to age, gender and position in family. 'Maintenance regimes' - rooted in material objects provided by market - allow individuals independently satisfy their everyday needs.

DISCOURSE OF THE POWER AS A TOOL FOR THE COLLECTIVE CRIMINAL BIOGRAPHY CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract: The process of attributing social value to the different kinds of drugs promotes changes of representations about social norms. It is especially appreciable in the modern society where in the major countries is taking place the process of reconsideration consequences of certain drugs consumption. In Russia at the same time we can find out the opposite process: till 2020 is "painted" actually new policy of not differentiated "toughening" of the social exclusion of drugs consumers. The danger of such policy is that it promotes criminalization of the social group and creates a compulsion situation of criminal relations between authorities and citizens, if we are taking into account corrupted militia. For example, considering the Note 1 article 228 of the criminal code of Russian Federation, Russian law welcomes for calls for "unmasking" drug users by the other users to avoid punishment, but in fact also by any other people that have similar information. That is basically logical, but not in case of taking into account specificity of the further content which is lead absolutely different cases to a common outcome. For example, it is possible to imagine that in one house on the one floor lives peaceful marijuana smoker growing up for his private use a couple of bushes, and in the cellar there is an equipped "kitchen" for synthetic drugs manufacture. In case of any of other inhabitants of this house will guess a smell of marijuana from the neighbor's door and will call to militia, punishment level in this case and in the second case will be approximately the same. It will occur because marijuana smoker will hardly prove that this couple of bushes isn't «illegal manufacture with a sales objective» for which in the criminal code of Russian Federation suppose to punish by imprisonment for the term from 4 till 8 years and it doesn't depend on a drug kind.

Thus drug use in Russia's representation will remain a symbol of belonging to the socially excluded and criminalized groups despite of changing orientations in European societies. While the dialogue between Russian state and Russian society will continue to remind

the theater of the absurd where the director of the Russian Federal Service for control over drug trafficking Viktor Ivanov will openly ask the readers of his blog a hypocritical question: "How can we change the high tolerance of our citizens to a drug use?"

IDENTITY IN THE CROSSROADS OF MIGRATIONS

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Abstract: The paper presents analysis of materials of longitudinal biographical case study, dealing with experience in researching migration processes. Life stories and other biographical data (photos, personal documents) have been collected from the inhabitants of a single apartment building (38 life story interviews from 20 apartment's dwellers) in Riga. The data analysis of the case study using biographical research methodology allows examining migration processes in the period from 1936 – when the house was built - till the present with focusing on actual migration.

The specifics of the research methodology lie in the fact that the house as the research object gives the opportunity to organize relative borders of the space and time and thereby opportunity to talk about common experience of a definite group. The research deals with analysis of different kinds of the house dwellers' migration experience focusing on personal experiences' contextualization with the particular historical phases and social context.

Migration being always a biographical break in individual life is connected with different risks, including the risk of shaping and keeping identity. Migration also includes the risk of stigmatization of individual or group. Especially it is attributed to the forced migration. – realized against individual will and choice. The paper points out also voluntary migration caused both by pull and push factors – economical, political, kinship etc.

The research project is realized by the researchers of Latvian Oral History Project in the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of Latvia University.

WOMEN ENGINEERS' PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY AND MIGRATION

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Abstract: Following G. H. Mead's concept of identity, where identity itself consist of a self image incorporating the spontaneous "I", which not able to react mindfully, and multiple instances of "Me", reflect the individual's beliefs of what idea others have about him or her by construing their reactions to the individual's own actions, we must conceive the professional identity as part of the "self" and therefore crucial for one's identity as a whole. Hence we would like to point out empirical findings about the professional identity of women engineers and effects of migration on this.

Our study, funded by the Economics Ministry of Baden-Württemberg, analysed the reasons and causes for women engineers to drop out of employment corresponding to their technical education. It was carried out by Gender Studies in Engineering at the TU Munich from mid 2008 to mid 2009 and longed to answer the questions as to why these women dropped out and how to win them back into technological fields. Hence, the study primarily consisted of 40 biographical telephone interviews conducted among women who possess engineering degrees (and comparable ones for the control group) but are no longer or have never been employed in the professions their education led towards.

Besides the interesting results on women's employment factors in engineering professions, migration was not specifically in the primary focus of the study, but nevertheless not neglected. Some of the women interviewed had a migration background, varying in their country of origin, circumstances, reasons and motives for leaving it. But all of them share one common detail: ever since they left their home country they were not working as engineers anymore. However they responded to our call looking for women engineers not working in their jobs anymore. This is particularly curious because it is pointing out that their construction of their own identity as an engineer is still faultless, even after decades of leaving the job and home country.

Hence we would like to show empirically how migrated women construct their (professional) identity in their biographies and how this may be seen in comparison to the identities of other former women engineers and scientists we interviewed.

CONSTRUCTING IDENTITIES IN IMMIGRANT LIFE STORIES

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Abstract: How are identities and belonging constructed in the context of personal life stories narrated by immigrants? In this qualitative study autobiographical immigrant narratives are approached from a social constructionist point of view. The analysis focuses on the immigrant identities constructed as well as on the changes that take place in the life stories over the years the narrators spend in Finland, their new country of residence.

The unique longitudinal research data consists of 46 autobiographical narratives by 23 immigrants. The study is discursively oriented and the data is analysed from "narrative constructionist" and "storied resource perspective". This means looking at narratives as social and discursive actions. It also involves looking at the cultural narrative resources which the narrators draw on and resist when constructing their life stories and identities.

The immigrant narrators construct various types of identities to position themselves and other immigrants in relation to Finns. Examples of identity positions constructed include: dependent child, underdog, victim, outsider and participant. These constructions are used as discursive tools when creating a functional space for the narrators as individual actors, and also for immigrants in general, within the Finnish society. Immigration is discussed most typically in relation to themes of otherness, belonging and discrimination. With their life stories the narrators actively participate in the public discussion regarding immigration and resist the marginal position often reserved for immigrants.

LIFE STORY TELLING IN CHICAGO'S IMMIGRANT RIGHTS MOVEMENT: A SENSE-MAKING, LEGITIMIZING AND MOVEMENT-BUILDING PRACTICE

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Abstract: Over the last decade, the immigrant rights movement has increasingly mobilized immigrants in the US. Regardless of legal status, immigrants have organized themselves collectively to claim their civil rights. In this context, people often share their everyday life experiences in diverging social settings. Yet, the relative importance of life story telling is largely ignored by sociological studies of immigrant activism.

Mobilizing immigrants does not happen overnight. In this respect, the literature on social movements emphasizes the importance of framing efforts as a basic mechanism for mobilization (Snow et al. 1986, Snow and Benford 1994, McAdam 1996). However, the focus on organizational discourses in framing studies overlooks the deeper significance and meaning that people attach to their biographies. Recently, several scholars have begun to recognize the relevance of life stories for social movements (Jasper 1999, Davis 2002, Polletta 2006). In order to gain a better insight in the social mechanisms accounting for immigrant mobilization, I argue that life story telling needs to be studied as an essential social movement practice.

As a case study, this research investigates life story telling in SMOs in Chicago: the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, a coalition of 120 immigrant organizations, and the Immigrant Youth Justice League, a self-organization of undocumented youth. Qualitative data were gathered by organizational ethnographies, participant observation and content analysis of primary documents.

Based on this empirical research, I show that life stories are carefully constructed to suit diverging purposes in different social contexts. From an individual perspective, life story telling can be seen as a motivational practice accounting for the storyteller's political involvement. From a collective perspective, life story stelling is not only a means of self-reflection, but also a political strategy. Consequently, I argue that life story telling fulfills different functions depending upon the structural level of communication wherein life stories are told, the types of interactions that characterize this communication and the actors involved in those interactions. Hence, I identify sense-making, movement-building and legitimizing as the three major functions of life story telling as a social movement practice.

POWER OF BIOGRAPHY AS ECOLOGY OF IDENTITY: LATVIAN LIFE STORIES IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Narrative identity, creativity, exile, structure of communication, sociotopos, habitus, and power are conceptual key words in this research topic.

The nation as subject, which *gathers thousands of epistles*. In this context, we can speak about *memory work*. People who became emigrants as a result of World War II have practised this for decades, and the concept is also familiar to 21st century migrants from Latvia. Locality and regionality are a communicative structure in the context of globalisation. The following question therefore arose: what are the paradigms and practises of individual and community identity? This is a question of commune and autonomy, of solidarity, of paradoxes and the *history of attitudes*....

Life stories are the "living material" used in the analysis of this issue. Life stories are a modifiable identity test that reveals local and global identities, which can also be analysed in the context of globalisation.

The Latvian National Oral History Archives at the University of Latvia in Riga contain recordings of life stories of the Latvian community (in the widest sense), which are used as a resource for this topic and thereby provide a testimony to the above-mentioned issues.

COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND THE MEDIATION OF EXPERIENCE. HOW DOES IT WORK IN POLISH SOCIETY?

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Abstract: In the theoretical part of my paper, I'm tryingto examine and compare the notions of the different types of the collective memory, and the notion of the mediation of experience in the context of the sociological theory. I ask some questions on the compatibility and differences of the "memory studies" and the sociological studies on the socialisation, self-identity, national identity and ideologies. I focus on the comparison of the theory of the "Cultural Memory" presented by Jan Assmann versus the theory of self-identity and modernity developed by Anthony Giddens and the classical theory of the "Social Construction of Reality" of Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann (in the part the theory of the socialisation).

The empirical part of my article will be based on survey's data. The presented data come from two survey made on the representative sample of inhabitants of Poland (in January and May 2010) and one survey on the representative sample of inhabitants of City Warsaw (in December 2010).

In the article I deal with a study of relationships between forms of collective memory and chosen Poles' attitudes toward Russia. Social memory - communicative and cultural - interests me in this study, first of all in the aspect of her forms and sources. I ask if according to Giddens it could be assumed that cultural memory becomes the part of the individual's experience, which decides on the individual's direction of actions, defines its attitude, becomes a part of its identity. The analyses show that this, what we have in memory about Russia is, using a metaphorical wording, in an increasingly large degree knowledge "from second hand". This is knowledge which in large degree we do not create but which we inherit, receive in finished form, we improve her so that she fits us. In this sense, the past, not the present, is in essential degree what defines our relations to Russia today. I made the assumption that there is a relationship between social forms of communication and social memory. Therefore, we treated different sources of knowledge about Russia and Russians declared by Poles as indicators of various forms of reference to the past, in other words different categories of memory. One of the more important empirical conclusions is that Poles, in their molding of knowledge on the subject of Russia, use the resources of mediated experience, which is supplied by the "experts" or using Assman's notion - cultural memory.

COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND TRADE UNION ACTIVISM IN EASTERN EUROPE: THE BIOGRAPHIES OF

COMPANY-LEVEL TRADE UNION ACTIVISTS IN POLAND AND ROMANIA

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Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between workers' collective memory of the socialist past and the emergent types of trade union activism in the automotive sector and the retail sector in Poland and Romania. While in both countries labour movements underwent erosion after 1989, research carried out in the last decade documented how new and reformed company-level union leaders had strived for halting and reversing this negative trend. This research adopts the actor-centred approach to explore the local practices of 'trade union revitalisation' through the biographies of company-level union leaders. Considering culture as a toolkit of 'symbols, stories, rituals, and world-views' that actors use to construct their life strategies (Swidler), we explore the role of the available stocks of cultural motives, including the memories about the socialist past and the discourses of capitalist transition, in fostering and/or hindering the formulation of a new pro-active trade union agenda by union activists. Based on the exploratory analysis of over 20 biographical narrative interviews with company-level trade union activists (collected in 2010-2011), tentative conclusions are formulated. Except for the long-standing leaders of the Solidarity union in Poland, 'grand' historical events, such as Revolution in 1989 in Romania or Solidarity resistance in the 1980s in Poland, rarely appear as the core frames of life stories. Although the silencing of the 'grand history' is a widespread biographical process, it is especially apparent in the biographies of newcomers to trade unions, who joined or co-established union organisations in the last decade of transformation (regardless of their age). While the biographies of long-standing trade union leaders tend to be framed by rich references to the histories of their work milieus and unions, the life stories of newcomers are predominantly constructed in the context of their individual and family experiences. This 'neutralisation of grand union history' provides more space to experiment with new meanings of trade unionism in the context of radical social change. However, the lack of coherent and collectively shared cultural frames of reference for trade union activity is also an obstacle for trade union development in a long run as it reflects a very fragmented cultural basis for workers' solidarity.

CONSTRUCTING MEMORISING INDENTITY: THE CASE OF LOCAL WAR

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Abstract: The paper is devoted to the problem of identity construction process choosing between time dimension: past/present orientation in situation of past trauma experience. The object of the research are former soldiers who went through the experience of local war -Soviet/Afgan war in 1979-1989.

According to their attitude towards memory and towards past suffering they choose different strategies of remembering and different types of identity construction process.

The author discusses the problem of a set of individual factors that predominate their biographical strategies as well as their collective memory work that connected their past with present. The main aspect to be discussed here is if memory work in present is a part of present indentification or is a link between present and past.

THE GUADIANA BORDER: HEAVEN'S GATE OR HELL'S DOOR? THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR REFUGEES (1936/1939)

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Abstract: In recent years we have seen great progresses in the field of the preservation of the historical memory and of individual/collective experiences, namely about the period of the Spanish Civil War (1936/1939). This renewed interest concerning that turbulent period in the recent history of Spain, is explained by the necessity of knowing better the traumatic migrations imposed by war to communities who lived near border areas and tried to save their lives. Against the will of the countries involved (Portugal and Spain), people used the pre-existing social linkages and the border networks, created by old border smugglers, to escape from war and Nationalist [and Republican?] persecution. The memory of these episodes is still traumatic for many residents near the river Guadiana's border, and so we often deal with a strange and bizarre kind of amnesia and silence. The Spanish refugees came into Portuguese homes, trying to escape and to save their lives, and many of them were hidden in attics and animal shelters, but great numbers were captured by Portuguese authorities and sent back to the Spanish side of the border, where the Franquist troops executed them.

The Spanish Civil War and these border flows changed Guadiana's river border and the lives of Portuguese and Spanish communities in these areas, which were invaded by many thousands of Spanish refugees in a very short time, many of them invocating a "right to escape" from death. All these activities had very important implications in everyday life, creating significant levels of risk, instability and insecurity, changing perspectives on identities and social structures, challenging the constellations of power, in the South of Alentejo and Algarve, and in the Spanish Andalucia as well. In this presentation we will approach the process of construction and preservation of memories, both collective and individual, researching the forced migration flows of that period, analyzing the social actors' roles and the strategies used by them, the cycles and reasons used by the new generations to forget or to remember this past.

The methodological approach adopted is qualitative, crossing documental research and deep biographic semi-directive interviews. We shall try to enhance the complex relations, the belonging feelings, the identities, the contestation and the opposition, which made remarkable the biographical life stories of the social actors of those turbulent times.

RN 04 Sociology of Children and Childhood

IMPLIED AND EXPLICIT THEORIES OF ACTION IN THE FIELD OF CHILD PARTICIPATION. A RESEARCH OUTLINE

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Abstract: The paper explores child participation from the perspectives of the sociology of action. "Participation rights" contained in UN Convention on the Rights of the Child convey a new legal status to children viewed as subjects of rights with evolving capacities. Despite the important literature on child participation in the two decades following adoption of the UNCRC, a theory of child participation is still missing. Many authors use concepts like "social actor" and "agency" as taken for granted, which are also widely used by activists mostly unaware of the hidden frameworks lying behind different and conflicting paradigms. Specifying these concepts is possible only when theories of action are made explicit. Our research outline highlights the importance of addressing the different theories of action, whether implied or explicit, used in the literature on child participation. Instead of relying primarily on dimensions linked to intervention agendas, there is a need for a theory of action that would acknowledge the cumulative and systemic nature of action, therefore contributing to better understand the link between reflexivity and capability, a central question regarding actors with evolving capacities.

INFORMAL CHILDHOODS: STREET CHILDREN WORKING IN ACCRA'S INFORMAL SECTOR

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Abstract: This paper explores children's work within the urban informal sector. It does so by drawing upon research examining the lives of children looking to make a living on the streets of central Accra, Ghana. The paper considers these children's work through addressing two inter-related themes. First, it considers the children's work within a broader understanding of the work practices and employment relations of other comparable groups of workers occupying the lower echelons of a heterogeneous urban informal economy; and the strategies of 'informal survivalism' that they develop in response. A second and related theme is the consideration of these workers as children. It is often acknowledged that children comprise a significant and visible category of worker within the urban informal economy, but there is little understanding of how children are integrated into (or excluded from) its competitive practices. By considering how these children's work and employment is regulated through 'institutions of identity' (Harriss-White 2010), like age, gender or ethno-cultural identity – forms of social regulation that have their basis outside of the informal economy but which constitute important relations of authority within it – the paper will explore more fully the nature of these children's participation in informal economic processes.

IS WORK ENNOBLING AND EDUCATION A SILVER BULLET? CONTRADICTIONS AND TENSIONS WITHIN THE GERMAN CHILD POVERTY DISCOURSE

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Abstract: For more than one decade child poverty is understood as a relevant social problem in Germany and since the end of the conservative-liberal era in 1998 the German Federal Government explicitly identifies the fight against the poverty of children and families as a central political goal in the field of child and family policy. However, despite this high attention for years children form the population group in Germany that is affected the most by poverty. As a consequence there are public debates between the Federal Government, childhood and poverty researchers, non-profit-organisations, etc. about how, for what reasons and with what goal child poverty in Germany has to be abolished.

At present time, the state of the art of child poverty research allows us to structure the German discourse about child poverty alongside two poles: a children's rights perspective which criticizes that poverty is violating the child's rights on a decent standard of living in the present and demands more state intervention in several political areas on the one side and on the other side a social investment perspective which emphasizes that poverty of children is producing economic losses in the future and is primarily linked to investments in in-kind-transfers and in the educational system. These two ideal typical poles can be understood as the expression and symbol of a diverted discourse on child poverty in Germany.

Against this backdrop, it is the aim of this presentation to deliver first insights into the specific social constructions of child poverty behind these two poles. Based upon this, it is intended to discuss major contradictions within and central tensions between the social constructions of child poverty in Germany. For this purpose I analyse the current debate on reforming the German social assistance-system via a discourse-analytic setting of qualitative methods from a child-oriented perspective in the sense of the "new childhood studies".

CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY, DISTRICT AND STREET

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Abstract: When we study social problems of city, it is necessary to answer how can the city become comfortable and safe for its small inhabitants. The decision is to ask children by themselves what problems do they face in everyday life in the city. The research which was conducted by the author in 2008 – 2009 in nine kindergartens in six districts of St. Petersburg showed that 5 - 7 years children can become co-researchers when we use adequate techniques of the collection and interpreting data. Methods of the research included:

• projective technique “The Person in the City”. The analysis of the received 224 pictures (the pictures were used as questionnaires) and interviews allowed to define the features of perception of socio-spatial characteristics of the city;

• interviews with children according to cards with the images of the city. The pictures were shown to 137 children and contained the description of the most typical social situations of city life which can provoke children to make a decision.

According to the received results of the research it was possible to define how many children have potential to overcome difficulties and what must adults do to make child - friendly city, districts and streets.

CHILDREN'S SOCIAL-SPATIAL INCLUSION IN DISADVANTAGED AND COMPARISON AREAS

Malcolm Hill [1,1]

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Abstract: The presentation will discuss processes of children's inclusion and exclusion with regard to informal spaces and formal services. It is based on two studies carried out in Scotland with overlapping themes and mutually supportive findings. The first focused on how children aged 8-14 cope with being brought up in areas with high levels of income deprivation and neighbourhood hazards. Both children's and parents' viewpoints were included in the study, which was based on four different areas, all poor. The second study examined children's perspectives on services and how they accessed them. Data was obtained in three contrasting areas, so that the analysis was able to take account of relative affluence and the rural-urban spectrum.

The studies highlighted the many hazards faced by children in negotiating their local environments, especially when these were disadvantaged areas. Children displayed wisdom about the spatial and temporal dimensions of risk and safety. The studies revealed a range of techniques deployed by parents and children to minimise risk and facilitate children's movements and activities, but even so fears and threats often resulted in exclusion from desired places or restricted use. Children living in higher income households in more favourable environments had much more access to safe private spaces and to organised services. In addition to safety considerations and availability of formal services, children's access to recreational and educational resourncs were much affected by direct and indirect costs of services and transport.

Please note that with small modifications, this presentation could go equally well in the section on Poverty and Children.

MORE RELATIONAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE’S PARTICIPATION TO IMPROVE WELLBEING: HOW IN CHANGING CONTEXTS DO WE ENCOURAGE DIALOGUE AND MORE COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES?

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Abstract: Exploring the links between process and context through case studies in Nepal and the UK showed that decision-makers responded to children’s evidence in participatory processes depending on significant features of context. Within this analysis different mechanisms encouraged positive outcomes for improving children's wellbeing. External drivers, such as political economy, cultural beliefs and practices, and instiutional setting were considered alongside internal processes including capacity, commitment and whether there were champions for children. This paper argues that children and young people should be made more visible in broader social development processes, and that in order to do this, power dynamics need to be addressed. Recent participation discourses suggest more relational approaches to participatory processes with children, mirroring some of the discourses in gender mainstreaming. This fits with both the concept of improving children’s wellbeing, but also with the kinds of mechanisms that, in varying contexts in the research, led to more meaningful participation and transformation at individual, institutional and broader societal levels. Mechanisms included different forms of collaboration and communication, including dialogue between different stakeholders. The challenge then remains how, in such changing contexts, to convince those in positions of power to build on dialogical approaches and encourage innovative and flexible participatory processes with children and young people.

POVERTY AND WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN LIVING IN THE POVERTY POCKETS IN LODZ IN POLAND

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Abstract: Living conditions of children, child poverty and well-being have gained recently increasing recognition of the European Union. Underprivileged children became the target group for the EU policy. National (Warzywoda-Kruszyńska, Wóycicka) and comparative (UNICEF, EC) reports indicates that Poland face severe problem of child poverty. Child poverty cannot be treated as an isolated problem, there is a growing body of evidence that childhood disadvantage has negative effects on development, well-being and future life-chances. Nevertheless, there is lack of in-depth data and analysis, especially those incorporating children’s, perspective concerning the state of the youngest Poles. The current study is an attempt to address this gap. Life situation is a complex issue, multidimensional perspective should be included, that is why in the taken approach poverty and well-being are regarded as the reverse sides of the same coin. Both concepts are to be explored on the basis of the empirical data, that were gathered among 12-13 year old children living in the areas of concentrated poverty in Lodz in Poland. Self-completed questionnaires were conducted in the elementary schools placed in the most and least deprived parts of city. In the schools, where the field study was conducted there is an overrepresentation of children coming from families supported by the welfare. Several domains of the life situation of the youngsters will be examined, contrasted and compared: family and peer relations, living conditions, available resources, health, neighborhood, education and self-perception. Indexes of well-being - deprivation will be created for three clusters representing: *having, loving, being* dimensions, taken from E. Allardt’s concept of the quality of life.

RESEARCHING CHILD POVERTY IN RELATION TO THE FAMILY: UNCOVERING DYNAMICS IN THE BLACK BOX

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Abstract: Internationally, child poverty is a persistent social problem and constitutes an important issue in social policy and social work research. In Western welfare states, social policy predominantly perceives the role of social work as essential in order to "activate" the family, and mothers in particular, in the realisation of child welfare and in the protection of children's rights in poverty situations. This gives cause for activation strategies oriented towards parents, and towards mothers in particular. Recent research findings indicate that *mothers are activated into employment* to take their responsibility in heightening the family income, and are *simultaneously activated to take their responsibility for child care*. Nevertheless there is a lack of insight into the implications of these activation strategies on families, particularly on individual family members such as both mothers and children. This contributes to what we name as a "black box" approach to the family in poverty situations which may have implications for the way we are researching, and therefore tackling, child poverty. Without any knowledge of its internal workings and of the intra-household strategies used to distribute individual and social resources, the family can easily be governed as a self-sufficient system. We tease out which research approaches and methods may be useful to uncover these dynamics and strategies in the family. We argue that, in order to unpack the black box approach, quantitative as well as qualitative research is necessary. Quantitative research is needed to measure both *intra-household financial management and resource allocation*, as well as *inter-household structural (re)distribution of resources*; this in order to consider the likelihood that variations in child-specific consumption are determined by variations in total household consumption and variations by household type. Qualitative research is needed to examine which strategies are developed by mothers, fathers and children to make use of social resources; this is a key element if we want to reveal the complex relationship between adult (men's and women's) poverty and child poverty. In relation to social work activation strategies, the conditions under which interventions are interpreted as being supportive for mothers, fathers and children need to be identified.

SILENT AND INVISIBLE IN THE MIDST OF CRISIS. THE SWISS PEASANT CHILDHOODS BETWEEN MYTHS AND REALITIES

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Abstract: While the peasantry has been at the forefront of the Swiss social and political debates during centuries, peasant childhood has remained largely silent and invisible. The slow disappearance of family farms, accelerated by the liberalisation of agriculture of the past two decades, has not changed this pattern. Peasant children continue to be subsumed into the patriarchal family – perceived as the guardian of traditions and national identity – and trapped into intertwined dualist representations of social reality such as peasant/non-peasant, rural/urban, traditional/modern, backwardness/progress.

The paper will summarize the findings of a recent empirical research situated at the crossroads of peasant, rural and childhood studies. It is based on field observations and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders representing peasant unions, governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations. The research highlights how different conceptions of childhood intersect with dominant myths associating the peasants with an idyllic alpine Arcadia and with the origins of the Swiss Confederation. In particular, it shows how discourses which idealize peasant childhood serve to excise regional, class, age and gender differentiations and to depoliticise the slow disappearance of peasant family farms and childhoods.

CHILDHOOD AT LATITUDE ZERO – THE GAMES OF THE AFRICAN 'GLOBAL' CHILD

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Abstract: This study aims to dip into the daily playful lives of African children born in Sao Tome and Principe, in order to scan into one of the social and cultural worlds of childhood and reveal it in the voice of children themselves.

Through observation and analysis of the practices and meanings associated with the game and toy in the life contexts of children in Sao Tome and Principe, will seek to clarify how the cultures of children in its genesis and structure are intertwined on the broad context of an ongoing globalization.

That is, investigate how are reflected in the games and toys that use African children the premises of a globalized world or a "global child" is the main cut of the project to be undertaken.

The main objectives of this study are:

Contribute to enrich the studies of childhood, giving voice to African children in the natural context of their existence, explaining the concepts and social practices of a childhood outside the western standard, but in the context of a globalized world.

Competing for the analysis of the impact of globalisation in the contemporary childhoods, researching the ways they relate global and local in childhood cultures through the processes of production and reception of culture by the children and their expression on peer cultures in daily playful activities.

Deepen knowledge about the childhood cultures, extending the analysis of the play and toys, examining how and whether the games and toys from the children in the study express, accept, or reject the global culture and the 'global child'.

'IT'S ABOUT CHANGING SERVICES AND BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS': THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN CARE COUNCILS

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Abstract: Within a context of economic austerity and the pressure on local authorities to ensure efficient and cost effective services, resources to support the participation of children and young people are at risk of being cut. Yet, it could also be argued that participation is even more important to ensure that services deliver what is

needed. More importantly, ensuring the right of the most vulnerable to have a say is imperative in ensuring the well-being of children during public sector cuts. This paper reports on a recent evaluation of Children in Care Councils (CiCCs) in London, England. It maps out the extent and nature of such developments, but also documents experiences and challenges which are at the heart of the search for 'meaningful' participation. The paper discusses how the purpose and operation of CiCCs are understood before going on to consider some of the complexity at play with respect to how CiCCs have sought to change processes and relationships at the heart of governance. The paper considers the impacts of CiCCs as well as the barriers to their future development. The paper concludes by reflecting on the significance of Children in Care Councils in relation to wider understandings of participation.

RECOGNISING THE POTENTIAL FOR JUSTICE IN THE (MIS)BEHAVIOUR OF YOUNG CITIZENS

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Abstract: Children are citizens, holding rights and responsibilities and participating as members of local and global spaces. Children's status as citizens is claimed in order to recognise children's social contributions and to link their aspirations to demands for justice from institutions that affect their lives. Despite claims for citizenship, however, institutions do not always provide justice for children, as the 2011 EU Agenda on Children's Rights illustrates. To advance children's achievement of the citizenship to which they aspire a clearer understanding is needed of children's perspectives on justice and how this can be enacted.

This paper presents the understanding of justice and action developed in research by groups of children aged 5-13 in Wales and France. I outline the groups' expressions of justice in attitudes, limits and inclusions associated with citizenship. I then draw on this understanding to show how some children enact justice in ways that transgress the boundaries of dominant conceptions of appropriate citizenship. These actions can be described as (mis)behaviour or as 'acts of citizenship' (Isin and Nielsen 2008). In these turbulent times, where governmental responses to financial crisis fail to provide citizenship justice, recognizing and enabling children's citizenship in (mis)behaviour has potential for widening understandings of participation.

REPRESENTING THE RELATIONAL IN THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS: A NEW THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

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Abstract: When reviewing recent debates on children and young people's participation there appears to be two distinctive contradictions. First, despite the acknowledgement of the positive impact that participation can have on children and young people these impacts are rarely absorbed back into the various definitions and categorisations. While participation is regarded as a process the dominant theoretical frameworks remain fairly static. Second, of the many barriers to participation that have been and continue to be identified adults are viewed as the biggest challenge. While it is largely accepted that the practice, perceptions and preconceptions of adults constitute one of the primary barriers within children and young people's participation theoretical frameworks focus on defining the act between adult and child through categorising the level or 'degree' of participation. This fails to incorporate the relational aspect of the act as the focus is on the final result of the action rather than the interrelationships that led there. This paper will attempt to address these two contradictions through proposing a new two-dimensional theoretical framework that recognises the fluidity and continual learning processes of all and explicitly challenges current dualisms by placing the adult alongside the child as a subject of the participatory process.

BETRAYAL OF TRUST: VICTIMS OF MATERNAL INCEST

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Abstract: The sexual abuse of children has traditionally been viewed as a male crime (Grubin, 1998; Cawson et.al., 2000; Bunting, 2005). Children have few, if any, strategies of coping with sexual abuse and such a betrayal of trust by an adult may well affect their relationships with all adults, particularly if the perpetrator is a familiar figure. The difficulties are exacerbated for child victims when the offender is female and even more so in cases of maternal incest (Elliott, 1993; Turton, 2008). In this paper I intend to focus on the problems victims of maternal incest have in disclosing their abuse and work towards understanding the dilemmas these children face when considering who to trust.

The data for this paper comes from a wider study investigating female perpetrators. The interviewees included professionals, offenders and adult survivors of female perpetrators. This discussion will focus on the survivor sample most of whom were abused by their mother or mother –figure.

The analysis of the data suggests that even after the sexual abuse has been exposed and as adults the survivors had considerable difficulty in coming to terms with their experiences. I argue that the mother figure is so pivotal that victims of maternal incest deny and minimise their abuse to overcome the gross betrayal of trust.

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MAPPING INDEPENDENT CHILDREN'S RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: Independent Children's Rights Institutions (ICRIs), also called ombudspersons or commissioners for children, have a mandate to bring about changes in society in order to improve respect for the rights of children, who themselves play only marginal roles in the political process that determines Government responses to societal changes. Their work may include influencing policy through contacts with executive and legislative bodies, raising public awareness of children's rights, providing information and advice, and assisting children to speak for themselves. In some countries they also have a mandate to investigate violations of children's rights in individual cases. Across Europe, ICRIs encounter challenges to their independence, changes to their organizational structures, and, for some, dismantlement of their offices, thereby relegating them as no longer affordable luxury institutions of the past.

Based on research undertaken within the Research Group on Ombudspersons for Children, this paper will provide a typology of existing ICRIs in Europe taking into account the commonalities and variations between them, in particular in terms of legal status, degrees of independency, functions, powers and funding. The paper will discuss the particular roles of ICRIs in turbulent times and also give evidence of how these turbulent times, in turn, impact on their work.

URBAN CHILDHOODS/URBAN PLAYGROUNDS: BETWEEN SURVEILLANCE, INVISIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION

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Abstract: Taking the material culture of urban childhood as envisioned in design of playgrounds and other children spaces within the city as its starting point and inspired by Colin Ward's assumption that: "The failure of an urban environment can be measured in direct propotion to the number of >>playgrounds<<" (Child in the City, 1977:73) I would like to discuss the complexities of children's (negotiating) autonomy in the urban *space*. The discipline and safety embedded in typical 4S (see-saw, swing, slide, sand-box) playgrounds, the "invisibility" of children's Temporary Autonomus Zones (Hakim Bey) within the otherwise monomorphic (Owain Jones) urban spaces and the potential of children's participation in designing their own >>playscapes<< (resp. junk/adventure playgrounds) all provide a basis for linking the play (and the definition of play, child and childhood assumed by each of the above playground "models") with the problem of children's "ownership" of their cities and, consequently, the issue of city-as-Lebenswelt's possibility and quality. The presentation will be supported by photographic data from the ongoing research project "The Invisible City" (dedicated to analysing different forms of everyday urbanism in major Polish cities) I am involved in.

WHAT'S 'NORMAL', WHAT'S A 'CRIME' AND WHAT'S 'ABUSE'? POSITIONING EXPERIENCES OF MALTREATMENT AND VICTIMISATION IN CHILDHOOD. FINDINGS FROM A UK WIDE STUDY OF CHILD MALTREATMENT AND VICTIMISATION

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Abstract: Children's experiences of violence and abuse in the home are frequently described as 'hidden'. This paper will draw on findings from UK wide research into the prevalence and impact of child maltreatment and victimisation in the UK, to explore developmental aspects in naming victimisation experiences as 'abuse'. Interviews were collected from 6196 caregivers, children and young adults, identified from the post code address files using random probability sampling methods. CASI and A CASI interviews were conducted asking caregivers of children under the age of 11 years, children aged 11 to 17 years and young adults aged 18 to 24 years about childhood experiences of maltreatment and victimisation and the impact on wellbeing and behavior. Up to 39 different types of victimisation were assessed, using measures from the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Hamby, Finkelhor, Ormrod & Turner). Follow up and in depth interviews were also conducted with over 60 young adult survivors of child maltreatment to explore the processes of naming experiences as 'abuse' and finding safety.

CHILDREN'S RESOURCES IN ACTION – A BOURDIEUSIAN FIELD IN PRESCHOOL

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Abstract: In this study, children's activities in the preschool are conceptualized as a *social practice* within a Bourdieusian frame. This means to study children's everyday interaction as their active construction.

The starting point for a Bourdieusian analysis of social spaces (fields) is the understanding of the social world as being both structuring and structured. In this study the volume and the composition of the resources that children bring into preschool are seen to give their interaction its objective structure as they determine the interrelated, reciprocal positions. The empirical base of the study is ethnography in a Finnish preschool.

A Bourdieusian field is a dynamic space of positions taken and struggle for by agents in the field, within its existing power relations and with resources that are recognized in the field as valid and valued capitals. Therefore, to be accepted as an active participant (agent) to the game in the field requires that children know how to do play i.e. they have a 'feel for the game'.

This paper focuses on the 'game' children play in the field of kindergarten and the utilization of resources in these games. The paper is part of a PhD study in early childhood education.

IS ANYONE LISTENING? CHILDREN' PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC DECISION-MAKING, TURNING 'VOICE' INTO 'INFLUENCE'

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Abstract: This paper examines the impact of children's participation on public services in four formal governance structures - a local authority youth forum and primary school council in Wales, UK; a children's advisory group of an large international Non-Governmental Organisation and neighbourhood children's parliaments in Tamil Nadu, India. A critical review of the processes involved in turning children's 'voice' in to 'influence' in these case studies, suggests that traditional constructions of childhood are alive and well and work to ensure that formal participation structures and mechanisms established as a result of policy drivers in the UK, have been much more about providing opportunities for children to practice 'good' citizenship, develop a responsible attitude, and to learn about the complexity of public decision-making than about user involvement in shaping public services or holding service providers or policy makers to account.

Drawing on broader theories in political science relating to citizen engagement and new governance as well as the sociology of childhood, the paper concludes with a summary of the factors that show promise as 'enablers' in turning children's 'voice' into influence in formal participatory structures and deliberative forums.

'STAR OF THE WEEK' AND OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNANCE: CONSTRUCTING NORMATIVE CHILDHOOD IN DAY-CARE

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Abstract: Generational relations between children and adults are going through changes (Alanen 2009). This has sparked off a vivid debate on children's agency and need for adult-provided protection. In my ongoing dissertation research I examine intergenerational relationships in a Finnish day-care center and try to answer to the following research questions: What kind of position do children take in intergenerational relationships in day-care? How do children shape these relationships? How do the relations between children and adults affect children's agency and well-being?

Theoretical ideas are adopted mainly from governmentality research ((Foucault, Rose, Dean). The data are collected by ethnographic methods in one kindergarten group (children aged 3-5-years old) by observing and interviewing the children and the personnel during the spring 2011. In this presentation I will take a closer look at some empirical cases from the point of view of governance and discuss the kind of normative childhood and ideal child that the practices of the day-care center help to construct?

My research builds on my master's thesis and is part of the project "Intergenerational partnerships: emergent forms for promoting children's well-being". The project is funded by the Academy of Finland (2010-2013).

THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THINGS: INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION AMONG CHILDREN IN A MULTI-ETHNIC SUBURB OF OSLO

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Abstract: Since the Second World War, nation building in Norway has focused on welfare, quity and equality. From the same period, immigrants from non-western countries arrived in great numbers. As a consequence, egalitarian values regarding gender, race and ethnicity are highly prioritized in kindergarten, schools and elsewhere. Children learn from an early age that "people look different, but are similar inside", and that inner qualities count more than appearance, which include physiology and clothes. The field site is in an ethnically heterogeneous suburb of Oslo peopled by immigrants from all over the world. Based on more than six months of ethnographic fieldwork in a primary school consisting of 95% pupils with immigrant backgrounds, the paper discusses inclusion and exclusion in the light of children's social networks and social capital. The paper discusses the following questions: How are children's friendship networks to be understood in the light of gender, ethnicity and different proficiencies? Which "things", including activities, seem important for children's inclusion? How do children and their family's social networks relate to their overall inclusion and exclusion in this particular place?

CHILD MALTREATMENT AS A MATTER OF SOCIALLY EMBEDDED EXPERTS. THE COLOURING OF PROFESSIONAL INTERVENTIONS THROUGH COGNITIVE AND ORGANISATIONAL IDIOSYNCRACIES.

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Abstract: Internationally, maltreatment of small children is increasingly viewed as a severe challenge to social professionalism. Concern is widespread about imperfections of existing patterns of intervention, regarding the use of organisational resources and resistance to interprofessional collaboration. However, this debate has shortcomings concerning the way it addresses professional divides in the societal response to child maltreatment. Firstly, greater awareness is needed concerning the professions' intrusion in the families' life world as this intrusion is subject to a bargaining between parents and professions. A crucial problem here seems to be the invisibility of the child in the process of professional intervention, with children ranging from a mere 'bearer of symptoms' to being an active participant in the intervention process. Secondly, professional interventions are embedded in institutional and organisational regulations, with a simultaneous involvement of different professions and organizations, each following a distinctive approach of how to intervene. In this configuration, particular trajectories of professional interference emerge which entail case-specific (chains of) reactions.

The paper is based on a research project funded by the German Research Council (DFG). It explores professional interventions in the field of child maltreatment and neglect. On the basis of in-depth-interviews with different professions (social workers, physicians, midwives etc.) as well as reported cases, an analysis of the triage process (the process leading to a decision if the case is to be seen as maltreatment, neglect etc. or not) is presented. The hypothesis developed in this paper is that professional interventions are subject to as distinctive social embeddedness and, among other things, contingent on a) the processing of professional knowledge and b) prevailing organisational structures, with both impacting specifically on the situational interaction with the family under treatment.

Thus, intervention against child maltreatment risks being only loosely coupled to what the needs of children or their families actually may require. At least, idiosyncracies rooted in the knowledge processing of professions and organizational constraints colour the process of intervention makedly.

SEGREGATION AND MIXING IN BELFAST: TEENAGERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE POST CONFLICT CITY

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Abstract: Until recently, studies of modern cities and their impact on the daily lives of occupants focused largely on adult spatial patterns. This focus often rendered young people as invisible inhabitants of urban landscapes and by failing to incorporate their own 'ways of seeing' they were positioned as outsider groups (Matthews 1995). In attempting to redress this balance, research on young people's micro-geographies has revealed the myriad ways in which they utilise street corners, shopping centres, vacant spaces, parks and playgrounds as places where they can meet and create their own identities (Matthews et al 1998). Young people often access public spaces as members of groups and this often results in young people making territorial claims over the spaces they commonly use. In cities such as Belfast which have historically been ethno-nationally divided into parallel landscapes whereby one group claims control over space and defends that space against others, one would expect that young people growing up alongside pre-defined boundaries and barriers would be territorial in their daily practices. However, as the paper will demonstrate, while there are some continuities between adults' and children's perspectives on divided spaces there are also likely to be differences. Thus, while young people's 'ways of seeing' may support adult perspectives regarding traditional patterns of segregation they may also dilute, challenge and contest them. Reflecting O'Brien et al's (2000: 257) assertion that debates about children's place in the city need to move away from 'the unitary public child', this paper explores the heterogeneity of young people's attitudes to growing up in Belfast and the extent to which they view Belfast as a divided or shared city. By focusing on the contradictory narratives produced by young people, the research aims to demonstrate the diversity of their experiences of growing up in a city divided by physical and symbolic boundaries and the ways in which they make sense of and challenge segregated urban landscapes.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE ASYLUM SEEKING CHILDREN IN FLIGHT AND EXILE

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Abstract: The number of asylum seekers is rising sharply in the European Union. This means the growth of the child victims of human smuggling and it also resulting in the growth of the number of those children who have experiences of war and flight. The own stories the children and their mothers who seek asylum in Finland tell about the fear of being killed, the longing; about the silence and being silenced; the submission; the negligence; the witnessing of the violence and the seeking of protection from it; the helplessness; the hiding; the hunger; the coldness; the pain and the fear. They also tell about the sense of relief the children have felt after the flight. From these narratives can be found experiences of different kinds of exercise of power and the possibilities of agency, but also the lack of such possibilities.

In addition to the age and gender of the child, the length and heaviness of the journey, the used vehicles, the need of being hidden and it´s duration and the parent's condition and ability to help her child, affected how the child felt during the flight. Although the child may apparently appear to have managed the journey without great difficulties, it is however both mentally and physically hard time for all children. The flight stories of asylum seeking children and their mothers will help us to understand the backgrounds of the silence and malaise of those children living in exile. These backgrounds are largely similar to what the Finnish evacuee children experienced during the Second World War and immediately after it. Silence and to be silenced appear to be common to families wounded by war, regardless of the geographical location and the period of time we are examining.

The flight stories of the asylum seeking children and mothers are part of an extensive research data. In this doctoral thesis I propose to address the day-to-day life of children who seek asylum in Finland together with their families in the context of the Finnish refugee reception centers and schools. I shall consider the significance of the family, the reception center and the preparatory education in a situation where the children are trying to cope with their difficult conditions. Another strain of the study will concentrate on the support provided by various networks and the own experiences of the children in the midst of asylum seeking process.

DAILIY LIFE IN A ROMANIAN PRISON FOR YOUTH AND MINORS

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Abstract: Daily life in a Romanian prison for minors and youth

The aim of this paper is to describe and explain some aspects of everyday lives in a prison for youths and minors. The paper shows the results of a field research, "Deculturation as effect of detention. Resocialization in the context of the progressive and regressive regime of prison sentence execution", financed by CNCSIS – UEFISCDI (project IDEI PCE 2008, ID-1977).

The universe of young inmates exists as a separated and in many ways as a contrary world to the official depiction of the institution of prison. What are the attributes of this world? What kind of representations of the prison and the outside world are elaborated by the young inmates? What is the inner social hierarchy in this environment and what are the elements that determine the individual's inclusion into this world? My research analyses the inmate's strategy of adaptability to the official rules, on the one hand, and to the informal rules of prisoners, on the other.

One of the most salient aspects of my research refers to the evaluation of the consequences of the penal system for youth and minors, which dramatically diminish the social reintegration of former young inmates.

CHANGING CHILDHOOD, SHIFTING PRIORITIES. INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ADVOCACY

SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

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Abstract: In spite of the comprehensiveness of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), limited resources and time inevitably lead duty bearers to prioritize some issues over others. The international children's rights agenda can therefore be conceived as a process of meaning-negotiation between antagonistic ideas of children's rights and related priorities.

The paper will present the findings of an ongoing interdisciplinary research project which aims to gain better insights into the processes of prioritization in international children's rights advocacy. The project explores, in particular, the extent to which there is space for translating children's own conceptions of their rights (understood as 'living rights'), especially when these do not correspond to dominant children's rights discourses.

The project findings are based on data from semi-structured interviews with key informants and from quantitative analysis of more than 300 documents produced by the United Nations system and international NGOs between 1989 and 2009. The paper will highlight how competing understandings of children's rights intersect with changing conceptions of childhood, unequal power relations, established institutions and transnational advocacy networks to include childhood-related themes in – or exclude them from – the global agenda.

CHILDREN'S CITIZENSHIP IN EUROPE: THEORISING CURRENT PRACTICES

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Abstract: Children's citizenship has been the subject of considerable action and debate across Europe in the last 10 years or so. These debates have been occurring inside and between nation states and within the Council of Europe itself. The debates are extremely wide ranging: covering as diverse issues as the protection of children, the participation of children, children's migrations, citizenship education, numerous strategies around `youth' following the Lisbon Agenda, and so on. Furthermore, the nature and condition of children's citizenship is heterogeneous if we consider the contrasting nature of citizenship between nation states (e.g. UK subjects and French citizens; or the welfare citizens of Sweden and Bulgaria).

Despite this there are common issues around children's citizenship when viewed through social and political theory. All member states have ideologies of citizenship shaped by the enlightenment and it is these enlightenment ideologies that have placed, or more accurately excluded, children from nineteenth and twentieth century citizenship. However, children's rights and children's citizenship have been re-evaluated in the twentieth century and now all member states are influenced by a growing children's rights movement that have challenged many of the assumptions of children that have excluded them from conventional notions of citizenship.

THE CHILD AND THE CITY: CHILDREN'S CITIZENSHIP, PARTICIPATION AND THE RIGHT TO URBAN LIFE

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Abstract: Contemporary citizenship debates explore its subjective meanings, new spheres of action and identities by rejecting a mere and formal definition of citizenship as a simple set of rights and duties. Children's citizenship implies a more complex discussion since their political status (at least until they're 16 years old) is not previewed or consacrated. Yet, on the agency plan children are political agents, intervening in the life of cities and institutions, suffering and influencing collective decisions, being the beginning but also the agents (invisible and marginal but, nevertheless, real) of political action. Matters of exclusion and inclusion also contribute to the struggles of the idea of children as citizens, since they remain nowadays as the main excluded group of political participation. Participation in formal structures of public decision making – such as the city - is seen as a fundamental tool for this recognition. Children's competences and adults perspectives on their status as citizenships help to shape and define their opportunities on participation structures and the impact of those experiences in children's everyday life settings. Sociological analysis of children's participation challenges common notions of citizenship and questions interpretative frameworks proposed by sociology on social and political participation. New ways and meanings of citizens participation in political have been questioned and rebuilt. This questioning will be built from a research in a Portuguese city – through the Child Friendly Cities Unicef Program – focusing particularly on its constraints and inhibitions but also the possibilities of children's action on the organisation of public space, looking at children's and city council deciders perspectives.

OF INNOCENCE AND GUILT: YOUNG CHILDREN NEGOTIATING 'RACE' AND BELONGING IN IRISH PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract: This paper presents some of the findings from research with young children (age 6 to 7) focusing on identity constructions and specifically the area of racialised identities. According to Toni Morrison, we live in a 'wholly racialised world' (1992:4). Emphasising the production of inclusion and exclusion as dynamic processes situated in particular cultures and contexts, the paper refutes the dichotomies of childhood 'innocence' or (implied) 'guilt' sometimes associated with inquiry into areas considered sensitive with younger children. The research engages with children's narratives and embodied peer interactions within the 'mainly white' and governmentally Catholic spaces of Irish schooling. In the context of depoliticised official discourses emphasising equality and belonging and eliding difference, the research demonstrates children's capacities to actively reiterate, negotiate and resist discursive hierarchies of belonging, as well as their knowledge of what may and may not legitimately be said. The paper suggests that 'colour-blind' and 'colour mute' educational policies, while endeavouring perhaps to protect children's 'innocence' and ensure their inclusion, do so at the expense of engaging in an effective manner with issues that have real resonance and consequence in children's everyday lives.

Reference

Morrison, T. (1992) Playing in the Dark

WHAT AFFECTS CHILD AGENCY AND WELL-BEING IN KYRGYZSTAN?

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Abstract: What affects child agency and well-being in Kyrgyzstan?

The concept of agency and how it relates to wellbeing are rarely defined by children themselves. And studies of agency often lack an awareness of children's connections with materiality and how their role changes within a specific society. This paper explores the nature of child agency and the factors which affect it in a specific economic, social and cultural locality. In doing so, it investigates children's own understandings of child agency and how it relates to wellbeing. It identifies the commonalities and differences within the wider social-economic environment shared by Kyrgyz children across differences in age and sex between them and in material position between their families. It will draw on the author's qualitative fieldwork carried out in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan in 2010/2011. 40 semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with children aged 12 and 16 at state and private schools and group discussions were held with both parents and children.

The research objective was to study how agency functions under specific life circumstances and forms of social involvement of children and the personal meanings of agency for children given the economic conditions and cultural demands of childhood in contemporary Kyrgyzstan. Based on the fieldwork data, the paper will explore two main issues: first, the importance of the subjective views of children in understanding what the concept of child agency means and how it is exerted in Kyrgyz society; and second, the importance of love and care for children's lives and the effects of culture, materiality and the socio-economic circumstances in which they live. This study raises issues central to the consideration of appropriate policies to enable children to lead satisfying lives and contributes to the quantity and quality of research engaging with children's subjective views, in particular about child agency.

CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGERS' SOCIAL ROLES IN FAMILIES WITH IMPRISONED MOTHERS

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Abstract: The objective of our research is to highlight the practice of children's rights in families with imprisoned mothers, and the differences between them and children with parents not involved with the justice system in respect to the way they can take advantage of their rights, decision making in social problems, and involvement in family tasks, as well as the involvement in religious organizations. The participation of children in social life depends on their family situation and support. Families shape the moral responsibilities and practical duties of children, according to their own values and social situation. Involvement of children in religious organizations can also depend, among other factors, on the needs of children and on the response of religious organizations to these needs. Differences also depend on the degree of autonomy and control of children, due to their psycho-social status within a family that lack the presence of the mother because of imprisonment.

Methodology. The study involved 50 children and adolescent with imprisoned mothers and a sample of 50 children and adolescents living in families not involved with justice. As instruments we used a semi-structured individual interview. The objectives are: 1. to evaluate the way children with imprisoned mothers can put into practice their rights regarding participation in social life, and the evaluation of the frequency the children and teenagers participate to the family decisions about the main tasks and problems in the family; 2. the evaluation of the involvement in religious organizations and activities.

Conclusions. Our results highlight differences between the 2 groups, but we found a large diversity also within both groups. The absence of the mothers from children's family environment impacts children's rights, increasing the vulnerability to discrimination, by the risk of reducing their personal networks, pressuring on the development of autonomy and their independence in decision making and involvement in religious organizations and activities. We demonstrate that the absence of mothers puts a high pressure on children's social roles, who prematurely overtake adult roles, which are experienced as heavy burden by several children. Mothers' imprisonment might have for children the meaning of a punishment that frames the space and the quality of their children's rights.

AMBIVALENT EXPERIENCES IN THE PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN FOR PARENTS AND PROFESSIONALS CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES WITH THEIR BODILY IMAGES IN THE FAMILY AND EARLY CHILDCARE INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: In the presentation I will discuss the actual status of my scientific work about psychosexual development in the early childhood. The sexual education in the family and in early childhood institutions can be seen as occupated by ambivalent emotions. Especially in the first years, children discover their bodies in an uncommitted fashion. Attention to children's bodies, and how these function, are experienced and constructed by each child individually. This is an important presupposition in understanding children as social actors. We have to bear in mind that some effects are influenced by the relationships in which the children are involved. Infants and very young children are reliant on the habits of their parents, the behavior of their peers and the rules of professionals. My theoretical interest concerns the social practice and emotional circumstances under which children's physical personification arise. The body and childhood can be comprehended as complex entities in which a mixture of cultural and natural factors influence the possibilities.

A child's body is seen as one characterized by change and growth – a process of biological and emotional development dependent on the quality and behavior of closely related peers and adults. Children experience themselves simultaneously *in* and *as* their bodies. In the early part of an individual's life course, personal and social

relations are very important in accepting the physical changes and in finding the appropriate balance of personal well-being and the acceptance of social norms.

This theory is based on childhood sociology and emotional sociology, keeping in mind that adjoining disciplines such as psychology and anthropology are incorporated. Children are limited by the conditions of their social lives, but also find ways of creatively managing, negotiating and extending their possibilities. The paper will introduce the implikations of the development of sexual identity in the family and early child education, whilst focusing on the ambivalent aspects these processes. The pilot study with expert interviews has been finished and some nonverbal data of children's inner notions were collected. Theoretical approach to interpret the empirical material is the Grounded Theory.

TRUST AND FACILITATION IN ADULT-CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL INTERACTIONS

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Abstract: According to Giddens, in modern societies trust can be enhanced in two ways: a. through expertise and technological systems, b. through interpersonal affective relationships. In the education system, expertise is generally considered the main source of trust since adults are hold to be the experts (educators), those who must be trusted for their knowledge and competence. Recent studies in sociology of childhood suggest that expertise can become risky for children's trust in educational activities and that the lack of trust may cause children's marginalization and self-marginalization. Therefore, educators should facilitate interpersonal affective relationships with children, supporting their agency. Following these studies, children should trust primarily adults who show sensitivity towards their personal expressions; therefore, it seems important to understand if facilitation of personal expressions can create trust effectively. This can be understood through an analysis that highlights those types of actions that can promote trust in a way which is visible in communication processes involving adults and children. This presentation analyses interactions that are taken from research on activities of peace education in international groups of adolescents and the purpose is to highlight the cues for the social construction of trust that are made evident in the organisation of the interaction.

TRUST RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND SOCIAL WELFARE PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract: This paper explores the dynamics of trust between children and social welfare professionals. Participation and children's rights literatures tell us that trust takes time to develop between a child and professional. The conditions of increased managerialism and administration in social welfare mean that time is a scarce commodity for welfare professionals charged with advocating, representing and assessing 'the best interests' of children and young people.

The importance of the development of trust is evident in all kinds of professional relationships but with children who are involved with welfare services it takes on an elevated level of significance. These children often have reasons to be particularly cautious about trusting adults because of experiences of abuse and violations of trust. This makes it particularly important that professionals have the time and skills to build and develop trust with them.

The paper assesses some of the constraints in the process of development of trust by using examples from social policy and consultation with groups of children. The task is for individual professionals as well as institutions of child welfare to recognise the significance of the process and relations of trust within this often fraught and contested arena of social welfare work with children.

CHILDHOOD NORMS: BALANCING BETWEEN VULNERABLILITY AND SUCCESS

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Abstract: Childhood is part of social life, it is a social and cultural concept. Within social life, believes and ideas are shaped into norms. In Western culture many forms of behavior are evaluated on the basis of these norms rather than on the direct observation of an actual fact. Cultural preferences and practices are the basis on which one elaborates individual and collective identities. This is the same with children and child behavior. Ideas about what a child should look like and what a childhood consists of are part of societal norms. It is exactly the possibility of experiencing childhoods different to these norms which forms the basis of this paper.

The main focus lies on contemporary societal representations of childhood and on how Belgian children in different socio-economic and cultural positions deal with these childhood norms. Which norms do they encounter and how do they experience them? Do they reflect upon social norms when positioning themselves in relation to other children? Which information sources do they rely on when posistioning themselves and others? Do children experience different socio-economical or cultural status positions among their peers and how do they act upon these differences? To what extend do children consider childhood norms and their positions in relation to these norms to be determinants of their future?

Using creative methods (cf scrapbooks) Belgian children are actively involved in this research whereby they themselves reflect upon the childhood norms which they experience in their daily lives, and their own future considering their position related to these norms.

CHILDREN'S TIME AND PARENTS' CLOCK. A SOCIOLOGICAL LOOK BEYOND CHILDREN'S BEDTIME

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Abstract: Bedtime is socially constructed as a children's time. As children become more and more central in contemporary families, bedtime is idealized as a (the?) moment where, in a kind of 'stopping' everyday life, parents can 'recover' their children after a day where they stood apart. The parent-child relationship can then be constructed and enhanced, namely by means of providing comfort, reliability and safety messages. But bedtime rituals are strongly

shaped by parents' clock. Participation in labor market, relations between paid and unpaid work, including gender inequalities inside family, as well as family structure, are central in shaping what bedtime is, beyond what it should be.

In this paper we specifically address bedtime rituals for young children as "family rituals" (Wolin e Bennett, 1984; Imber-Black & Roberts, 1992; Gillis, 1996; Pleck, 2000). Methodological anchored upon empirical data from qualitative in-depth interviews carried out to both nuclear and single-parent families, this paper purpose is to discuss bedtime rituals as a way of constructing contemporary family. Through an empiric and theoretical analysis of collected data we hope to critically highlight the sociological knowledge on relations between family, time and children, with a special focus into different family structures. Sharing of space, time and meaning are strongly valued by parents, especially in single-parent families, where the presence of only one adult turns this seeming commonplace into a 'special' moment in both adults and children's everyday life.

EDUCATIONAL CHOICES OF THE ÉLITES

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Abstract: Inside a national research project, a study focused on the educational choices for children 9 and 12 years old (pupils of the fourth class of primary school and the first class of middle lower school) of the élites (upper classes) in the Turintown had been realised. The school observed is equipped of some characteristics: high level courses, extracurricular activities (sports, music, chess), disciplines in foreign languages. A school attending by working class families formed the control group.

The theoretical framework of sociology of childhood (James, Jenks, Prout, 1998; Qvortrup, 2004; Alanen, Mayall, 2001; Hengst, H., Zeiher H., 2004) was connected to the topic of the educational practices of the families according to the social class (Kellerhals J.M., Montandon C., 1991; Kellerhals J.M., Montandon C., Ritschard G., Sardi Mr., 1992, C. Perregaux, 2002; P. Deubel, J. - M. Huart, Mr. Montoussé, 2007). The research question was articulated in two analytical axes. The first one inquired the relations between parents and children, with special attention at school performance, the saturation of time with additional formative activities, and the role of the peers groups for social capital. The second one explored the relationship between school and family, observing alliances or contrasts in the educational methods and practices and the rules system.

The aim of the research is the the reconstruction of meanings of educational practices adopted by parents, involved in an educational project which *produces a child* in which you can already see the adult of the future.

The school choices of excellence can be interpreted like status maintenance and distinction practices in order to offer to children educational and professional chances over the average of the children of the same age, attending other schools.

Interviews with parents and children (20 upper class and 20 working class families involved), and focus groups with teachers (4) are realised, and then analysed through analytical dimensions and Alceste software. In particular, different dimensions emerge from the analysis such as parenting models (permissive, negotiating, authoritarian), positions with respect to extracurricular activities (perfectionism/experimentation), socialization to parent expectations towards the social evaluation of school and peers context.

EVERYDAY ANTISOCIAL: CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract: Over the last two decades, UK governments have given attention to antisocial behaviour (ASB) as a contemporary social problem. Children have been a particular focus of this discourse. While 'youth' are symbolic of a declining social order, children are innocent victims.

This paper argues that this dual conceptualisation of children – as victims *or* perpetrators – fails to take account of the social context in which ASB takes place. Using data from an ethnography of children's spaces in a Scottish housing estate, it is suggested that children's everyday experiences of ASB, and policies designed to tackle the problem, are mismatched.

The study found that for children growing up in a 'poor' place, ASB is a daily, and often unexceptional, occurrence. Normalised within their surroundings, 'antisocial' becomes an established part of children's walks to school, friendships, leisure activities and family life. Children's experiences of ASB, as a victim, perpetrator or observer, is thus rationalised as part of everyday life.

The paper concludes by stating that while social policies define ASB as a collective concern, solutions are individualistic. There is a need to move to a relational approach to tackling ASB, which connects the problem to the social spaces where it occurs.

WHEN THERE IS LITTLE KNOWN ABOUT THE RULES AND RIGHTS: YOUTH RESEARCH IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: The position of children as independent actors and therefore individually conscious research subjects and co-researchers is more and more acknowledged by the research practice. Scholars point out that younger members of society are not exempt from the general requirement of post-modern discourse for individual reflection on their own biography (Moxnes 2003, Greene, Hogan 2005, James et al. 1999). Simultaneously, it is necessary to protect their rights as they are still minors.

Researchers who conduct research with children must negotiate with parents or teachers. At the same time, they must not neglect the real subjects of the research – children. Mostly the teenagers have a certain degree of independence (from parents) and life experience, and the approval of a parent or teacher for the research to take place does not necessarily mean that the adolescent agrees with participating in the research.

In the Czech context, there are no official ethical rules or recommendations for conducting research with children and adolescents, a fact associated with the lack of recognition and enforcement of

rights for children and adolescents in general. Researchers must individually find their way and the rules for conducting a research that meets certain ethical requirements. Their position is complicated by the tradition of authoritarian approach of institutions and parents towards children and teenagers, who are primarily seen as inferior, subordinated subjects without own opinion. The effort to work with juveniles as independent subjects in the research, while protecting their rights, can obscure the negotiations with the key actors.

In our paper, we intend to tackle the issue of research experience based on our own experience in conducting research with children of two age groups (8–10, 12-14 years) in the sociology of family and the experience of other scholars from various disciplines. We want to find out what importance is assigned by each researcher to ethical values in such a research and which common ethical principles researchers agree with. We want to understand how they defined the most fundamental barriers to ethical research with children in the Czech Republic and how they dealt with them in their research.

AGING OUT AS SEPARATED MINORS IN SWITZERLAND: PERSPECTIVES OF A TRANSITION

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Abstract: Due to increasing migration flows, separated minors (SM), which are considered a particular vulnerable minority group among migrants, have become a permanent reality in most European countries. The presence of SM in Switzerland poses several challenges not only for the receiving population and institutions, but also for the young people themselves. Our research aims to better understand the transition period for SM from childhood to adulthood, phrased as 'aging out', whereby young people leave a structure of formal care because they have reached the upper age limit. The transition to legal majority not only forces SM to leave institutional and welfare structures that provided special support but also takes away special protection rights contained in the CRC; neither do they obtain, in most cases, a valid residence permit.

The proposed paper/poster will explore how separated minors in Switzerland manage to face new situations and challenges linked to their recently acquired legal status (majority) in the absence of institutional networks that previously supported them. What resources do they use? Besides presenting the initial findings of our qualitative study into the ageing out of SM, we will also discuss the significance of visual research methods and field interviews for obtaining our results.

CHILDREN IN TEMPORARY INSTITUTIONAL CARE. A LOOK INTO THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS.

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Abstract: According to Portuguese official records, there are about ninety thousand children who are considered to be at risk every year. Also yearly, the number of children who are currently not living with their family of origin due to child services intervention is about ten thousand. Thesenumbers are considered too high by the authorities, who have implemented measures to reduce it by, for example, promoting adoption or improving the quality of the social work amongst the families of origin. Still, many of these children linger in an institutional environment, many of them transitioning from year to year and some of them without certainties about their future. What are the reasons for this to happen? With our PhD research, supervised by Prof. Anália Cardoso Torres, we propose to find explanations amongst the adults who are in charge of deciding, from families of origin who are primary decision makers on the lives of children, to judges, ultimate decision makers, and also with the technical staff of temporary placement facilities. In the present text we take a look at a first stage of the research, in which we intend to study the situation of children at risk within the context of a temporary placement facility (*Centro de acolhimento temporário – CAT*). This kind of institution represents the first moment where the state substitutes the parents in deciding what the child´s best interest is. By analyzing the documents underlying the decision, we want to comprehend the paths of these children and young people in a route marked by legal and formal instances, mandatory and time consuming. Our main goal is to understand what reasons led the families of origin to have a child removed, how long were the children institutionalized until a decision was made and what were those decisions. Thus, this text gives an account of the results of the first data collected in a Portuguese *CAT*, based on the documental study of 171 individual files of children who entered the institution, from 1996 to 2009, its analysis and a few preliminary conclusions. Amongst other findings, we showthat many children remain institutionalized for periods of time superior to one year, well beyond the scope of the temporary character of the facility; and that half the children, independent of the reason of removal from their family, went back either to the family of origin or the care of another family member.

THE VIOLENCE OF PUPILS IN SCHOOLS AND THE EMERGENCY OF A SOCIAL REGULATION PLAN: THE CASE OF GENEVA

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Abstract: How, during the last two decades, has the violence of pupils in school become a public issue in Geneva? This contribution aims at describing the main stages of such a construction. For this purpose, a documentary analysis of various sources (parliamentary debates, print media articles, scientific reports, institutional discourses, and intervention protocols) has been conducted. Whereas the existence of "youth violence" has been debated since the early 1990's, we will see how this question led gradually to a certain moral and political consensus. We will also see that the suspicion of youth dangerousness has been emphasized to a level of risk by school policies. In a context that denies the social matter, it is necessary to know and to regulate such a risk.

ROAMING SAN SALVADOR. CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE PHENOMENON OF STREET CHILDREN IN CENTRAL AMERICA

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Abstract: The paper presented here is the result of the *BEST/2010/075* research project carried out at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences-El Salvador Programme, funded by means of a public call by the Regional Government of Valencia (Spain) during the months of July, August and September, 2010.

It involves a detailed analysis, which is not merely descriptive, of the theoretical approaches to knowledge of the variables explaining the processes by which too many Central American minors come to join the group of homeless street children. It makes a diagnosis which compares Central America-European Union-North America in order to understand and contextualise strategic actions as regards policies for the integration of children. Furthermore, the development of the concept of the family within the Central American context has been studied, analysing local, regional and state policies for the social inclusion and integration of minors at risk of social exclusion. It also identifies the social changes that link citizens, group identity and social integration with the exclusion of young people in migrant societies, specifically in El Salvador, keeping in mind the comparative viewpoint with respect to Europe and, specifically, Spain.

This research project involves the analysis of street children as a social phenomenon, that is to say, with social causes and consequences, based on some of the most important sociological explanations regarding deviance, starting from the idea that not all street children show deviant behaviour. The interpretations of social deviance by the modern sociological theories essentially, with some exceptions, deal with seeking the causes, the aetiology, of deviant behaviour (Aptekar, 1988). What are the precipitating factors that cause adolescents to leave their homes and stay a number of days away from their families, spending time on activities that are marginal or which are not characteristic of that age-group? What is the cause of their behaviour? These are some of the questions that, based on qualitative and quantitative sociological research carried out in Central America in recent months, are answered here.

SCHOOL BULLYING AND OTHER VIOLENCE: TRAPS OF THE CURRICULUM MODEL CONTRARY TO THE "BODY OF CHILDHOOD"

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Abstract: The universalisation of children´s formal education is an unchallenged societal advance. It guarantees the right of active citizenship to a non dominant generation in areas of participation and power. However, the massive and early influx of children in schools can contain paradixical functions, if not considered the specific features of this generation group and the increasing differentiation of the curriculum subjects. The playful body language of a child still raises eyebrows considering the current model of school organization. Little-known processes derive from the body jettison and its various manifestations in the schooling of children. The playing has a structuring function, which extends beyond childhood. It must be regarded, from the public policies to the educational practices, in all dimensions that it can involve. The appropriate play culture, produced by children in the formal education process, determinant patterns of the interactions within and between generations emerge. The violence made present in this territory, and therefore bullying, found in almost all contexts where it is searched, is linked to this model of social coexistence, which must be understood. The school's educational project needs this understanding of children so that it can follow the perspective of a single and decontextualized curriculum. It might be different, but it has not been this way. It is important to recognize that it is possible, from and through school to give childhood back to every child.

Keywords: childhood - school - curriculum model - play culture - violence - social coexistence

CHILDREN`S FATE. THE WELL-BEING OF INMATE MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

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Abstract: The phenomenon of imprisonment implies more than just the prison (institution). It includes the effects of imprisonment on society and society's interpretation about prisons, the way in which criminals think about prisons, their role and effect. Women offenders and their children represent a severely disadvantaged and marginalized population.

Based on these general considerations, the present study takes as object of analysis the well-being of inmate mothers and their children.

Based on the results of our empirical researches, we have approached the problem from two points of view: on the one hand, from the point of view of inmate mothers (based on the results of semi-structured individual interviews made with a sample of 120 persons, as well as standardized questionnaire), on the other hand from the point of view of children, which was revealed during a group activity with 50 children.

The definite conclusion of the research is that we cannot speak about a "protected age" regarding this loss, because children are in all cases negatively affected – irrespective of their age – by the imprisonment of their mother, which is leading to a situation in which children are partially or fully losing their parent. However, in most cases the loss is not an individual one, but a series of losses: father is backing out of child rearing, as well, because is imprisoned together with the mother or is simply not undertaking the role, entrusting the child to a member of the wider family (mostly grandparents) or various institutions, while himself is founding a new family. The breakup of the family is not meaning only a change of the structure, but is leading to several psychosocial modifications. These modifications eventuating on multiple levels is generating for most children the vulnerability inherited through generations. This vulnerability can provoke different types of deviancies or eventually delinquency.

OUTCOMES OF TAKING CHILDREN INTO CARE

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Abstract: The main objective of my research is to analyse and explain whether we get all those good things that we aim to, when we take children into society's care. Other objectives are, what kind of

outcomes are attained by child protection measures with used resources, what are the child protection processes like, which factors affect success and what are the preconditions for effective placements. The research emphasizes the child's perspective. A random sample of 40 cases (and additional 4 pairs of twins) of 261 children in all taken into care in 1990-1998 in a Finnish town are going to be examined. Child protection processes, the course of life from the beginning of the custom in child welfare till the time of the research and outcome of taking the child into care are studied from documents as a doctoral thesis. The data collection from the documents (social workers' journals, final acts and different kind of resolutions, letters, etc.) is now completed. The collected data is going to be analyzed by e.g. qualitative and quantitative content analysis. Doctoral thesis will be a beginning of a follow-up study as a post doc – research made by e.g. interviews and Critical Incident Technique.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND PARENTAL RIGHTS

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Abstract: The rights of children are now in the spotlight of adults. In a world designed by and for adults, in recent years alert voices for the need to respect and guarantee the children's rights began to emerge. Yet, every day we hear about situations disregarding those rights, both inside and outside the family.

After presenting a new perspective on childhood, brought by Sociology, we focus on the rising of children's rights and in the constitution of the child protection system in Portugal, especially the Commissions for Protection of Children and Youth (CPCY).

Let's look at the speeches of those children's parents whose rights have been challenged on the needs and rights of children, about the importance of the CPCY and how they evaluate the contribution of this institution in their family, trying to discern whether children's rights and parent's rights collide or coincide.

DYNAMICS OF REPRODUCTION OF TRADITIONAL AND DISSEMINATION OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICES OF CHILDREN'S READING

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Abstract: Kolosova E.

Dynamics of reproduction of traditional and dissemination of innovative practices of children's reading

Children's reading in the past was one of the most important channels of education of morality, inculcating values of patriotism and internationalism to the younger generation. Nowadays there is a serious evolution of the content of literature for children, and also of the actual practices of reading.

All-Russia research "Young Reader 2010" was carried out at the beginning of 2010 year, which was attended by 1100 primary school children aged 7-11 years from eight federal districts.

The major goal was to identify the genre and thematic preferences of contemporary Russian readers, pupil's involvement in the process of "reading for the soul", the consideration of channels and ways to get information about books for modern children and to outline the dynamics of innovation practices of reading (in this case among children), such as reading online, reading from the screen, reading from the special devices and so on.

The study gave some insight into what today is children's reading, whether it is a school program or for pleasure, whether today's children are recording their thoughts about books they've read, how well they know the preferences of their parents in childhood.

So, the conflict of modern children with the book culture, of course, in no small measure due to the abrupt change in civilization and technological conditions of their lives. However, a considerable burden lies with the society in which the child is brought up. Gradual but steady destruction of the social environment that encourages reading, predetermined mass rejection of books and reading in the generation of the twenty-first century. But the dynamics of reproduction of traditional practices suggests that the situation is not critical (at least for primary school age), and use of new technologies designed to quickly improve, supplement and to some extent, facilitate the process of reading, but not replace it for entertainment in its purest form.

FREE TIME AS A TIME OF SOCIAL LEARNING FOR CHILDREN

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Abstract: The coexistence of "modern" and "postmodern" models in the understanding of childhood produce contradictions in pedagogical discourse on children. On one hand the emphasis on preparing them for the future leads to the strengthening of conventional formulas of protection and control. On the other hand, recognition of children's right to autonomy, to "agency", comes to consider them responsible for their own learning and their use of time and space. Children are no longer "objects" of protection to be recognized as "subjects" with capacities.

Currently, new informal learning environments are competing with the school in time spent and value conceded by children. The terms "learning" and "education" have been expanded to include new forms of knowledge acquisition. Learning can take place almost anywhere and in connection with very different kinds of activities. Furthermore it is something that we all engage, regardless of age, which "education" no longer seen as an exclusive field for children. Be involved in this common process of continuous learning, modifies intergenerational relationships.

We present the results of a study conducted in the region of Madrid with the objective of knowing: the concept that children have the free time, how they use and who decides what is done.

GENERATIONAL PORTRAIT AS A METHOD OF STUDYING OF THE CHILDHOOD

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Abstract: The interrelation of generations passes stages from an inequality, the representative form (an imperious vertical of generations) - to an equal dialogue in rights as the higher form, peculiar to characteristic of a society of the XXI-st century.

We determine intergenerational dialogue as a process of interaction equal in rights between representatives of two or more generational groups, directed on transfer, critical comprehension and reproduction of social experience, on its development and modernization. Thus the rising generation is the occurrence accelerator in life of new information technologies, that is why as a whole new technological and culturological processes because it comes under influence of inertness of former forms less.

The second aspect of intergenerational interaction is connected with influence of generational features of the childhood and a youth on the further course of life at transition from one stage to another.

At the approach to rising generation as to the subject of intergenerational dialogue equal in rights it needs a proper studying of it, on the one hand, as an integrity, and on the other hand - as variabilities of courses of life of representatives of one generation (biographyzation generations).

For structurization, the description, forecasting of rising generation we together with the philosopher and psychologist S.Tsymbalenko develop a model of "a generational portrait" which includes statistical (quantitative) characteristics of generation and individually-biographic (qualitative) characteristics. The model represents the structural layers considering age and generational features, vital biographies which can be studied in their dynamics by means of target groups. Inclusion of children and youth in the self-studying mechanism. Model generational portrait will allow interpretations that are important for assessing the qualitative features of the younger generation, analysis of social problems through theprism of generational portrait forecast the influence of generational specificity in the development of society.

MOBILITY AND MOBILE COMMUNICATION IN THE MAKING OF PLACE

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Abstract: Children's play parks have emerged as an important institution supplying after-school care and activities for 7-9 year old children in the Helsinki region, Finland. The play park is in the paper analyzed from a spatial perspective. Conceiving of childhood places as "islands" clearly bounded, spatially separated from the rest of society and surrounded by ideologies of protection has been in the core of modern childhood. The social geography of play parks, however, is different. It is characterized by openness, mobility, both internally and across its borders, and by the frequent use of mobile phones in the organizing of children's times and spaces across borders.

The children's and the leaders' recurrent mobile communication with parents and other instances and places involved in the organizing of children's after-school time, such as hobby clubs, is in the paper conceptualized as a fundamental spatial quality of the park. Mobile communication is used by children, parents and leaders for coordinating children's leaving for home or other engagements. By contacting their parents by phone in situations in which they need support, company or comfort, for example in conflicts with other children in the park, the children create momentarily a family space inside the park, which they can use as a means of extending their own activity space.

Theoretically the paper draws on mobile sociology (John Urry) and the anthropology of place (Doreen Massey). The data consist of ethnographic observation and interviews.

THE "RELATIONAL TURN" IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE DIFFERENCE IT MAKES TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD

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Abstract: The "long march of relational sociology" (Vautier 2008) started with Weber, Durkheim and Simmel; they all were participants in the debate on where sociology should start: from individuals in order to understand the social structure, or from structures in order to understand individuals' logic of action. The debate has stayed on, also in the sociology of childhood (cf. micro- vs. macro-sociologies; interactionist vs. structural paradigms).

Simmel was the first to propose a relational solution to the (ontological) problem. Since then the march of relational sociology has not been too vigorous – until the last 2-3 decades. While Pierre Bourdieu was developing his theory of practice - undoubtedly the best-known relational sociology today – also several other relational 'schools' have been building up: a "relational turn" is taking place across social sciences.

The core idea in relational thinking is that "in the beginning is the relation" (Bachelard), and therefore discrete, pregiven units (such as the individual or society) cannot be posited as ultimate starting points of sociological analysis; instead, attention needs to be shifted towards relational structures and processes.

The paper will present a range of relational approaches and discuss their benefits for theoretically and conceptually advancing the sociology of childhood.

CONCEPTUAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES IN CHILDREN'S RESEARCH IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: Methodological issues in research with children have sparked a growing interest by the Sociology of Childhood since the last decades. In Portugal, this interest is more recent, but it has had a significant increase.

Considering several researches, namely master thesis, oriented by the authors on the framework of Sociology of Childhood, this proposal intends to characterize some methodological complexities in research with children in Portugal, when we consider their voice and agency in the knowledge producing about them.

The goal of this paper is to contribute to the methodological discussion on research with children through the identification of a set of challenges related with: (i) the diversity of methodologies uses in children's research, (ii) ethical concerns and (iii) the role of the researcher.

Keywords: Methodological and Ethical complexities, sociology of childhood, academic research in Portugal

MOBILISING TRUST IN CHILDREN'S LIVES: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: This paper examines the concept of trust within intergenerational relations and institutional orderings in children's lives. Starting first with an attempt to distinguish trust from confidence, we note the role of cultural semantics and discourses in these distinctions. We then develop a consideration of how adult (and institutional) perceptions of risk in relation to children interact differently with ideologies of childhood and constructs of children's capabilities in differing contexts. These contexts range from the educational setting, to formal welfare provision, across to research encounters in the social sciences. Applying these considerations to the example of the role of trust in research with children, and based on examples of such research, we explore how trust is crucial to the project of involving children in the production of knowledge about their lives, but, how at the same time, anxieties about children's vulnerability in inter-generational relationships can undermine the capacity for trust to be enacted. The paper concludes with a reflection on the implications of how trust can be enacted and mobilised in the range of institutional contexts in which children's lives are located.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE A POWERFUL AGENT TRUST AS A CRUCIAL DYNAMIC IN THE SHAPING OF CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION AND CITIZENSHIP IN COMPLEX GLOBALIZED SOCIETIES

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Abstract: This paper explores how sociological trust theorizing can contribute to a dynamic and critical understanding of children's (differentiated) participation and citizenship. The point of departure is the theoretical identification of trust as crucial to social life and agency in complex globalized societies (Luhmann, 2005). The paper introduces different approaches to trust, exploring how these in various ways can contribute to a dynamic understanding of the shaping of different aspects of children's participation and citizenship. These aspects include the children's influence on decision making, other rights aspects, access to (cultural, social and economic) capital and citizen identity.

WHAT KIND OF TRUST IN WHAT KIND OF CONTEXT? THE (LACK OF) CONCEPTUALIZATION OF TRUST IN CHILDHOOD RESEARCH

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Abstract: If there is one thing researchers dealing with the concept of trust in general agree upon it is that the concept is confusing, contested, multi-faced and quite elusive to get a hold on. Few scholars agree upon what to make of the concept with conceptual confusion about trust as a result. An often stated argument about trust is that trust is a subjective matter by which concrete trust formations, what constitutes trust and how trust can be recognised should be empirically elaborated and acknowledged. On behalf of a literature-review of 1008 selected articles focusing on children and trust (and mistrust) the argument of the paper is that though trust is considered to be of particular importance, trust/distrust and trustworthiness in childhood research is vaguely defined and is often not conceptualized explicitly. The paper thus advocates an awareness of the many faces of trust and a more meticulous conceptualization of trust and its associated concepts with the aim of reducing potential conceptual uncertainty and thereby strengthens explanatory force in childhood research dealing with trust.

GOVERNMENTAL MODES OF INCORPORATION AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN: THE GERMAN CASE

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Abstract: In the last two decades, Germany experienced a large influx of immigrants. These new immigrant cohorts not only came from a wide range of countries, but their legal-political situation in Germany was very diverse as well. Thus, the German case provides us with an ideal case for an examination of the more general question of how the assignment of immigrants to different legal-status categories and the treatment following from that affect their structural integration and the educational opportunities of immigrant children in particular. The presentation will present a theoretical framework of the mechanisms linking legal status and educational attainment and will apply this framework to the German case. The politically privileged ethnic German "repatriates" (*Aussiedler*) are compared to other immigrants with less favourable modes of incorporation by the government, with refugees being confronted by the most exclusive form of reception. The hypotheses derived from the institutional analysis of group-specific rights and policies will be tested with data from the German sample census 2005 – the first representative data set suitable for this intergroup comparison. I will demonstrate the effect of legal status on the educational attainment of immigrant children (1.5 generation) and its interplay with other social determinants of educational opportunities.

My proposal is based on a recently finished PhD thesis which analyses major groups among the immigrants cohorts arriving in Germany from the end of the 1980s to the beginning of the 2000s.

PRACTISES OF GLOBAL AND GENERATIONAL RELATIONS IN AN EARLY EDUCATION AND CARE INSTITUTION IN NORWAY

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Abstract: This paper is conceptually grounded in the Sociology of childhoods and it draws on field-work data from a day-care centre for children (3-6 years) in a multiethnic neighbourhood in Norway. Both ethnic minority – majority relations and generational relations are played out in recurrent practices connected to global childhoods. In certain adult initiated events Global North – South relations are involved; such as marking the occasion of the 24th of October (the United Nations day) and particular activities to raise money for NGOs who are engaged in 'poor children' in the Global South. In Norway, such practices have been established as a tradition in Early Education and Care institutions as analysed in an earlier study with fieldwork 20 years ago, and it resembles practices in schools and the wider society, including children's initiatives as well as connecting to engagement of Global solidarity by the affluent Norwegian welfare state. Analysis of certain situations among ethnic diverse children and adults in the contemporary study illuminates a complexity of relations between Us and Them, Global North – South, and generation. In analysing daily life interaction among children and staff members this complexity will be explored and different social identities (subject positions) for diverse children might be illuminated.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL-AGE IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION

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Abstract: About three percent of Finland's population consists of immigrants. The biggest ethnic groups are Russian and Estonian people. A big share of them are families and children. I'm particularly interested in how children before school-age (in Finland under 7-year old) are integrating to society and what is the significance - and even stake - of small children in the process of social integration of the whole family. Social integration is here defined as a process, where the immigrants take up their position and start participating in their new environment. I study the integration of children from the both sites, the immigrants and the basic population in Finland.

Researching small children has many challenges. The extra challenge in this study is that the researcher doesn't have a common language with the children she communicates with. For this reason I must give a lot of attention in selecting and developing the research methods. In my presentation I'm going to open the process of building the research positions. I'm going to tell how the children with immigrant backgrounds have been researched earlier and what kind of results have got. I also tell how I'm going to study the children in this specific case. In autumn-time this study will be in the position of pre-study.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ECONOMIC SOCIALIZATION: DO FINANCIAL EDUCATION PROJECTS HELP FILLING THE GAP?

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Abstract: Moving from Blood and Wolf (1960) pioneering study, some scholars (e.g. Pahl, 1989; 1995; 2004; Gambardella, 1998, 2004) show that a fruitful framework to study gender inequalities within the household is pointing the attention on the gender differences in the control and allocation of money and in important financial decisions. Other studies (Rabow, Rodriguez, 1993; Rabow, Newcomb, 1999) also maintain that sons and daughters receive different economic socialization patterns, with the result of developing gendered attitudes towards money and financial behavior that in turn reproduce and maintain an unbalanced distribution of power. This study has two main purposes. The first is to shed light on the gender dynamics shaping the attitudes towards money, the financial behavior and the degree of information on economic issues among Italian preadolescents. The second is to analyze the role played by financial education in minimizing such dynamics. The survey used in this study was conducted in 2010 by an interdisciplinary team of scholars (sociologists, economists, statisticians and psychologists) and consisted of a self-completion questionnaire on a sample of 2.103 students aged 12-14 years attending lower secondary school. The survey collected information on a range of aspects that can be grouped in five main sections: family life and progress at school, interest in economy and sources of information on the issues related, an evaluation test of economic knowledge, attitudes towards money and economy, values and personality. A subsample of 1.476 respondents has participated to a financial education project, while a group of control consisting of 627 respondents has not. The effect of gender dynamics and of financial education is estimated using some multivariate statistical techniques. Results are discussed with some indications for policy-makers in designing future financial education projects.

QUELLE JUSTICE JUVÉNILE DANS UN CONTEXTE DE PLURALISME JURIDIQUE ? L'ENFANT LIBANAIS ENTRE ORDRE ÉTATIQUE ET ORDRES COMMUNAUTAIRES

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Abstract: Longtemps sous l'emprise juridique et politique communautaire dans un pays où les communautés religieuses disposent d'une autonomie législative et judiciaire dans les affaires familiales, le domaine de la prise en charge de l'enfance au Liban a récemment fait l'objet d'incursions institutionnelles et normatives opérées par l'État à travers la création et l'activation en 2002 d'un juge des enfants susceptible de modifier les pratiques traditionnelles des tribunaux communautaires. La nouvelle catégorie « d'enfant en danger » constitue désormais la porte d'entrée pour ces nouvelles normes sociales et juridiques dans les espaces communautaires clos.

Ces nouveaux tribunaux créés en 2002 constituent un espace intersystémique où les échanges internormatifs peuvent être étudiés à travers des méthodes d'enquête sociologiques et ethnographiques. L'observation des interactions dans ces tribunaux, complétée par des entretiens semi-directifs menés en situation d'enquête, montre comment à travers cette catégorie spécifique d'enfant en danger largement interprétée, une nouvelle génération de juges étatiques, s'appuyant sur de nouvelles techniques socio-judiciaires, introduisent une nouvelle définition de la famille et de la place de l'enfant et de la femme en son sein, face à des stratégies de résistance, de contestation et d'adaptation de la part des acteurs communautaires.

SAFEGUARDING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE UK: RESPONDING TO YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 11 TO 17 WHO ARE MALTREATED

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Abstract: A large number of young people aged 11-17 are affected by abuse and neglect. Research in other countries has highlighted the importance of acknowledging the different maltreatment experiences and needs of young people, as compared with younger children. Yet, in the UK, the issue has received very little attention. This paper presents research findings from the first large scale research study to explore these issues in the UK context. The study focused upon young people (age 11-17) who have been maltreated and explored their access to appropriate safeguarding services in the UK. The research was conducted by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), in partnership with The Children's Society and the University of York, with funding from the Big Lottery Research Grants Programme.

Drawing from these research findings, this paper focuses upon young people's (11-17 years) accounts of maltreatment, help seeking and experiences of being referred to Children's Social Care Services in the UK. The paper will outline some key contextual factors concerning young people's maltreatment experiences, which make young people's case histories distinct from younger children. The paper also presents key themes concerning young people's experiences of seeking help and receiving help. Throughout the paper professional and system responses to this age group in the UK context will also be explored.

SEXUALIZED TECHNOLOGY – PORTUGUESE YOUNGSTERS AND THE NEW MEDIA

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Abstract: In 2010, aiming to understanding how children use the internet assessing both risks and opportunities and how risk can be fought while at the same time increasing opportunities and digital literacy, the EU Kids Online project interviewed 25 thousand children (ages 9-16) in 25 European countries, as well as one of their caretakers, using a representative sample of each country's population (see Livingstone, Haddon and Gorzig, 2011). Amongst other risks, children were asked several questions that related to sexualized uses of new technologies, from sexting to the (accidental or willful) viewing of pornographic material, its source and context, and how they coped with that experience.

This paper is focused on the Portuguese results of this survey, and attempts to see how Portuguese youngsters incur in a sexualized use of new media. In this aspect, Portugal comes out as average in comparison with the other countries when it comes to the consumption of sexualized images but Portuguese parents are also the most prone to deny that their children have ever seen sexual images online. Aiming to analyze more closely what is seemingly a very residual practice (the usage of new media in a sexualized manner), this paper tries to trace the different kinds of sexualized usages of the new technologies and how they are linked to different sociodemographic profiles and to different attitudes by parents in their role as mediators. These results are analyzed in light of the effects of a conservative and religious culture, with a deep generational gap in terms of education and media literacy, and a paradox between an "unfinished modernity" (Machado & Costa, 1998) and an ever-growing bedroom culture, fueled by the fact that Portugal has a very high penetration rate of both mobile phones and laptop computers, creating a unique combination of possibilities and lack of cognitive and contextual resources to deal with those possibilities. This approach will attempt to see the possible risks and harm that come from these practices, but also the opportunities they open up, as youngsters come to grips with their changing bodies and seek autonomy over the usage of their own desires and intimacy.

CARE HOME CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVES ON THEIR BIOLOGICAL FAMILIES IN BRAZIL

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Abstract: The work explores care home children's conception on their biological families. Eight children from care homes located in deprived areas in Sao Paulo/Brazil who keep ties with their biological families participated in the research. Based on the argument of family's negligence, these children were separated from their families and taken to a care home. The ethnographic method was used in combination with others which were produced with the children, such as photographs, video recordings, drawings and conversations. The data collection took place in the children care homes and lasted one year. Doing research on diverse familial dynamics through care home children's points of view could help with: 1) presenting a barely explored research object; 2) deconstructing the negative idea about poor people's familial dynamics. Also the study aims to contribute for the consolidation of childhood studies in Brazil, preferably with children and not just about them. The work presents results that aim to improve Brazilian public policies in order to guarantee quality in children's care homes stay and in families` support. The research shows that children present alternative familial dynamics, different from the nuclear and middle class models. Although these familial dynamics are taken as hazardous by public policies, children are hopeful to go back to their family homes. On one hand obviously it is not acceptable that children live in precarious conditions such as misery, parent's alcoholism, aggression, and insecure homes, on the other, the current social policies for vulnerable children are a failure. They do not solve the source of poor families' problems and usually blame the parents. There is urgency of integrated public policies (transport, health, education, home), which could support families and children in order to avoid situations related to negligence.

'CHILDREN WITH (DIS)ABILITIES' – PRACTICE AND VALUES IN DAY-CARE CENTERS.

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Abstract: Title: 'Children with (dis)abilities' – practice and values in day-care centers.

In this paper I will present some preliminary analysis from my PhD project, which focuses on practices and values among staff members (teachers and assistants) in Norwegian daycare centers in rela-

tion to categorization processes and early intervention discussions of children with possibly indistinct and debatable (dis)abilities. The project addresses issues such as: how is the category children with disabilities constructed? Which child-identities are used by the staff in daycare centers and how do they carry out and reflect on practices in relation to create borders between 'children with disabilities' and 'children without disabilities' – between so called 'normal children' and 'different children'? What kind of normativity and perspectives are explicitly or implicitly interwoven in practices and values among the staff regarding children with (dis)abilities? The project is grounded in Sociology of childhood in combination with disability research. Qualitative interviews of staff members in four day-care centers and short term participant observation are carried out.

OUT-OF-HOME CHILDREN AND YOUTHS CARE SERVICES: TOWARDS A "RELATIONAL QUALITY" EVALUATION

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Abstract: THEORETICAL FRAMING

In Italy, over the last decade the percentage of out-of-home children and youths is growing, and this makes increasingly urgent to assess the quality of services meeting this important social problem. Foster care is spreading rapidly, but there are still many children housed in residential facilities. Recently, reflection on residential care quality has greatly developed, at national and international level.

This intervention presents the results of a research-assessment on residential care facilities for children and youths in a region of Northern Italy (Lombardy), taking into account four dimensions: efficiency, effectiveness, participation in planning and intervention, empowerment of children and youths and their family relationships. Their emerging effect is defined as "relational quality".

HYPOTHESIS

A broad examination of international literature shows that the response to children's needs is as much more effective as children themselves and their families take an active role in the intervention, with a network approach that connects all services having competence over the cases. The purpose of this research is to verify the effectiveness of such a network, which in Italy involves residential care facilities and social services, with the latter in charge of referring the minors to residential care facilities and follow their families.

METHODOLOGY

Wecarried out 187 online self-report interviews to coordinators of residential care facilities; 30 face-to-face semi-structured interviews to social workers; 97 self-report questionnaires to minors above 10 yrs living in children homes.

RESULTS

A) *efficiency:* residential care facilities are generally good, while social services resources often appear insufficient to ensure an adequate work with birth families;

B) *effectiveness:* children and youths' wellbeing in residential care facilities is high, but generally they move from one facility to another never returning to their birth family;

C) *participative approach*: rather lacking in terms of the involvement of children and their families at different path stages;

D) *empowerment*: the most critical element is the lack of attention devoted to working with birth families.

The application of the assessment frame of relational quality enabled to highlight strengths and weaknesses of the network responding to the needs of out-of-home children and youths.

THE TYRANNY OF FORMS IN PARENT-PRACTITIONER INTERACTION

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Abstract: The paper studies parent-practitioner meetings in Finnish early childhood education and care (ECEC). In them an individual educational plan (IEP) is drafted for each child. The plan aims at taking account of the child's individuality in ECEC. The meetings are carried out by using a form that is partly filled in by the parent(s) before the discussion with the practitioner. Besides providing the themes of the parent-practitioner discussion, the form is also supposed to function as the child's IEP.

The paper examines how the use of the form structures the parent-practitioner interaction and especially, the talk about the child. It studies how the child is constructed and portrayed in the form-framed talk and what the function of this talk is in parent-practitioner interaction. Theoretically, the paper applies a social constructionist approach. It approaches childhood as a thoroughly social phenomenon that is historically and culturally produced, determined and negotiated. In addition, it assumes that also the forms have constructive functions. They pose various descriptive and interactional demands on their users and hence, act as agents in the human interface they are part of.

The data of the paper consist of recordings and IEP documents originating from 21 parent-teacher meetings in ECEC. The data are analysed by using discourse analysis and categorized according to the discursive positioning of the child and the interactional function of the positioning.

The findings show that the forms easily invite a pattern of interaction which comprises reading of the question and the answer on the form, justification of the answer and/or confirmation of its factuality. Consequently, the talk is very much adult oriented. The child is typically constructed as an object and the child's viewpoint and perspective are only seldom taken under consideration. The demand to take account of the child's viewpoint when drawing up an IEP in ECEC will be discussed.

RN 05 Sociology of Consumption

BETWEEN NETWORKS AND MOVEMENTS: CONSUMPTION COLLECTIVES AS DYNAMIC PHENOMENA

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Abstract: Since the publication of the article …Brand Community" by Albert M. Muñiz, Jr., and Thomas C. O'Guinn in the year of 2001 this kind of research object got a lot of attention manifested in an avalanche of subsequent publications in many different journals and books. Salient is examining this bunch of articles that at least the decision of Muñiz and O'Guinn to define their object of scientific interest as a "community" related with the three properties "shared consciousness, rituals and traditions, and a sense of moral responsibility" was more or less fully accepted by all other colleagues without further scrutiny. Obviously this approach fulfilled the need of offering some fundamental terms and concepts which relieve from the duty to start always again from the scratch quite perfectly. Thomas S. Kuhn called this effect the career of doing normal science implementing a paradigm which serves as a frame of reference which becomes more and more immune against criticism from the outside as well as from the inside.

Starting with this consideration the intention of my presentation will be to go back to the roots of this "brand community" paradigm and reflecting the conceptual and empirical evidence of the definition of the term "brand community" and its three properties under sociological circumstances. The scientific grounded suspicion is that the term "community" doesn't match the empirical phenomenon in a sufficient way if we compare the three properties not only in relation to the state of the art of the community research since more than 100 years but moreover if we check the empirical basis which is shown in the articles. To say it in a different way the empirical material presented in the articles often does not suffice what the three properties shared consciousness, rituals and traditions, and a sense of moral responsibility require taking them seriously. This doesn't mean that there is not all shared consciousness, rituals and traditions, and a sense of moral responsibility in any of these cases but that whatever presented it lacks the evidence to label the described phenomena as "communities" whether brand related or whatever. Alternatively we observe instead of communities often only social networks or groups which set less ambitious conditions for their confirmation compared to communities.

LOCATING THE SENSES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: The sociology of consumption has to date been little concerned with the senses and the multi-sensory nature of experience. Considering first of all in what ways the senses play a crucial role in consumption, I think through how recent developments in the phenomenological anthropology of the senses and experience may be brought into conversation with the sociology of consumption. At first glance, anthropological debate seems to have something to offer in the sense that it conceives of the senses as culturally and environmentally 'trained' and by locating them broadly within a conception of practice that interconnects learning, habit formation, the body, memory and that emphasises the fundamental salience of tools (and thus objects) in the mediation of action. Moreover, rather than locating the senses on the 'sideline' (as we e.g. did in our eating out research, se Warde & Martens 2000), we here find an analysis that starts 'from' the senses (see e.g. Grasseni 2007, 2008 on looking) and where sensory attention is integrated in methodology and knowledge development in central and interesting ways (Pink 2007; Harris 2007). In this paper, I will reflect on how and in what manner these theoretical insights may be of use to reflect on consumption; defined broadly as "a process whereby agents engage in appropriation and appreciation... of goods, services, performances, information or ambience, whether purchased or not, over which the agent has some degree of discretion" (Warde, 2005), and on 'ways of knowing' about consumption.

THE FUTURE OF CONSUMPTION: DECREASING OR POST-GROWTH?

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Abstract: The current global financial and economic crisis is causing profound transformations in consumption patterns and lifestyles of many Europeans. Even sociologists who study the concept of risk they are trying to understand those changes and to provide plausible interpretations. In this perspective, play a significant role the theories, as the 'serene decreasing' of Serge Latouche, that propose as a possible solution to systemic problems an alternative model of development and consumption in relation to the environment, energy, transport, food, pointing to a qualitative and not quantitative dimension of social life.

Other theories prefer use the concept of post-growth and observe the worldwide spread of movements and associations that seek to change the approach to the consumption of natural resources according to a vision of economic, social and environmental sustainability. It's possible to prevent the risk of environmental disaster, exhaustion of energy sources, global food crisis, with the dematerialization of economy and a lower use of energy and resources, based on a changed view of the relationship with nature and society.

Public policy could take the opportunity of the crisis to determine and implement new strategies, involving citizens more directly, promoting a qualitative lifestyle, with attention to territorial development, exploitation of local natural resources, in food, transport, energy sources. It's important to dedicate more time to sociability and community life. It 's a delicate and complex challenge, which could lead to a positive and renewed equilibrium of ecosystem.

WHAT IS A PRACTICE: SPATIO-TEMPORAL, ABSTRACT OR THEORETICAL?

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Abstract: The paper aims to elucidate the concept of a practice by comparing the ways in which various authors (Schatzki, Reckwitz, Warde, Shove, Halkier, Gram- Hanssen, Ropke) theorize the con-

cept, highlighting their similarities and differences. In addition to a discussion of different taxonomies of practice elements, the paper considers the following: what is the ontological status of practice-as-entity: spatio-temporal, abstract or theoretical? What is the relationship between practice-as-entity and practice-as-performance and what are the implications for practice change? What is meant by practice links and are some links more important/stable than others? Finally the paper considers how a practice perspective contributes to our understanding of consumption. The paper argues that it is important to clarify our understanding of practices in order to employ the perspective both as an analytical lens and as an intervention designed to shape consumption.

A MISE-EN- SCÈNE OF THE SHATTERED HABITUS THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MOBILITY ON AESTHETIC DISPOSITIONS TOWARDS FILMS

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the effect of social mobility on aesthetic dispositions towards films. Central query is whether Bourdieu's idea of a rather static, class-based habitus—and its associated way of appreciating art as voiced in *La Distinction*—holds anno 2010. Or is his idea of the habitus as a more permeable, malleable entity, as argued in his later work and recently voiced by Lahire, more accurate?

Research on the link between individual's social position and their taste uses a variety of

measures for taste—usually someone's actual cultural participation. In this study we

want to grasp the habitus dispositionally by focusing on aesthetic dispositions—*i.e.* in terms of attitudes towards the arts; expectations people have when being confronted with art. By measuring taste this way, we try to minimize the bias associated with using actual cultural praxis as an indicator—certainly public participation is inherently conspicuous and therefore it may not only reflect sheer taste.

Strategy is to investigate whether socially mobile individuals adhere to the dispositions acquired from their social context of origin, of whether they adapt to attitudes and dispositions viable in their new social environment. Building on a large-scale survey representative for the Flemish population (n = 2,849), we consider innovative, emotional and action dispositions towards films. Results show that the effects of social mobility are a complex matter and differ according to highbrow or lowbrow orientation of the dispositions at hand. Implications for the conceptualization of the habitus are discussed.

FROM RELIGIOUS TO CONSUMPTION-RELATED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES: A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF INCREASING SOCIOCULTURAL CONSUMPTION ON CHURCH ATTENDANCE AMONG GERMAN CATHOLICS

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Abstract: This paper treats the relation between economic modernization and religious change. Following John K. Galbraith I argue that in order to realize economic growth, companies in Western societies mainly have to solve the problem of marketing consumer goods under conditions where original needs are already satisfied. In order to do this, consumer products are charged with imaginary values by means of marketing measures. Moreover, companies incrementally supply commodified social practices and social infrastructures like holiday resorts, theme parks, shopping malls, clubs, restaurant chains, gyms etc., in order to make consumption a routine sociocultural practice.

Next, I argue, that this process incrementally puts consumption in competition to traditional religious practices and imageries. This argument follows Émile Durkheim's conception of religion as 'something eminently social'. Durkheim defines religion as an inventory of symbols, practices and beliefs that enable individuals to socially connect. Consumption, however, provides a range of products and services that equally work as 'intermediaries' for social activities and, therefore, in the long run, can supplant the social functions of traditional religion.

In the empirical part of the paper I test this hypothesis by analyzing the development of income, consumption-related leisure activities and church attendance of a sample of young Catholics from Germany. Analyses are conducted via bivariate and multilevel regressions and rely on the longitudinal data of the German Socio-economic panel (1984-2009).

OPERATIONALIZATION OF ETHNICITY AND DIFFERENCES IN READING CLIMATE DETECTED

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Abstract: It is common knowledge that adult, female, native Dutch read more fiction as a leisure activity than adolescent, male, migrant Dutch. Results about differences between ethnic groups in reading practices or cultural participation in general, are of course predetermined by the way ethnicity is operationalized. At this moment, objective criteria such as country of birth are used next to more subjective criteria focusing on language use or self identification. Since some ethnic groups have stayed for generations in the Netherlands, while others move quite quickly, the correlation between the objective criteria and the subjective criteria is deteriorating. In this study we explore the idea that the usefulness of an operationalization of ethnicity can be derived by linking it to cultural behavoir such as reading practices of fiction. Since, in the cultural sociological perspective, it is believed that differences in stratification go along with differences in socio-demographic characteristics as well as differences in modes of conduct in cultural domains.

Data for this study originate from a questionnaire presented at a stratified sample (310 native adolescents, 310 migrant adolescents, 310 native adults, and 310 migrant adults). In this questionnaire, ethnicity is asked for by objective (country of birth, first of second generation) as well as subjective criteria (dominant language used, self identification). Regarding reading practices, the indicators used are based on the theory of planned behavior and encompass: reading frequency, reading attitude, social norms of important reference groups about reading, and perceived opportunities to read.

Preliminary analyses on ethnic groups defined by only one indicator showed that there are differences in reading climate however they

go together with differences in sex and age (adult versus adolescents) and less with differences in ethnicity. Moreover, analyses show that the indicators of ethnicity for native Dutch have a 100% correspondence, while those for migrants show a smaller concordance which is not straightforward to describe. So it is unclear what differences in reading climate go together with ethnicity when the objective and subjective indicators of ethnicity are combined to unravel differences in reading climate. Additional multivariate analyses will provide more insight into this issue.

A VISIT TO THE MEMORY SITE ESTABLISHED ON THE FORMER DEATH AND CONCENTRATION CAMP AS A CONSUMPTION OF THE PAST FOR THE YOUNG GENERATION

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Abstract: The meaning and significance of the visit to the memorial sites established on the former death and concentration camps is becoming an inherent part of a discussion about the relation of the contemporary young generation to the consumption of the history and memory of the past. The past, according to some researchers, is becoming an attractive tourist commodity (e.g. Seaton 1996, Sharpley and Stone 2009, Urry 2007). However, there is a lack of complex empirical studies which explore both visitor's motivation and influence of the visit to the Holocaust sites. The aim of the paper is to explore the experiences, motivations and views of young people connected with their visit to the memorial sites from the perspective of the process of consumption of memory and the discussion of commercialization of the past. In order to explore this issue the survey study (before and immediately after the visit) was carried out in 2009-2010 among young visitors (14+, N=2355) to the memorial sites (Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, Treblinka in Poland). Additionally, the photographic observation of young visitors during visit, the focus group interviews with guides, personal interviews with teachers and follow up qualitative study with survey respondents were made. In the paper, the phenomenon of dark tourism (thanatourism) is explored in context of the motivations and needs of contemporary young visitors to the memorial sites and how these aspects correlates to the perception of the memorial site as a tourist attraction.

CHILDREN SPEND, CHILDREN SAVE: THE CASE OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN LISBON

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Abstract: This article examines consumption and saving representations and practices of children aged 8-11 years, attending a primary school in Lisbon, Portugal. This school is adhering to a Program of Financial Education by Montepio Bank and our purpose is to identify and understand perceptions, behaviours and cognitive outcomes of the children under consideration, *before* and *after* the implementation of the program. Research has demonstrated the relationship between the development of the concepts of money and saving among children and their subsequent use in adulthood, as well as the importance of factors such as education and social networks in the construction of these notions. But the mental dialogue that contextualizes the decision of whether to spend or save, from the children´ viewpoint, is yet to be further explored. While children have been increasingly regarded as active and influential consumption actors, they are also taught (again) on how to refrain and save money, especially during recessive economic periods. It is therefore important to identify and understand the representations and practices that shape consumption and financial management of children and what is the contribution of parents, school, peers, media and other agents for this process. The research is quali-quantitative; focus groups, individual interviews questionnaires will be applied to approximately 60 children and to their parents and teachers. Gender and socio-economic effects will be analysed. The results will serve to define pedagogical practices and to build a financial education program tailored to the needs of children.

PRE-SCHOOLERS AND SUPERMARKETS: LEARNING AND TEACHING TO CONSUME.

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Abstract: The current consumer literacy debate gaining momentum in Estonia increasingly stresses the need to teach "sensible consumption" at a pre-school age. The main responsibility lies with parents. Earlier research shows that Estonian parents are relatively protectionist in their attitudes, at the same time lacking resources – mostly knowledge and time, sometimes willingness - to systematically educate their offpring in consumption matters. The present study draws on focus groups, interviews and participant observations with pre-schoolers (aged 3-6) and their parents conducted in 2008-2009. The paper is inspired by practice theory (Reckwitz, 2002; Warde 2005) as well as various recent practice-based studies of consumption. The objective is to track how routine grocery shopping with small children is built of sub-practices of shopping and good parenting. Interview and focus group data highlight mainly how practices are articulated as entities and participant observation provides material to analyse how they are enacted as performances. The main foci are cases of teaching, i.e. parental attempts to either explicitly or tacitly induce their children to adopt certain routines and ways of shopping deemed by them as "sensible", "rational" and "appropriate". We also look at how problematic situations, where children's and parents' wishes clash, challenge the existing practices. The practice theory inspiried approach helps to study not only the discursive and reflexive side of "teaching to consume" but also the bodily and material arrangements and moves used both by children and parents to achieve their particular ends in a situation of shopping.

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR, BODY AND POWER

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Abstract: The idea of modern shopping spaces and supermarkets as the key arenas of the sovereign and empowered consumer is not only disputed by sociologists, but also by behavioural economists. Whereas economists argue that "behavioural biases" stem from individual and cognitive limitations, we argue that consumer and purchasing behaviour is embedded in power. Inspired by Foucault's general thesis that the emergence of individual freedom coincides with new techniques of discipline, this paper explores consumer

routines as an outcome of governance structures embedded in modern retail marketing techniques. First, the term embodiment of consumer choice is introduced to describe how shopping in modern supermarkets hinges on various techniques of bodily discipline. Second, by relying on a study of in-store marketing in retailing, these promotional activities are examined as techniques of normalizing purchasing behaviour. We conclude by saying that power and discipline are underestimated as explanations to the formation of shopping behaviour and consumer routines. Our findings partly supplement, but also challenge basic assumptions within behavioural economics.

CONSUMPTION, FETISHISM AND TRANSGRESSION - EXPERIENCING DEATH, SEX, AND INTIMACY THROUGH LADY GAGA'S BODY

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Abstract: In his book Eroticism Georges Bataille showed that two of the most elementary social taboos in religious societies concern sexuality and death and that the moment of the sacred festivals gave the possibility to experience these socially and morally forbidden zones in moments of 'liminality' wherein the taboo was lifted and the impossible became possible. These liminal moments of social disorder, these moments of transgression have been crucial for the webbing of religious society.

In modernity, related with the secularization of society and with the disenchanting character of capitalism these moments have changed their expression and meaning: We experience these liminal moments mediated through one or some of the various forms of consumption. We experience liminal moments with our partners by joined consumption, we experience death and sex in movies and TV and we experience it mediated by and projected on the body of our chosen others. Lady Gaga is one example for those helping us to transgress social moral boundaries and making us consumptively experiencing the most important social taboos.

An analysis of Lady Gaga and her performance of Sex, Death and Intimacy will help us to understand what these taboos mean in late modern society and whether a liminal experience might still be possible.

"IT'S ALL ABOUT YOU": APOTHEOSIS OF THE BODY IN ADVERTISEMENTS FOR HYGIENE PRODUCTS

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Abstract: Despite the recent burgeoning of sociological interest in the body as a culturally constructed project, little research attention has been paid to bodily excretions (sweat, urine, feces, menstrual blood, saliva, rhinorrhea, and skin fat) and their social implications. Furthermore, studies of the roles played by advertisements in the regulation of body waste are even scarcer. The present study therefore addresses this lacuna. Since advertising for hygiene products can be assumed to reflect prevailing hegemonic ideas regarding the body and the regulation of its excretions and smell, this research focused on two major questions: What messages are conveyed by advertisements for products that are intended to regulate bodily excretions? How is shame constructed and constituted in the ads?

One hundred and fifty nine ads that appeared in Israeli newspapers between 2005-2010 were qualitatively analyzed. Semiotic analyses were performed by the authors and were also based on categories developed in a pilot study of five random ads.

Several common themes emerged from the analysis: pampering hedonism, return to Nature, pseudo-science, and concealment of the actual purpose of the product. Ads were also found to constitute mechanisms of identity formation and dissociation of the corporeal body from the self.

The results indicate that shame, discipline and regulation of the body's orifices and waste do not constitute the overarching frame for promoting hygiene products. On the contrary, the issue of cleaning one's body for hygienic purposes is covert, at best. Rather, the ads reflect a hedonistic cult of the self. This apotheosis of the body implies that pampering oneself requires constant investment, including the purchase of products that only incidentally take care of unwanted waste.

'MASS PRODUCTION' IN THE MASS CONSUMPTION SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF MALE BODYBUILDING

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Abstract: 'Mass Production' in the Mass Consumption Societies: the Case of Male Bodybuilding

Nowadays, the body seems to be the perfect object of consumption. People use it to define themselves but also as a vehicle that can send signs to others in the hope that their body will be a factor of social integration and social recognition. That would explain why people have turned to their body, as a support of intimacy and differentiation. Hence we can observe the development of practices of body transformations which go along the contemporary philosophy in which everything seems possible for everybody, with no limits whatsoever. The practice of bodybuilding sustains efforts in that direction: historically born and developed along with the consumption society, it came to embody its values. Particularly, a muscular body symbolizes for the persons who practice this sport a high-performance body that is highly valued. And as they think this body is nicer and stronger than the others, they can exhibit it to attract people's glance. The present research assumes that this is a relevant strategy for those men who have principally their body as capital to value, in particular to be more "attractive" and "competitive" in a gender problematic. The analysis is based on observations in 2 bodybuilding settings and 30 interviews with bodybuilders conducted in France. Results will show how bodybuilding reflects the consumption society's norms, that is a practice in which the body is in tension between imitation and distinction, hence showing the will to be 'like others but better' thanks to the production of a nice and 'massive' body.

EXPLAINING CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOUR: THE CASE OF HIGHBROW CULTURAL CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Most empirical examinations of cultural consumption theories focus on the direct relationship between social position and cultural consumption behaviour. Curiously, the underlying individual constructs such as preferences, orientations and opportunities are taken into account only implicitly, if at all. Accurate specifications of the individual mechanism between social structure and action are rarely found, although essential for the comprehensive understanding of consumption behaviour.

In order to fill this gap I propose action-based modelling of the individual determinants of cultural consumption behaviour. These determinants include cultural preferences and situational opportunities as well as cultural orientations and embodied cultural practices. The former two are rather consciously considered parameters of a rational choice whereas the latter two can be characterised as automatically processed cultural internalisations. Therefore a model is required which is able to integrate both a conscious and an automatic logic of action. The "model of frame selection" meets these demands by assuming two interactively connected modes of information processing. Thus, it serves as a general theoretical core in the explanation of cultural consumption behaviour.

Empirically highbrow cultural consumption behaviour in 29 European countries is analysed using data from the 2007 "Special Eurobarometer" on cultural values. It can be shown that preferences, opportunities, orientations, and practices have, besides structural variables, an independent influence. Moreover, it can be observed that with cultural orientations and practices being strongly internalized the effects of preferences and opportunities decrease, which is in line with the interaction assumed by the theoretical model.

HIGH CULTURE CONSUMPTION OVER TIME: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY FOR GERMAN

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Abstract: Although lifestyles in general and high cultural activities in particular are relatively robust over the life course, they can be subjected to certain transformations over time. Next to age effects which are mostly close connected with changing consumption patterns of leisure activities like going to the opera or theatre for example, also cohort effects can stand behind these changes. While the first connection could be pointed out in numerous investigations, the relation between birth cohort and high cultural activities were examined only insufficiently so far. But also changing living conditions due to socio-economic reasons and family formation processes plays an important role. Using the longitudinal data set of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) the contribution regards changing patterns in high cultural consumption to close the research gap. To analyse the impact of age and cohort effects as well as changes of economic resources or family situation over time random effects models are estimated for a time period between covering five years between 1990 and 2008. It can be observe that next to age and cohort also other changing living conditions influence the consumption of high cultural activities over time. Next to changes in the individual socio-economic situation due to labour market changes also particularly family events like changing household formations by marriage or birth affect the probability of high culture participation.

NEW GENERATIONS DO NOT CONTRADICT RETIREES

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Abstract: We look for *effective* generations, in the spirit of Karl Manheim's work, i.e. that differ according to the nature of their cultural expenditure, not only according to the birth dates. Thus datation of the length of the periods of generations is given by structural changes in average behaviors, and not by an abstract cutting of periods. Our methodology is two folds. First we found evidences of key behaviors for identifying generations living in France between 1979 and 2006. We showed that on the basis of the cultural spending declared by 62247 households in six surveys extracted from the family budget survey from the INSEE (1979, 1984, 1989, 1995, 2001, and 2006). The amounts spent are detailed by nature that differs according to nine items: books, performing art/cinema, television plan, museum, gambling, travels forfeit, newspaper, image or sound supports, and stationery. We considered the age of reference person in the household. We were lucky because the first dimension of a CA (Correspondence Analysis) on the cultural spending displays a good ordering considering the generations. Once the CA has been done, a hierarchical ascendant classification (or clusterization) allows us to assess each household his effective generation. Thus, we decomposed then age and generations components in a tobit regression of the spending coefficients in each item. We observed that when spendings are negatively correlated with ages –for museum or books, for instance-, successive generations tend to consume less and *vice versa* –for newspapers, for instance-. We explain that by a model of diffusion of the quality where the quality of cultural products is assumed to improve the ''productivity" of the household in producing culture. For instance, we can think that the quality of programs on TV has been improved such that, for the same money spent on these programs, the contents is more efficient in producing culture over new periods. We showed that changes in quality of goods can very well explain why if spending of elders are higher than younger's, then spending of successive generations increases, and *vice versa*

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THE HOMOLOGY HYPOTHESIS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM AND THE USA

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Abstract: The model proposed by Bourdieu in *La Distinction* received a large echo, largely due to the fact that it reflects a fruitful interaction between systematic theoretical reflection and empirical analysis. Though some scholars consider that this model reflects the specificity of the French society in the sixties and, therefore, is not applicable to other national contexts, this model still remains, thirty years after its elaboration, at the heart of a heated debate in the field of the sociology of cultural consumption and social stratification. But changes of tastes and cultural hierarchies, and, inter alia, the rise of omnivorism, coupled to a large extent with changes

in lifestyles, seem to contradict the homology link established by Bourdieu between social space and lifestyle space.

This presentation aims at testing systematically the homology hypothesis in five countries : France, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the USA. The comparison between these countries is based on an analysis of the data from the 2007 ISSP « Leisure, Time and Sports ».

This comparative approach allows to determine whether the modalities and forms of the relationship between the social space and the lifestyle space are similar in the five countries under consideration, or whether they differ in function of national specificities. In the latter case, the various forms of homology should be able to shed light on the social and cultural divisions within each of these countries. The microclass scheme will be used to measure social position.

DOES MADE-IN-ITALY STILL MATTER FOR ITALIAN CONSUMERS?

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Abstract: The topic of country-of-origin effect (COO) gained the attention of marketing scholars in the early '60s (Schooler, 1965) and is well documented in the literature on consumer's evaluation of products since the '70 (Bilkey, Nes 1982). In recent years some authors (Pharr, 2005) have argued on the saliency of this concept in an era in which products and brands are progressively more global, and multinational corporations prefer not to emphasize the origin of goods since they routinely delocalize production in countries with weaker quality image. Moreover, nowadays many consumers seem to be unaware of the made-in of the products they buy and, if they are aware of it, merge these information with other clues as price, brand, point of sales. But a large body of research literature still deals with this topic (Usunier, 2006) and points out that, in addition to its role as a quality signal, COO has symbolic and emotional meaning to consumers, relating a product to national identity (Fournier, 1998).

Although some studies explore the role of socio-demographics characteristics, like profession, on COO (Chao, Rajendran, 1993), most research uses convenience sample, often groups of students, to study the phenomenon. The aim of this paper is to present some results of an explorative research on the perception of Italian consumer of the concept of Made in Italy based on a more reliable sample: 800 individuals, representative of the Italian population, questioned through computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI).

HOW TO IMPRESS - CUSTOMER COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: Considering the relation between customer and provider the sociology of consumption normally centres on the purchase situation and the related services. This presentation in contrast focuses on situations occurring after the purchase there the customer is disappointed in his expectations of the product and seeks to express this disappointment with the formulation of a claim towards the provider.

For the presentation the strategies of customer complaints are analyzed along the dimensions of the i) expression of emotionality, ii) anticipation of the modes of communication and iii) attitude towards the provider organization. Second the course of complaint-interaction based on the customer-performed impression management is examined. On this foundation consequences of complaints for consumer behaviour in general can be derived from the evaluation of the complaint interaction in regard to the causing problem, the provider (personal) and the consumer himself.

The research findings are reflected and embodied in the context of the discourses about i) complaining as a distinctive communicative practice, ii) the recent acceleration of mediatization processes as a radical change in the scope of action of the actors and the course of action and iii) the role of the consumer in relation to the provider and other consumers.

The presentation builds on an empirical research project about barriers of social action in customer complaints due to online shopping funded by the German Research Foundation since April 2008. The empirical basis of the research consists of focus interviews, documents, self-reports and protocols of participant observations.

PURCHASING ATTITUDES OF ETHICAL CONSUMERS IN POLAND

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Abstract: Purchasing attitudes of ethical consumers in Poland

Ethical consumption is a well known and researched practice in Western European countries but in the case of Poland it is still not a popular mean of purchasing. The reasons for that are among others: materialistically oriented mentality of the Poles, absence of ethical and sustainable consumption related subjects in school curriculum, dearth of eco-friendly laws and regulations. Despite this the amount of consumers dedicated to buying sustainably and ethically is slowly growing in number. The purpose of this paper is to relate issues of ethical consumption in Poland (such as availability and accessibility of goods, sources of knowledge, the lack of a positive attitude to the problem in the Polish society) to a theory of attitudes, situate ethical consumption in the specific economic and political context of Poland and show how such consumption is being viewed and practiced.

Attitude will be understood as a model with three components: cognitive, emotional, and behavioral. Ethical consumption will be defined as ecologically and socially sustainable shopping practices in using the Earth's resources.

The empirical data of the study were collected in two qualitative research projects done in 2008 and 2011 among respondents who claimed to be exclusively responsible buyers. This paper presents the results of the study of the projects investigating the relations among the three components of attitude. The study mapped relations among the emotion people show towards the general idea of sustainability, ecological and ethical consumption, producers and products accessible on the stores' shelves, the expert knowledge such consumers tend to have, and their willingness to act in ethical ways while in the market for goods. The studies have shown a great will of ethical Polish consumers to purchase ethically and a great

inability to do so on a large scale due to a lack of ecological and ethical awareness of the Polish society which explains lack of a desired variety of products. This paper will answer the questions of how consumers in Poland manage to continue ethical shopping while encountering many difficulties and how the three components of the attitude model interact with each other during shopping.

THE CONCEPT OF WELLNESS IN MARKETING, RETAILING, TOURISM, AND LEISURE - A REVIEW OF MAJOR JOURNALS

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Abstract: Wellness is seen as one of the key drivers of consumer behavior as consumers pursue health, well-being, and a better quality of life. As people are putting more emphasis on health and well-being, the commercial wellness market is growing rapidly (cf. wellness revolution), and the wellness ideology is emphasized in various studies concerning future society.

Besides wellness consumption, consumption of experiences is increasing as individuals function in multiple social worlds creating identities, seeking new ways to enjoy life, and taking care of themselves. Wellness consumption is considered as a conscious and active pursuit of well-being, whereas a wellness consumer can be viewed upon as an active, youthful, and healthy individual who takes responsibly for his own well-being, while making consumption choices. In the wellness market, consumers construct their identities by purchasing images of healthy, beautiful, youthful, and trendy selves.

Although health and well-being are increasingly significant motivators in consumer behavior, wellness consumption is an under theorized and researched domain in academic research. The purpose of this study is to examine wellness-related research within the fields of marketing, retailing, tourism, and leisure. In short, this article identifies the research themes related to wellness, published in major journals of each discipline. Due to the commercial nature of previous wellness studies, this article focuses on mapping the scientific knowledge of the phenomenon. Based on a literature review of 108 articles, 14 research themes were identified. The results provide an overview of past scientific research, explore research gaps, and suggest directions for future research.

ESCAPING PRACTICES: THE SCHEDULING OF 'LEISURE' PRACTICES IN EVERYDAY LIFE.

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Abstract: This paper uses social theories of materiality and practice to help understand the socio-temporal rhythm of everyday life and to characterise that space in routine which is often denoted as 'leisure' time. I begin by asking how different 'leisure' practices come to be scheduled and organised within various routines. Do so-called 'leisure practices', often regarded as a means of escaping the busyness of everyday life, have distinctive temporalities of their own?

With this question in mind I discuss the experiences of people engaged in yoga and computer gaming and analyse the various materials, skills and temporalities associated with each practice. Although material aspects are important in both cases, it is evident that practices are not simply "scripted" by the material requirements of participation. Rather, routines are established and changed through dynamic processes of interaction between the material and the embodied skill of the practitioner. These interactions are important for how participation structures daily schedules.

As I go on to show, the experience of doing yoga and computer gaming and their 'leisurely' status also depends on how these practices are synchronised and coordinated with other 'non-leisure' activities and with how they fit into more comprehensive systems of practice.

Discussion of these contrasting cases leads me to question the utility of understanding either practice as an inherently 'leisurely' pursuit. In addition, comparison between them allows me to develop a more thorough understanding of the relation between materiality and embodied skill, and to demonstrate the importance of this relation in establishing and maintaining the multiple rhythms and routines of which daily lives are made.

FAMILY (AND) CULTURE: THE EFFECT OF EMBODIED, INSTITUTIONALIZED AND OBJECTIFIED CULTURAL CAPITAL WITHIN THE FAMILY ON CULTURAL PARTICIPATION OF ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract: Bourdieu's theory of social reproduction states that cultural capital is passed down from generation to generation through the habitus that Is formed within the family of origin. This cultural capital presents itself in three different states. An embodied state (dispositions and practices), an institutionalized state (educational qualifications) and an objectified state (cultural goods). In this scheme, the presence of all three forms of cultural capital in the family should have a great impact on the educational careers and cultural participation patterns of adolescents in those families. This paper will focus on cultural participation patterns of adolescents. Using data collected at the household level, we construct a multilevel structural equation model with the presence of the three forms of cultural capital in the family as "family level effects" (with cultural participation patterns and education level of both parents and cultural goods in the household as indicators of embodied, institutionalized and objectified cultural capital) and educational position of the adolescents as a" mediating effect" at the individual level. This way it is possible to test the direct effects of cultural capital in the household and the indirect effects through educational position on cultural participation. Other individual and family level variables, like gender, age, socio-economic position and family composition will also be included in the model as control variables. We use data from the 'Cultural Participation Survey 2003-2004', a large-scale representative population survey (3.144 face-to-face interviews supplemented with 3.757 paper questionnaires of family members) in Flanders (Belgium).

GOVERNMENT FUNDING OF CULTURE: DOES IT SERVE CONSUMERS OF CULTURE?

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Abstract: The literature offers two main ways to think about the relationship between public funding of culture and social inequality. One approach sees the state as responsible for providing arts and culture as merit goods that are considered a basic right for citizens, and posits public funding as an equalizing force. The other approach emphasizes the way public funding of culture can reproduce the social hierarchy by preserving or even strengthening inequality between social groups.

We maintain that public funding of arts and culture is, at least to a certain extent, responsive to societal demographic, economic, and political characteristics. Therefore, analysis of the way change over time in public funding of culture is associated with change in demographic, economic, or political characteristics may provide insight into the two cultural policy approaches described above.

To adjudicate between the two approaches, we collected data on public funding of art bodies in Israel over the period 1960-2009. We employed time series analysis to model the ways GDP per capita, mean income, mean age, percent of individuals with higher education, ethnic heterogeneity, and political affiliation of the minister of culture, are associated with trends in public funding of classical orchestras, theaters, opera, and dance companies.

We find that change over time in funding for the theater, classical orchestras, and dance companies is positively associated with level of education and with size of the underprivileged ethnic group in Israel (Mizrachi Jews), negatively associated with income level, and has an insignificant association with the size of the Ashkenazi group. We interpret these findings in the context of the merit good and the hegemony theories.

VEBLEN WAS SO RIGHT ! ANALYZING ADVERTIZING CAMPAIGNS OF THE CONTEMPORARY LUXURY SECTOR IN THE LIGHT OF THE THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS.

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Abstract: Although Veblen published his *Theory of the Leisure Class* in 1899, we would like to show in this presentation that the analysis and concepts that he developed in his brilliant essay are still most relevant to understand advertising campaigns of the luxury sector. Through a wide selection of advertisements published mostly in recent French luxury and fashion magazines or other titles avertising luxury brands such as Dior, Chanel, Yves Saint Laurent, Vuitton, Hermès, Prada, Gucci, Boss, Michael Kors and many others, we will show that, although advertising and marketing are essential for creating the social value that is attributed to upscale brands and to push consumers to accept high prices, the imagination of advertising agencies seems very limited in the luxury field and mostly refers to a very limited number of codes that express strong social norms. Besides, even today, these norms that make it possible to sell luxury goods are very close to some concepts that were central in Thorstein Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class*.

Ostentatious leisure is massively expressed by the archetype of extremely thin women wearing stilettos (very high heal shoes) in front on swimming pools or by the sea (when the swimming pools are not located by the sea…), doing nothing and expressing obvious bore. Ostentatious spoil is also expressed in diverse ways. Secondary leisure class appears in a wide range of situations showing servants serving their masters. However, the most striking example will be that of animals and especially pets. The number of animals in advertisements for luxury goods is surprising and nearly always tends to underline the master or the mastress's power. As Veblen put it, no other animals are more represented than horses and especially dogs, as the latters are both useless and perfectly express total obedience to their masters.

The communication will be illustrated with a Powerpoint presentation of dozens of advertisements to try and show both the extreme concentration of themes in the campaigns for luxury goods and the striking relevance of the Veblenian analysis.

CLASS-CULTURAL DISTINCTIONS ON THE DRESSED BODY: A CASE STUDY ON THE CONSUMPTION AND EMBODIMENT PRACTICES OF TURKISH MIDDLE CLASS WOMEN

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Abstract: This research intends to analyze whether social class and cultural capital structure taste patterns and consumption practices in the area of the "dressed body" in Turkey. While exploring the consumption patterns in relation to body and clothing, the research focuses not only to the point of purchase but to the consumption practice as a process including the formations of taste, judgment of tastes, transmissions of tastes from family and their symbolic power in daily life. The analysis draws on the in-depth interviews held with 43 women living in three socioculturally diverse middle class neighbourhoods in Ankara/Turkey. The limited number of consumption and class studies in Turkey mostly focuses on the secular upper middle class and very recently on the religious upper middle classes. However unlike them, the snowball sample of this study reflects both the vertical (upper-lower) and the horizontal (conservative/covered and secular/uncovered) divisions.On theoretical grounds, the research reveals that, contrary to reflexive embodiment and individualization thesis suggest, the impact of cultural capital and class still persists in the patterning of tastes and consumption practices on the domain of body and clothing. The narratives of the women prove that 'unreflexive' embodiments do have symbolic power and do create cultural exclusions and inequalities on other fields of daily life. On the other hand, contextual conclusion of the research contrasts to a widely accepted argument in Turkey which suggests the religious/secularist divide as the main patterning of cultural divisions and differential embodiments in Turkey. The analysis of the themes identified regarding the judgments of tastes; such as modern vs. traditional, necessity vs. aesthetic, ordinariness vs. originality, proposes that, although intertwined at certain points with secular-religious divide, class is a salient crosscutting category that shapes the cultural stratification and divisions on the dressed body which continues to be one of the most visible and symbolically value laden domain of consumption.

COMPENSATED DATING IN RUSSIA: THE COMMODIFICATION OF INTIMACY?

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Abstract: "Compensated dating," is an exchange whereby intimacy, mainly in a sexual form, is exchanged for material compensation, often in the form of gifts. It has been described in detail in Japan, where it is known by the Japanese term "Enjo Kosai." Most often, it involves school-aged girls who engage in intimate acts with older men in order to receive payments or a gift. Evidence from Russian dating websites, blogs, and forums shows that a similar practice has begun to penetrate the Russian dating market as well. In one version, men are expected to take their partners shopping on the morning after a one-night-stand. In another example, a woman tells a man, "Well, I do not like you, but I'll be with you if you take me to Rome for the weekend." In its long-term forms, it takes the form of "sponsoring," where the woman earns a regular income in exchange for her monogamous, primarily sexual, relationship with a man. This paper approaches the topic theoretically using the lens of commodification, whereby something previously not bought and sold on the marketplace (such as intimacy and physical pleasures) comes to be so. Yet, since compensated dating does not always involve direct monetary exchanges, it is rather a "grey area," a *quasi-commodification* taking place as a form of barter. It appears as a spillover effect of the commercialization of sex into the neighboring sphere of dating. Why do such exchanges occur in lieu of a monetary transaction? Evidence from both online sources and from real-world "speed dating" investigations describes compensated dating as a hybrid practice located between commercial sex and romantic love, yet distinct from both.

MANAGING OVERWEIGHT: CLASS AND GENDER PERSPECTIVES ON EMBODIED EXPERIENCE AND EVERYDAY PRACTICES

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Abstract: Based on life history interviews with twenty men and women who have experienced overweight or obesity, this paper will discuss how the experience, the conceptualization and the managing of overeweight is differentiated according to gender and class (in terms of educational background). The data stems from a Danish explorative study, which was part of a project addressing social inequality of overweight and obesity. The analysis is inspired by Watson's *dimensions of embodiment* and it highlights how the experience and normative conceptualization of such dimensions vary between different individuals. The study also underlines how material and social resources influence if and how bodily overweight is considered a problem to be addressed by the individual

CLASS, CULTURE AND EXCLUSION IN A WORKING CLASS NEIGHBOURHOOD IN TURKEY

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Abstract: This paper is on the working class and culture. It will be based on interviews with working class members in the working class neighourhood of Gunes in Gaziantep, Turkey. It has been an on going project, and in-depth interviews were used to capture information on the organisation of everday life, engagement with legitimate culture, cultural activities and taste. As there are different ethnic groups living in this neighbourhood, the role of ethnicity on the organisation of the cultural field is considered. Similarly, there a ethnographic studies that highlights Islamism among working classes in Turkey (White: 2002; Tugal 2009). Hence, the role of religion on cultural practices of working class is also considered. Furthermore, while the cultural practices of working class is identified, the production of subjectivity in relation to class will be considered. Indeed, as class is central to how these people live their lives, the study considers not just locating their everyday practices, but 'the emotional politics of class' (Skeggs 2001:75). Drawing on the ethnography, the paper will show the ways in which class opeartes subjectively within daily practices of the working class.

Key Words: working class, culture, subjectivity, ethnicity and religion.

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CONSUMING COMPETENTLY IN POST-SOCIALIST SPACES: THE MORAL ECONOMIES OF SOCIAL REPRODUCTION

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Abstract: This paper adds to the growing body of literature on consumption in post-socialist Europe. By drawing on ethnographic material from Russia and Ukraine it describes the processes by which everyday practices of consumption, initially developed as a result of constrained economic circumstances, have been imbued with cultural and moral meanings. We argue that clear notions of what it is to be a 'competent' consumer have emerged in these contexts and are produced and re-produced through specific performances in both public and private spheres.

We adopt the term 'moral economy' (after Scott 1976, and Thompson 1991) to highlight a variety of social and cultural values relating to consumption. After Graeber (2002), the research attempts to tie together different meanings of 'value' for social actors: 'values' as social and cultural dispositions about what is 'good' or 'fitting' consumption, its exchange- and use- conceptions, and 'value' in terms of performing sameness and difference through consumption.

We explore the ways in which the values linked to consumption are shared and in a sense 'enforced' in both of the fieldwork sites; through 'performance' of consumption, both as an act itself in spaces of consumption, but also in other public and private spheres as a social discourse. In doing so, we draw on Judith Butler's work on the creation of gender norms, (1990).

'Competent consumption' is understood as a set of interrelated routines and dispositions structuring a 'moral economy' that people take part in through choices and attitudes towards producing/consuming and the meaning of goods.

THE MORALISATION OF CONSUMPTION: CONTINUITIES AND DISCONTINUITIES

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Abstract: In my paper I want to address the relation between morality and consumption from the perspectives of social theory and social history. In public discourses as well as in scientific discourses (Michele Micheletti, Paul Cloke, Ulrich Beck, Nico Stehr etc.) a currently occurring moralisation of consumption is stated. In doing so, it is often assumed, implicitly or explicitly, that so far consumption has been an amoral practice aiming at the pacification of needs or the symbolic expression of identity. Only now, due to the ecological crisis and other "arousing" events of our turbulent times, consumption has become a question of morality. However, this diagnosis is ignoring that consumption has been ever since the objective of social policy and its corresponding risk perceptions and has experienced specific forms of moralisation.

A reconstruction of these moral codes, focussing on continuities and discontinuities, can contribute to the understanding of our present (consumption). Thus, for example, the discourse of sustainable consumption can be understood as an attempt to do both initiating a transformation of patterns of consumption according to new risk perceptions and continuing the politics of social integration through mass consumption.

The theoretical background of my paper is based on the conceptual tools, methods and analytical distinctions of *governmentality studies*. The empirical evidence of my paper is based on a discourse analysis focussing on liberalism, the welfare state and neoliberalism (already carried out in the course of my PhD thesis) and findings of the *history of consumption*.

THE USE OF FOOD BANKS AND THE EXCLUSION FROM THE CONSUMPTION SOCIETY

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Abstract: Food banks and similar organizations have been becoming an increasing social reality in most European countries in recent years. They are working at the edge of the consumption societies. On the one hand, they collect the food excess that systematically emerges from production, retail and consumption processes. Therefore and contrary to their claim of fighting food waste and the 'throwaway society', they are dependent on the affluent society. On the other hand, they distribute the collected goods to people who are excluded from (work and) consumption to a large extent. The presentation will discuss the work of the "Tafel" initiatives I have researched over the last years. The "Tafel" is the biggest organization in Germany that works on food bank principles. The initiatives normally use a market communication, e.g. speaking about "Tafel" users as customers or referring to their redistribution outlets as shops. However, no one would use the "Tafel" if he or she did not have problems accessing the market as a customer. Rather, using the "Tafel" shows that one is excluded from that. I will argue that "Tafel" initiatives, while trying to be helpful, to some extent carry the exclusion from the consumption society. Their market communication demonstrates the relevance of consumption especially where it is hardly attainable. However, it just neglects the disruption of real market access as a customer, and their charity work doesn't bring people nearer to an autonomous consumer status.

CULTURAL CAPITAL IN ACTION

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Abstract: Cultural Capital in Action

There is a twofold perspective on cultural consumption in sociology. On the one hand sociologists focus on specific social determinants of various forms of cultural participation and taste, e. g. class, gender, age or education. On the other hand, there is an emphasis on the relevance and the consequences of cultural consumption and taste, insofar as it has an impact on educational success, labor market position, marital choice or network formation. In these fields cultural participation and taste are used as cultural capital to send signs of high status and to draw symbolic boundaries against groups with a lower status. A huge array of survey-based empirical studies has shown the relevance of cultural capital in the aforementioned fields. However, there is a dearth of research that analyzes the impact of cultural capital on the level of micro-interactions and thereby elucidates the causal mechanisms that link cultural capital on the one hand and interactional outcomes on the other hand. This study presents results from group discussions about movie preferences with more than 90 apprentices and college students. On this empirical basis it analyzes the interactional outcomes of different levels of cultural capital: conversational dominance, group satisfaction and individual mood after participation in the conversation. This study insofar offers exploratory results on the relevance of cultural capital for micro-level outcomes that might also shed some light on the findings of more meso- and macro-level studies on cultural capital.

CULTURAL CONSUMPTION OF POP MUSIC: FANS' PLEASURE IN TEXT OR CONTEXT?

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Abstract: Fandom, after being negatively depicted as pathology, has been reconsidered and emerged as a complex emotional, participative and productive experience. However, relevant spaces and gaps still remain to be analyzed: although *what* fans do has been investigated in-depth, still the role of those practices in relation to fans' pleasure is not completely clear. If a limited view of fandom as an excessive consumption of popular texts has been challenged, even a limited idea of fans' pleasure as mainly aroused by the core consumption of a text, must be challenged. This work aimed at investigating this aspect, specifically in reference to pop music fans: does the source of pleasure lie in text, that is in music, or in context, in the practices of fandom? A qualitative analysis has been conducted on a Madonna fans virtual community, through netnography, in-depth interviews and a focus group. A quantitative research followed, structured on the basis of the material collected through the qualitative analysis: two samples have been confronted, one to 153 fans, community members, and one to 80 non-fans, pop music consumers. The analysis of the data has involved descriptive and inferential statistics and revealed important differences between fans and non-fans' behavior and motivations. In particular, the hypothesis that fans' pleasure is mainly excited by the context of fan-

dom, rather than by text (music), has been accepted, contrarily to non-fans, who consider text as the most important element for their pleasure and satisfaction, with important implications on how to deal with these two groups of consumers.

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"HIGH CULTURE IS AN ARROGANT NAME" UNEASE WITH CULTURAL HIERARCHIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: In my PhD project 'Perceptions of cultural hierarchies' I researched to what extent present-day Dutch people rank cultural objects in a hierarchical way, i.e. in terms of 'high' and 'low culture'. How do the hierarchies people perceive relate to their personal tastes? Do people look down on other one's taste (distinction, Bourdieu), do they look up to it (cultural goodwill, Bourdieu), or do they perceive tastes as equal (which would be a logical but not necessary consequence of the rise of 'cultural omnivores', e.g. Peterson)? And how do these perceptions and attitudes vary along education level, parents' background, age, and sex? Starting point is that a cultural hierarchy is no objective fact, but a social construction.

In 2009 and 2010 I conducted semi-structured interviews with ninety, mostly randomly selected, people from the Netherlands (Amsterdam and surroundings). These interviews dealt with people's likes and dislikes (in five cultural disciplines: music, film & TV fiction, theater, visual arts), their knowledge of and opinion on other people's tastes, and concrete concepts such as 'high' and 'low culture' and 'good' and 'bad taste'. All interviews ended with the ranking of thirty cards with names from the field of music (such as composers and singers), according to (1) people's own taste, and (2) their hierarchical perception.

The quantitative analysis of this card ranking shows that most people – regardless of education or age – recognize a cultural hierarchy, and that there is much consensus on the nature of this hierarchy. In broad strokes: classical music is generally perceived as high culture; Dutch language music as low culture. This hierarchy is very much similar to the taste ranking of older higher educated people, and opposite to the taste of younger lower educated people.

Qualitative analysis of the interviews however shows that many people are ambivalent about this. On the one hand they recognize a hierarchy and they often openly distinguish themselves from (or look up to) other people, but on the other hand many downplay their own statements, resist the high/low distinction, and hold a relativistic view instead. This ambivalence and unease with hierarchies might be typical for a more egalitarian society such as the Netherlands (cf. Wouters, Hjellbrekke).

THE 'CULTURAL' AND THE 'ECONOMIC' DIMENSIONS OF POSITIONAL GOODS: SUPPLEMENTING BOURDIEU WITH SEN

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Abstract: There has been a growing tendency to subsume the 'economic' within the 'cultural' in all fields of economic sociology. This paper argues that, unless the (relative) autonomy of the economic from the cultural is preserved, certain key dimensions of power relations in contemporary neo-liberal societies will be neglected. This general, theoretical point may be substantiated through a field of study which has primarily applied a cultural approach, that of consumption. Through building upon Amartya Sen's insight that consumption is also 'productive' – and Sen's replacement of the view that commodities simply yield "utility" – with an account of what are some of the specific roles that material goods play in fulfilling one's key ends, this paper outlines a renewed account of positional goods. By exploring the central theme of Bourdieu's *Social Structures of the Economy*, namely the question of housing, through the 'economic' lens, and doing so specifically with regard to how both the "exchange entitlement" of one's resources and the adequacy of one's commodities to one's purposes are fundamentally socially contingent, key dimensions of the scope of positional goods, and hence power relations, can be identified that are not accounted for by cultural approaches such as Veblen's and Bourdieu's. Consequently, in affirming the dual importance and relative autonomy of the economic and the cultural, this paper suggests that only an approach that retains the full contribution that both the 'cultural' and the 'economic' makes to contemporary consumption can illuminate the relation between consumption, stratification, and power in contemporary societies.

DO ETHICAL MOTIVATIONS FOSTER ETHICAL FASHION CONSUMPTION? AN EXPLORATIVE RESEARCH

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Abstract: Fair trade fashion, second hand, vintage, eco-fashion, and swapping represent different facets of ethical fashion. According to a previous study carried out by the authors, ethical fashion consumers are driven by different motivations (hedonic, utilitarian and ethical) often coexisting in the same person. The relevance of each of these motivations is different according to the different kinds of ethical fashion, so that it is not easy to evaluate to what extent they influence consumer behavior and the purchase decision.

This contribution presents the preliminary results of an explorative quantitative research aimed at understanding the reciprocal importance of utilitarian, hedonic and ethical motivations in the different forms of ethical fashion consumption.

The survey has been conducted on a convenience sample of ethical fashion consumers using an on-line questionnaire developed according to the findings of the previous qualitative research's phase.

THE CONSUMER BOYCOTT IN EUROPE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FOCUSED IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: In the past, the job provided the worker with the central axis of the formation of his/her identity, as well as the ability to act as a counterforce by withdrawing the work effort through the organized strike. But this role played by work as the basic element in the formation of the individual's identity has been replaced to a large degree by consumption, as the previous dialectic is being increasingly impaired by the lost centrality of work, but also by the new trans-border mobility of capital. Thus, the role of counterforce corresponds more and more to the *global civil society*, and especially to the figure of the *political consumer*, whose power stems from the fact that s/he can refuse to purchase at any place and time. This possibility of refusing to buy constitutes a form of *political consumerism* whose presence has begun to grow in European societies in the past few years.

This communication is divided into three main sections, although previously, a review is carried out of the main theoretical proposals based on which the study of the consumer boycott can be approached: as a form of political protest; as an expression of reflectivity, as a means of increasing the feeling of consumer sovereignty; and as an exercise in self-expression and a challenge to the characteristic elite in a post-industrial society. After these theoretical considerations, we present the results of an empirical research based on the last wave of the World Value Survey which provides data for the majority of the countries of the world. First, we quantify the share of consumer boycotts that people carry out in the different countries of Europe. Second, we explore the social profile of people who is involved in such behaviours, analysing the influence of several socio-demographic and ideological variables. Third, we present several statistical analysis which test the hypothesis and assumptions introduced in the theoretical frame. We use various multivariate statistical techniques to achieve the aforementioned objectives

UNITED WE BUY: NEW CONSUMER ORGANIZATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE. THE CASE OF THE GAS – GRUPPI DI ACQUISTO SOLIDALI (SOLIDARITY-BASED PURCHASE GROUPS).

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Abstract: More and more often consumers are considered as both a cause and a possible solution to consumption-related problems. Within this line of reasoning the growth of so-called "critical consumption" in recent years has generated considerable interest (and hope). Many of the studies on the subject, however, have analyzed this phenomenon by focusing mainly on the individual consumer and on his/her motivations. Little attention has instead been placed on organized forms of "political consumerism" – such as groups of citizens that promote consumption as a critical means of achieving greater social and environmental justice.

The paper will focus on some new grassroots initiatives promoting alternative forms of consumption as a way to protect the environment and the right of workers, which have been very successful in Italy in the latest decade. Born in 1994, according to the census of the National GAS network, "Solidarity-based Purchase Groups" (or "Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale", GAS), count today more than 700 groups. Their estimate is that about 75.000 people buy food and other environmentally friendly products collectively privileging fair trade goods and organic and local foods which they buy directly form farmers, pursuing the goal of responsibly collaborating with the producers and managing the financial and logistic aspects of bulk-buying on a voluntary basis. Their criteria for selecting producers flag up respect for the environment and solidarity, both amongst group members and with the producers. Nevertheless, such criteria are interpreted and appropriated on a strictly local basis.

From many points of view, GAS are an important case study for understanding the mechanisms and decisional processes through which citizens can enter into a cooperative relationship amongst themselves and with individual producers or networks of producers, aiming for reciprocal benefit on a concrete basis, namely modifying the production processes towards a higher sustainability. GAS's purchase preferences are sometimes determinant in providing a survival opportunity to small businesses or farms.

The paper will present the results of the first step of a more comprehensive multi- and inter-disciplinary project. In particular it will focus on a quantitative study aimed at "mapping" the GAS and their members.

VOLUNTARY SIMPLICITY AS A RESPONSE TO SOCIAL-ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES IN AN ERA OF CAPITALISM AND CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: This study examines the choice of simple living and abstention from consumption as a new type of political consumption and as a mechanism of social change and expression of opinion. By studying Israelis that have chosen a lifestyle of voluntary simplicity, the paper asks what social, political and personal implications these consumers attribute to their abstention from consumption. This is a work in progress whose initial findings are presented here.

Voluntary simplicity is a way of life that offers an alternative to capitalist consumption culture, whose basic tenet is to minimize consumer activity as much as possible. This is a personal practice, done in the private sphere; however, it belongs to a wider phenomenon of alternative consumption whose increased prominence is attributed to consumers' response to environmental, social and economic crises of the past two decades, as well as to individual crises stemming from enslavement to capitalist lifestyle.

This paper is based on interpretive analysis of interviews with thirty alterative consumers that have chosen different degrees of reduced consumption.

The findings show that these consumers employ a universal-environmental, thus political rhetoric, while the immediate consid-

erations for this choice of this lifestyle are mainly individualistic. My main claim is that their consumption patterns attest to creativity and change compared to conventional consumption patterns. However, while the literature refers to the choice of voluntary simplicity as a *means* to financial, social and environmental change, the consumers focus on the change itself and see it as an *end* in and of itself.

FOOD IN THE FAMILY: BRINGING YOUNG PEOPLE BACK IN

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Abstract: This paper examines the practices and beliefs about eating within the family in the narratives of

30 “at-risk” adolescent girls in the San Francisco Bay Area. We examine traditional notions of the family meal and question the literature's tendency to portray the family as a single unit of consumption. In examining our respondents' households, we identify a diversity of structures, few of which conform to traditional notions of the nuclear family. Household food purchasing and consumption activities are varied, and frequently rely upon extended family members and non-kin relations for support. We identify two sets of practices and meanings associated with eating: eating alone, and eating with others. For the first group, eating alone is symbolic of independence from one's family of origin, serves as an opportunity to satisfy individual tastes and preferences, or can be the result of familial conflict at the dinner table. For the second group, although eating with the entire nuclear family rarely occurs, we see that these young girls and women value eating with family when it happens, and make attempts to incorporate family meals into their daily lives. This active agency represents an involvement that has been ignored in much of available literature.

POLARIZING APPETITES? STABILITY AND CHANGE IN THE CULINARY CULTURES IN FINLAND, 1995-2007

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Abstract: This paper analyzes trends in culinary cultures in Finland since the mid-1990s. Because the period is characterized by a rapid socio-cultural change of Finnish society that includes important changes also in the area of food and eating, it is reasonable to suppose that changes have taken place in culinary cultures and taste patterns related to food. What kind of culinary cultures - if any - can be detected in Finland? How these culinary cultures are differentiated according to socio-demographic characteristics? Have the shape of culinary cultures and the way they are socially structured changed in recent years? Drawing upon two nationally representative survey data from 1995 (N=2,540) and 2007 (N=1,388), this paper aims to answer these questions by operationalizing culinary cultures through favourite foods and most typically consumed table beverages. Both data included identical questions on favourite foods: liking/disliking for a list of different dishes, ranging from global and ethnic items (Chateaubriand, Chinese food, Greek salad, pizza, Wiener schnitzel) to the traditional Finnish dishes made of meat ("Karelian hot pot") or fish ("fried sander"). In addition, both surveys asked about the most often consumed beverage, separately for a "normal" weekday main meal and for a Sunday main meal. The identified culinary cultures are analyzed according to socio-demographic variables: age, gender, education, income, marital status and residential area. Finally, the main findings, reflecting the tensions between light and heavy, global/ethnic and local/national, modern and traditional, are illustrated by excerpts from qualitative follow-up interviews collected among selected respondents of the 2007 survey (N=28).

THE MORALITY OF FOOD CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: In recent years, the thesis has become widespread that everyday consumption is more and more structured by moral or ethical decisions. However, sociology has mostly studied splinter groups of self-appointed “ethical consumers” until now (e.g. FairTrade-activists), neglecting the broad majority of consumers. My paper deals with the morality of consumption in two ways: First, which forms of moralization in relation to buying and consuming food can be found? Second, can types of consumption moralities be identified and how are they grounded in social structure?

The empirical results presented can be fruitfully linked to Bourdieu’s theory of distinction: While morality is highly fragmented, ambivalent and context-specific, moral orientations towards food consumption can be found for all cases examined across different social milieus. On the one hand it is shown that moralizations of others’ consumption patterns can be understood on the background of social position and capital structure, suggesting that even in the private area of food consumption social distinction is at work. On the other hand, collective forms of moral consumption seem also to be negotiated within households. These results suggest that Bourdieu was wrong to neglect the role of morality within class struggles. Results also imply that approaches which see ethical consumption primarily as a search for personal authentic self-expression underestimate the social embeddedness both of morality and of everyday consumption.

Evidence is based on a series of semi-standardized in-depth interviews with consumers from a medium-sized town in Germany.

CONSUMPTION PRACTICES AND SOCIAL MEDIA: BARBIE CONSUMERS’ RITUALS AND RESISTANCE TACTICS IN FLICKR

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Abstract: In the debate regarding prosumerism, we should recognize that social media play a very important role. A prosumer (Toffler, Ritzer) is a consumer who self produces – symbolically and/or materially - the products that he consumes. In this paper our starting point is de Certeau’s concept (1980) of “consumer’ tactics”, in order to evaluate if social media can be considered as new social places where consumers can act as prosumers, in different ways. According to de Certeau, a tactic is an invisible and irreverent use by consumer that cannot be capitalized. Are social media new social places where consumers can capitalize and share with other

consumers meanings, relationship styles, skills and tricks, cultural and also political forms of resistance? We attempted an answer to this research question observing the practices of Flickr users, especially regarding those who produced images of their Barbie dolls, that is to say consumers publishing and sharing them in the social network site. We analyzed images and comments in order to reflect upon prosumerism practices in a digital environment.

GENDER IN THE KITCHEN: FOOD PRACTICES IN THE LIGHT OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract: Paper Proposal: Summary

Gender in the Kitchen: Cooking Practices in the Light of economic Sociology

John Wilkinson

Livia Barbosa

Economic sociology has identified two apparently opposed but in practice interdependent dynamics to the construction of markets. On the one hand, much research has shown the extent to which markets are anchored in wider practices, often identified with social networks and the notion of embeddedness. On the other, markets are argued to be actively framed in a process of social construction based on the interests, values and theories of engaged actors making them relatively immune to social pressures. We would argue that it is the mutual interplay of these two processes which best explains market dynamics. In this paper we look at the changing gender profile of cooking practices and show how both these processes are at work in redefining gender partnerships in the kitchen. The analysis is based on a nationwide questionnaire on food practices carried out in Brazil covering ten of its principal cities and a series of in-depth interviews with chefs also in Brazil. Our research suggests that specific strategies of market construction are continually redefined by broader social practices and that these latter in the case of cooking practices point to the greater importance of more egalitarian gender relations in the domestic kitchen. A similar tendency can be identified in the increasing challenge to the male appropriation of the image of the chef as artist and star.

UNDERSTANDING THE INTERSECTION BETWEEN CARE WORK AND CONSUMER SOCIETY, AS SHAPING LOW-INCOME MOTHER'S PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN'S NEEDS

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Abstract: Capitalist Western society is a consumer society. Individuals living in poverty that are unable to participate in the consumer culture suffer not only from real material depravity but from social ostracism as well, and are considered 'disposable' in Bauman's terms. This study focuses on how single parent, low-income mothers perceive their role as being obligated to provide for their children's needs, as a combination between an obligation to provide material support, and care at the social emotional level. The essay examines how in consumer society, low-income mothers also perceive their children's non-basic needs as essential, and what they do to fulfill these needs. The study's findings are based on 35 in-depth interviews with low-income mothers. The findings show that these women's perceptions of their children's needs are derived from the concurrent directives of consumer society and the maternal discourse, which requires her to devote her entire being. The attempt to provide for the children's emotional and social needs often entails the attainment of financial resources that will secure their children's place as equal and worthy. In order to attain the resources that will enable this equality, the women "stretch the limits" – attempt to gain financial resources in various different ways, which appear to be difficult and detrimental to them. The study elaborates on the phenomenon of latent poverty, presented by Ruth Lister, and examines how the discourses that dictate what motherhood provides in a consumer society exacerbate the women's personal poverty, and how gender patterns of livelihood and care in such a society are reshaped

WHAT IS CLEAN? ENACTING CLEANLINESS IN KITCHENS AND CLOSETS

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Abstract: How is cleanliness defined and enacted by ordinary people with regard to food related activities in kitchens and to cloths and their cleaning in washrooms and inspection in wardrobes. How are standards set and enacted in these settings? Are there sharp defining lines between categories of cleanliness, and if so, how are they managed in practice? How is gender enacted, and what roles and tasks are assigned to non-humans of different kinds? For instance, are bacteria enacted in these processes, and if so, in what ways?

These questions will be discussed taking on two sets of qualitative data, one related to food hygiene practices in private Norwegian kitchens and one related to Norwegians' private management and cleaning of cloths. Both the kitchen and the wardrobe data consists of interviews and a broad set of handbooks, surveys, and guides on how to take care of food hygiene as well as how to wash clothes.

Though the discussions are explorative in their intent they are heavily inspired by literature on dirt and social order (Douglas 1966), on rituals of cleanliness (Shove 2003) related to ordinary consumption (Gronow and Warde 2001) within everyday practices (Schatzki 1996; Shove et al. 2007), and on the role of artifacts and their enactment as discussed in the tradition of ANT and material semiotics (Akrich 1992; Law 2004). We discuss women's roles in domestic standard setting within households (cf. Bianchi et al. 2000). Besides, in line with Halkier (2001) we look for moral ambiguities within everyday consumption practices.

ENJOYMENT IN AN AGE OF AUSTERITY: GUILT, CONSUMPTION AND THE END OF AFFLUENCE

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Abstract: The commodity, once celebrated, has now lost something of its shine. Instead of the mantra 'greed is good' there are numerous 'talking heads' or what Antonio Gramsci called organic intellectuals raising concerns about the material effects of the system on people and planet. The evident concerns of prominent sociologists about climate change, inequality or even state violence is part of a wider media discourse that we see in television documentaries such as *Blood, Sweat and Tee-Shirts* about child labour in India, high profile campaigns of NGOs and news coverage on anything from poverty in Africa to the devastation wrought by natural phenomena increasingly linked to climate change. Fredric Jameson once said that 'the underside of culture is blood, death, torture and horror.' Today, the hidden relations of the commodity are themselves highlighted by the very agents who prosper from the unsustainable and unconscionable exploitation of nature and labour power.

Slavoj Žižek speaks of 'liberal communists' such as Bill Gates who disavow their role in perpetuating inequality through small acts of generosity towards those deemed worthy victims of capitalism. But it is not only CEOs who appear to feel guilty about their relationship to capital. Consumers too are increasingly made to feel guilty for their habits. Apart from being self-centred, superficial and narcissistic, the consumer is held responsible for global warming, poverty and now, by 'binging on easy credit', economic crisis. A straw man has many uses, including being 'part of the solution' by reducing 'carbon footprints', consuming 'more ethically' and tightening the proverbial belt. 'Desire', Deleuze and Guattari said, 'is shamed, stupefied… it is easily persuaded to deny "itself" in the name of more important interests of civilisation'. Developing arguments from my 2011 book *Capitalism's New Clothes*, the paper defends the 'consumer' against the charge that it must take responsibility for its own excessive desires.

ORGANIZED CONSUMPTION: BUYING FAIR AND THE "FAIR TRADE" MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN EUROPE

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Abstract: Fair trade commodifies normative standards, by setting a "just" price above the market average to support deprived producer groups. Explanations of why consumers are willing to pay such a premium have mostly focused on individual consumer motives, like consumers' ethical identity or post materialist value orientations (e.g. De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007; Shaw 2005). This paper employs a different perspective in highlighting the organizational embeddeness of fair buying. Fair Trade consumption is perceived as an organizational phenomenon, where social movement organizations provide opportunities for fair buying and try to shape consumers' understandings of fair market exchange. Fair trade movements in Western Europe differ in the way they organize and market fair traded goods. Drawing on social movement theories of economic opportunity structures and framing, it is elaborated how organizations and ways of organizing shape consumption patterns. Hypotheses are empirically tested using a quantitative multilevel design. Organizational data on national fair trade movements compiled from an organizational survey of the European Fair Trade Association is combined with individual level survey data of the 1997 Eurobarometer for 14 European countries. Logistic hierarchical regression models reveal the crucial importance of the organizational communication efforts as well as the importance of the distribution channels for individual fair trade consumption. A complementing second analysis using aggregate measures of per capita Fair Trade consumption for the year 2007 provides evidence for the persistent effect of organizational determinants.

THE PLACE OF ANIMALS IN POLITICAL CONSUMPTION: EXPLORING CITIZEN-CONSUMER POSITIONS IN FARM ANIMAL ISSUES

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Abstract: Consumption has become increasingly an arena for political participation, in which everyday lifestyle choices appear as a form of protest and public engagement. At the same time, the moral standing of animals has become subjected to societal contestation and re-evaluation, and the importance of animal ethics in consumption politics has increased.

In the scholarly discussion on sustainable or ethical consumption much attention has been given to identifying and characterising the green, ethical or political consumer. However, more research attention is required to investigate what kinds of consumer orientations or segments can be found related to political consumption in representative population level data. In this paper we explore this issue based on an extensive nationwide survey. We focus on farm animal welfare questions, analysing which kinds of citizen-consumer orientations people take as regards to animal ethics and livestock production.

Our research material consists of survey data carried out in Finland in 2010. The survey was based upon a random sample of 18–75-year-old Finns, with a response rate of 47.9 percent (n=1,893). Our results indicate that the majority of Finns do not define consumptions as an active political arena through which to influence farm animal conditions, but we also identified a noticeable proportion of active consumers taking a more political role. We identified several citizen-consumer orientations that differed from each other with their expression of trust in regulative institutions, with their attitudes to knowledge uncertainties, with their expression of consumer empowerment and with their attitudes to animal welfare standards. We conclude the paper by discussing the challenges involved in integrating farm animal concerns into everyday consumption choices among the different identified consumer groups.

THE UTOPIAS OF POLITICAL CONSUMPTION: THE SEARCH OF ALTERNATIVES TO MASS CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: This paper is a study of political consumerism understood as a social movement in which a network of individual and collective actors criticize and try to differentiate themselves from traditional consumerism by politicizing the act of buying in order to search and promote other types of consumption. The use of consumption as a political tool has been increasingly investigated recently. However this study offers an original angle: utopia. Utopia is defined here as both a form of discourse and a set of particular

practices. To be called utopian, a discourse has to include, first, a rejection of the existing society, and second, if not a clear conception of what another world might look like, at least the idea that another society is *possible* and *desirable*. And, to be called utopian, practices need to be an attempt to create here and now at least some of the features of this utopian discourse, in the hope of a spread in the rest of society. Therefore, the goal is to identify the utopian elements that can be found within political consumerism and to see what their impact is on collective action.

The answers given by political consumerism to the global economic downturn in terms of anti-consumerism (that states that de-growth is something that is both necessary and desirable) or alter-consumerism (that promotes solutions through a more responsible consumption) will be the focus of attention. Indeed, viewing political consumerism with the lenses of utopia helps to understand how actors view consumption and how they related their acts of (non-)consuming to ideals and dreams of a better world. Utopia also helps to show that the particular choices of consumption, of lifestyle or the choices collectively made within the groups they belong to are only really understandable if one looks at the logics behind them and their articulation to the ideals and hopes actors have. Finally, the lenses of utopia allow the researcher to see how actors articulate the individual and collective levels of action since it helps understand that for the actors their everyday choices of living are also done in order to achieve some necessary changes within society. In order to illustrate this theory, this paper will be based on a comparison of four case studies done in France and in the United Kingdom with two local groups of the Slow Food organization, a group of de-growth promoters and an intentional community belonging to the ecovillage network.

BEYOND OMNIVOROUSNESS: USING A SOCIAL SPACE APPROACH TO ANALYZE THE SOCIAL STRUCTURING OF LIFESTYLES

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Abstract: By using Bourdieu's social space approach, this analysis maps the structure of cultural lifestyles in Flanders, Belgium. Information on a broad range of cultural behaviors (participation) and dispositions (what is important in cultural activities) from 2,849 respondents is analyzed and linked to a set of indicators of social position. By means of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) three structuring dimensions are found. The first is an engagement-disengagement axis, distinguishing an active, and open-minded lifestyle versus a more passive, home-bound way of living. The second dimension contrasts a preference for contemplation and legitimate arts with a preference for adventure and action. The third axis adds an opposition between a pronounced, reflexive openness to new things and a more unreflexive taste. Cultural and economic capital are primarily associated with axis one, age with axis two. The third dimension is linked to different combinations of social categories. The findings show that respondents have distinct ways of showing the underlying trait of openness depending on their position in the social space—omnivorousness is only one of its expressions linked to younger people with a lot of cultural capital. Our analysis demonstrates the power of MCA to reveal additional insights in the social structuring of lifestyles, insights that complement results obtained via traditional correlational techniques.

IT TAKES TWO TO TANGO: THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS FOR EXPLAINING CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

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Abstract: The social stratification of cultural participation is a well studied topic in sociology. Often still inspired by Bourdieus' classical work: 'La Distinction', researchers try to understand the 'field' in which cultural taste and participation preferences are formed an internalized. The conversion between different forms of capital, and more specific the relative importance of economic and cultural capital to explain cultural praxis still gets a lot of attention in the sociology of culture. In recent literature, sociologists challenge the deterministic class-model by exploring the effect of more individualistic characteristics. Research on cultural mobility, personal capital accumulation, ethnicity, gender, etc. put Bourdieus' traditional class-model in a new perspective.

In this paper, we build on these recent insights and focus on the role of an individual's social network for explaining cultural participation. We test the relative importance of personal social capital - besides the more traditional class effects- to predict participation in a broad range of cultural domains ('highbrow' as well as 'lowbrow' activities). We expect that personal social network structures offer important resources (or constraints) that can influence participation in cultural activities in a substantial way. More specific, we focus on social integration (tie strength), network heterogeneity (in terms of gender, role and age composition) and network size as explanatory variables for cultural participation. Furthermore, we pay special attention to the causal direction of the effect by using a two-stage least squares regression analysis to encounter potential feedback effects.

DATA: We use data from the 'Cultural Participation in Flanders 2003-2004' survey. This is a representative (weighted) sample of the Dutch speaking part of Belgium, with 2849 randomly selected respondents between 14 and 85 year old. They were questioned with a computer-assisted face-to-face interview about their cultural behavior and attitudes and we used a name generator to construct the ego-centric cultural participation network of each respondent.

PROFILING CULTURAL OMNIVORES IN KOREA: QUANTITY AND BREADTH OF CULTURAL CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: Bourdieu's theory stirred up debates over its applicability to contexts other than the 1960s French society and the omnivore hypothesis was posed as one of the complementary explanation on how cultural capital functions.

Previous research on cultural omnivores in the U.S and Europe suggests that the concept of cultural capital and omnivore should be explicated within a specific context. What it means to do cultural consumption and its social utility differ in each society, especially in Asian countries such as Korea where most of high cultural forms are western and class mobility is high. Regardless of forms and genres, cultural participation is significant as a marker for higher social sta-

tus. Upward mobility is a strong motive behind any cultural participation and therefore omnivores who have developed taste for diverse cultural activities and those who want to be visible in various well-known cultural events may be differentiated. In such context, it would be more sensible to consider both quantity and breadth of cultural participation. Therefore, we focused on the difference within omnivores depending on the quantity of cultural consumption: Active omnivores and inactive omnivores.

To profile omnivores in Korean context, Korean General Social Survey data of 2007 were analyzed by regression models. The quantity of cultural consumption as well as the breadth had significant relationship with cultural capital. Education, father's education and the total period of arts education predicted both the quantity and breadth of the cultural consumption while the influence of household income and perceived class membership turned invalid after including the cultural capital variables in the model. The difference between active and inactive omnivores was as expected. We found out that Active omnivores had higher cultural capital than inactive omnivores and were significantly younger while inactive omnivores had lower cultural capital but higher income level and lower perceived class membership. The characteristics of active omnivores who harriedly consume many major blockbuster events regardless of Opera, musical, or classical performance is further discussed. Yet another test of omnivore concept in a different social context and the differentiation between active and inactive omnivores will contribute to systematic theorizing on the relationship of cultural capital and cultural consumption.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE, FIELD-SPECIFIC CAPITAL AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CONSUMPTION IN A LOCAL CLUB AND DISCOTHEQUE MARKET

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Abstract: In the last two decades, many empirical studies have investigated whether cultural consumption is structured by social class, education, the life course, gender and ethnicity, or whether it takes place in an individualized, structurally decoupled fashion. While traditional stratification dimensions keep on exerting considerable influence, it is also evident that endogenous cultural explanations are needed to enrich our understanding of consumption behaviour. Attempts to do this in a systematic way are rare, however. This paper locates field-specific forms of capital at an intermediate level between social structure and concrete consumption behaviour. Emanating from Thornton's notion of "sub-cultural capital", two forms of capital are assumed to guide young people's moves in a local market of clubs and discotheques: music capital and bodily capital. These concepts were operationalized and implemented in a standardized questionnaire. The survey is part of a comprehensive mixed-method project that intends to reveal the mechanisms matching demand and supply in the market of clubs and discotheques in Leipzig, Germany. The questionnaire was distributed among 864 randomly selected visitors of twelve clubs and discotheques varying in size, organizational form and musical genre. The survey allows us to investigate audience overlaps and to map cultural niches of urban nightlife. Multiple correspondence analyses are used to depict these market segments and regression models to explain frequencies of attendance of specific locations. Based on these analyses the explanatory power of classic stratification concepts and field-specific capitals is assessed.

WHAT IS "GOOD TASTE" IN POPULAR MUSIC? OPENNESS AS A RESOURCE IN THE PURSUIT OF SUPERIORITY

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Abstract: The declining importance of social and aesthetic hierarchies is a great challenge for cultural sociology. It is not clear whether this tendency indicates an erosion of claims for social and cultural superiority or whether new ways of expressing distinction are emerging instead. While the fragility of boundaries between high and low culture has been subject of extensive research, similar changes *within* popular culture have been largely neglected so far.

Drawing on discussions on musical preferences in online-fora it will be shown how and to what extent tastes in the field of popular music are used as a resource in the pursuit of superiority.

While the distinction between "authentic" and "commercial" music still serves as an important symbolic boundary and hence as the base for defining "good" taste in popular culture, there is evidence that concepts of "authenticity" are increasingly put into question. Empirical findings suggest that rhetorics of authenticity conflict with a new pattern of interpretation: "Openness" is promoted as a key concept of musical taste in popular culture. This concept is not only characterized by crossing boundaries between "authentic" and "commercial" ostentatiously, but also by being open towards a broad range of different musical worlds. Consequently, a clear separation from consumers of music with a rather limited taste is called for. Not *what* is liked or disliked, but *how* consumers deal with the diversity of musical genres has become the criterion for symbolic and possibly also social distinction within popular culture.

LOOKING FOR CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION IN CONSUMPTION PATTERNS. THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF COMPUTER HACKING AND THE EMERGING OF NEW CONSUMER PRACTICES.

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Abstract: This contribution aims to show how hacking practices, and their recent evolutions, are becoming increasingly relevant for consumer studies. In the last decade, the term "hacker" has lost their unique association with digital criminals or countercultural heroes and "hacking practices" have started to increasingly involve more ordinary young people and their everyday lives and leisure. When we consider hacking practices in a broader sense, we can see that these practices are frequently appearing in the realm of ordinary consumption patterns and therefore they became related to understand the stability and the innovation of consumer culture and practices.

In this presentation I will show one of the possible ways to conceptualize and analyze empirically the relationship between hacking practices and consumption practices, by showing few examples concerning consumers' modifications and transformations of Apple's hardware. More specifically, I will focus on the examples regarding the appropriation of two kind of digital Apple devices: the well-known iPhone and the "Hackintosh" (a computer based on non-Apple hardware, but running Apple software). In both cases, people's modifications of Apple hardware does not represent only

individual activity or the result of esoteric knowledge, but they rather represent the outcome of a reconfiguration of consumer practices, in which issues connected with «craft consumption», «cultural jamming» and new consumers' skills and material tools are involved.

In conclusion, grounding on a "theory of practice" framework, I will argue that the complex set of competences and knowledge originality required in hacking practices is today being translated into cultural, practical and material terms to fit into contemporary consumer patterns. The interaction between socio-material elements from hacking practices and from ordinary consumer behaviors helps us to highlight on of the sources of creativity and innovation in contemporary consumption patterns.

THE CRISIS OF INTANGIBLE IDENTITIES: FASHION BRANDS AND SEMIOTIC SATURATION

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Abstract: In the first ages of modern fashion, the difference between fashion and clothing was rooted in the creative content of the former, produced by fashion designer and couturier and emphasised by advertisers and communication professionals. Afterwards, during the Nineties, the difference between fashion and clothing has progressively evanesced, as the latter doesn't exist almost anymore, due to the catching on of brands even at the mass market level. The role of materiality had been higly underestimated during this phase, but materiality seems to be going to revenge itself, because of the progressive thickness's lost of the intangible contents.

The paper presents and discusses the main findings of a research program that explores a phenomenon we call "semiotic saturation", according to the process Simmel identified at the beginning of the XXth century as typical in the diffusion of fashion among social classes. What makes different the present occurence of the phenomenon is that it doesn't imply in principle the abandoning of the saturated images by the luxury brands. On the contrary it contributes to the stabilization of the mainstream fashion's visual mood of a certain period. The result seems however to be the lost of thickness (meaningful uniqueness and exclusiveness) of communicated images of brands. The research program had been carried out with a convenient (60 people) sample of respondents balanced as far as regarding gender and age, and showed that people feel disoriented when asked to recognize the brands associated with blind submitted images. More than a half of the interviewed couldn't accomplish the job. As a conclusion it will be argued that the visual content of brands isn't enough to communicate the identity of the brand itself and that semiotic saturation represents the final stage of a culture of fashion mostly based on a pure commercial imagery.

UPCOMING CHANGE IN URBAN LIFESTYLES IN 2050: TOWARDS A POST CONSUMPTION SOCIETY?

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Abstract: An important today's concern with changing social practice is the anticipation of changes in lifestyles confronted to carbon constraints related to climate change politics. Is the ecological transition leading us to post consumption societies? Our approach is based on an ongoing empirical research (PROMOV), funded by the CNRS and the Prospective Board of the French Ministry of Development from 2009 to 2011. While a wide literature exists on economic or general social changes (EEA 2009), very few if none deal with lifestyles *as driving forces* for change. Lifestyles and consumption are more often seen as the "black box" in other, over determinant dimensions. On the other hand, contributions in sociology of consumption (Lipovetsky 2006; Galand & Lemel 2006; Dobré & Juan 2009) have a potential to be employed in the field of sociological prospective on lifestyles.

Based on the state of the art on statistical sources, social theories, prospective literature and a review of science fiction literature, this paper discusses the ways of engaging sociological diagnosis and knowledge of cultural trends, material consumption, urban life changes, in order to build lifestyles scenarios for future. The six scenarios here presented are the outcome of an interdisciplinary collective discussion on relevant dimensions for change in future lifestyles: individualism Vs.community, religious renewal Vs. laicization, simplicity Vs. growing consumption are some examples. Three main dimensions bound to change in the future delimit the contrasting scenarios: relation to others (sociability); new technologies; public space (political participation). The relation to material Consumption is the common cross variable which structures the architecture of the 6 scenarios.

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BETWEEN INDIVIDUALIZATION AND HOMOLOGY: YOUNG ITALIANS READING BEHAVIOR FROM 1983 TO 2004

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Abstract: According to some globalization and individualization theorists (Pakulski and Waters), changes that are redefining contemporary societies eventually replace production with consumption as the ordering principle of social systems. Lifestyles and consumption patterns would then be independent from traditional factors such as stratification of social classes, creating complex social positions and more permeable boundaries. This position is opposed to the homology theory of Bourdieu, according to which lifestyles vary depending on to different combinations of economic capital and social capital that distinguish individuals.

Linked to this debate are those analyses that give an account of recent changes in the media diets. One example can be found in the theory of omnivorism of Peterson and Kern that holds that individuals who occupy top social positions do not distinguish themselves for the choice of activities and sophisticated cultural genres

but for the ability of mixing different consumptions, from the most popular to the most exclusive.

All these and other theories address two interrelated issues: the first is the change in the ways people mix different media and media genres; the second is the change in strength of the relationship between the traditional stratification variables and media consumption. The presentation deals with these research questions focusing on Italian young people reading behavior (newspapers, magazines, comics, books). Multivariate analysis techniques are applied to data from IARD survey on Italian youth that covers the period from 1983 to 2004.

BUYING TO DRESS, DRESSING TO MEAN - CONSUMPTION IN THE SARTORIAL FIELD AS AN INDICATOR OF LATE MODERNITY AND POSTMODERNITY IN CULTURE

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Abstract: Contemporary individuals are now perfectly aware that goods are, as Mary Douglas suggests, …a system of communication." They tap into various narrations within the market, media or popular culture incorporated by commercial objects. One of the hallmarks of late modern culture is a coercion of constant choice between goods, with which social actors are to compose a coherent, stable image of themselves Contrary, the type of identity(ies) that postmodern actors are encouraged to incorporate or diagnosed to have incorporated is heterogeneous, eclectic and inconsistent. As opposed to modern "designers" of solid, original characters, postmodern individuals are apparently role-players that have as many contradictory identities as there are social encounters in which they participate. Theoretical background for these ideas was provided by works of Giddens and Bourdieu (questions of late modern identity and taste), Bauman (on postmodernity or fluid modernity) and followers. The paper will challenge Malcolm Barnard's claim that communication emerging from the use of clothes may not be voluntary exchange of meanings, but is merely a product of pre-existing set of values and ideas of people involved in the process. Questioning results obtained by Thomas and Hayko (that sartorial purchases of consumers express their modern but not postmodern values) another aim will be to show, basing on two tours of small-scale qualitative observations (survey for 50 participants in 2008 and a few in-depth interviews in 2011 that are to serve as a pilot for large PhD project), that consumers in fact do express attitudes that indicate postmodernity in culture.

FRENCH TEACHERS' CULTURAL PRACTICES AT THE TEST OF TIME

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Abstract: In our presentation, we propose to analyse French teachers' cultural consumption on a long-term period, as regards cinema, theatre and reading habits. We formulate the hypothesis that teacher's cultural consumption has changed through time. Highbrow culture is traditionally associated with teachers' behaviours. For instance, according to Pierre Bourdieu's *Distinction: a social critique of the judgement of taste (1979)*, cultural practices and tastes of French secondary-education teachers display a "sense of distinction", in compliance with the dominant class, even though teachers are more "scholastics" than "mondains". However, within a few decades, the teaching population has experienced several changes, regarding recruitment procedures, the desirability of their social position, or within schools' public, which is more socially diverse. As a matter of fact, in a recent publication, Philippe Coulangeon has pointed out the cultural effects of the massification of education. Considering reading and television habits, he observes that highest diplomas are no more automatically associated with highbrow culture. Our research program consists in a comparison of data from a survey realised in 1970 on a sample of French secondary-education teachers with new data provided by a survey we carried out in 2008 during our doctoral research. Thanks to our methodological procedure, we provide demonstration of quantitative changes within teachers' cultural consumption from 1970 to 2008, giving evidence of generational effects.

"NOT FOR SOMEONE LIKE ME." PERCEPTIONS OF FOUR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

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Abstract: Cultural sociology merely focuses on cultural practices and tastes to understand social and cultural stratification. However, culture functions also in a less tangible way. Culture is for example an important identity marker used for the creation of symbolic boundaries; it establishes social relations and as a social phenomenon, culture encompasses a wide variety of social meanings and connotations. These meanings and connotations, attributed by individuals, are based on experiences and practical knowledge and strongly depend on someone's social and cultural position (Bourdieu, 1984).

In order to study this wide variety of connotations, we use data from the 'Participation Survey 2009', a large-scale population survey (N=3144) in Flanders (Belgium). By means of a newly designed semantic differential scale, we examine the connotations, or more general, the perceptions of four cultural activities. This allows us to understand how individuals perceive and experience culture and how they position themselves and others in cultural settings. We define perceptions as the complex of meanings, connotations, associations, prejudices and stereotypes. First, differences in perceptions of non-attendees, occasional and frequent attendees are described. According to the theoretical assumptions, we mainly expect differences for perceptions concerning the relation between the activity and the individual, not between the activity and its societal aspects. Second, we assess what determinants are associated with positive or negative perceptions. Results will show a puzzling effect of young age on negative perceptions. We end the presentation with some theoretical remarks and discuss the advantages and limits of a quantitative approach of perceptions.

THE DISSECTION OF THE AMATEUR. AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF ACTIVE CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

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Abstract: In contrast to the amount of research dealing with the causes and consequences of receptive highbrow participation in the arts, little research has focused on active artistic participation. Our aim is to introduce active participation into cultural participation research by analyzing the mechanisms that influence active participation in the arts. Drawing on Bourdieu's theorem of social reproduction and DiMaggio's claims on cultural mobility, we focus on the relative influences of parental milieu vs. personal accumulated capital on active participation in the arts. Additionally, we query the possible influence of art education. Results based on stepwise multinominal logistic regression analyses on representative population data for Flanders (N=3146) yield support for both Bourdieu's theorem on social reproduction and DiMaggio's model of cultural mobility. We find a clear influence of the cultural milieu in which one was raised and a net effect of individually accumulated cultural and social capital. Surprisingly, the influence of educational capital disappeared, after controlling for parental cultural milieu, personal capital accumulation and the influence of taking art classes during high school. Socio-economic status of the family in which one was raised and personal economic capital prove to have no negative impact on the odds of engaging actively in the arts. Art education during high school has a positive effect on the chances of actively engaging in the arts. Moreover, we observe a cumulative impact of both receptive and active arts instructing during high school. Interaction effects between social class indicators and art education are examined. Implications of these findings for further research are discussed.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP) AND THE DIFFERENT PRECONDITIONS FOR FIGHTING OBESITY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: According to the report *'Health at a Glance: Europe 2010',* more than half of the adult population in EU is regarded as overweight or obese, and the rate of obesity has more than doubled over the past 20 years.Drawing on Esping-Andersen's (1990) theory of '*The Three World of Welfare Capitalism'* and some of its criticism, this paper aims to explore the rates and forms of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) related to weight issues in European countries, and discusses the structural preconditions for implementing PPPs to fight obesity in Europe. The European countries are clustered in four categories representing the 'liberal', the 'corporative-conservative', the 'Mediterranean', the 'social democratic' regimes respectively, as well as one category representing the East European Countries (EEC).

Questions are: What are the rates and forms of PPPs fighting obesity in European countries? What social groups are the PPPs targeting? The analysis is based on reports from 28 European countries (27 EU and Norway) collected in 2010 as part of the EU-founded project 'Obesity Governance' headed by National Institute for Consumer Research, Norway. One thesis is that PPP rates are highest in liberal regimes and lowest in EECs. Another is that private businesses are more involved in PPPs in liberal countries and less involved in EECs. A third is that most PPPs target social groups at risk for developing obesity.

"YOU'RE NOT JUST BUYING COFFEE": THE PROMISE & CONTRADICTIONS OF ETHICAL CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: Ethical capitalism and consumption have become mainstream in Western societies. Today, marketplaces abound with ethically branded and certified goods that appeal to a host of consumer values, desires, and identities. The history of the coffee market, and consumer awareness of the struggles faced by producers make ethically coded coffee particularly attractive and successful. In the United States, its product design communicates a message of a happy farmer set amongst a lush landscape in rural communities that are positioned as in need of both economic and ecological preservation. Drawing on research of the coffee industry and with consumers of ethical coffee conducted along the west coast of the U.S., I present an analysis and critique of these phenomena. The findings, based on a survey of 180 participants and 30 in-depth interviews, reveal that the narrative presented by the industry via product packaging, marketing materials, and baristas succeeds in interpellating consumers as saviors of the world's poor. Consumers of ethical coffee express and articulate moral subjectivities in relation to the product and its representation of producers, and thus affirm the concept of consumer-driven social change. I argue that despite critical consumer concerns, the ideology and discourse of ethical capitalism ultimately quell concern over labor and environmental exploitation, fuel mass consumption, and reproduce the dominant system of global capitalism. Far from a move toward social change, ethical consumption benefits privileged consumers and further binds laborers around the world to a system that offers them limited options for survival.

YOUTH, CONSUMPTION AND CITIZENSHIP: THE BRAZILIAN CASE

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Abstract: There is evidence that points to a possible politicisation of consumption in Brazil, similar to what has been occurring in other countries. In this process, consumption attitudes, behaviors, and practices are perceived and used as a way of participation and political action. Theories of pos-materialism and hypotheses of mistrust in relation to political institutions have been used as an explanation for this phenomenon. However, little is known about the use of these actions by young adults in Brazil. To explore this question we developed a quantitative survey to analyze the perceptions, interests, forms of engagement, personal and institutional trust, and political practices, including political consumption, of 457 brazilian young adults. Respondents were aged 16 to 25, lived in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and were part of the three highest economic classes in the country – A, B, and C. The results obtained show that, in Brazil, involvement in activities of political consumption are low, with little variation regarding social and economic class, age and school level. This can be explained by the important role of the family in Brazilian culture and by the presence of numerous, active social organizations that seem to be the main actors

of social changes, making individual action secondary. Our data do not confirm theories of post-materialism or lack of trust in political institutions as the explanation of political consumption phenomenon.

CONTESTED SCHOOL FOOD: FROM CHILDREN'S NEEDS TO CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

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Abstract: Since the 1940s Finnish children have been offered a daily lunch at school. The aim of the emerging welfare state was to create public services accessible to all citizens. Many everyday tasks and responsibilities were outsourced to the state, including social and health-related activities, such as providing nurturing food to pupils. Today this state-designed mechanism for maintaining children's wellbeing is constantly debated in the public discourse. However, in most debates, the voice of children and young people is not heard; it is the experts on nutrition and childhood who define the needs and the 'best interests of children'. This research approaches the school meal as a prism through which everyday interests and orientations of children and young people (mainly 13- to 15-year olds) are expressed and manifested. The ethnographic pilot-study took advantage of a variety of methods, including data gathering by children. The data demonstrate how school lunch is consumed and not-consumed, how it relates to conflicting ideas of childhood. The school meal represents the adult order and it is an object of evaluation by children. For instance, youngsters skip school meals, because they have money that gives them the right to choose other offerings from the food market. Thus conceptions of and practices around school food open for scrutiny current tensions and contradictions between adults and children and bring to the fore the cultural underpinnings of publicly served food.

CONVENIENT MEDIA FOOD? NETWORKING AND CONTESTED FOOD CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: Convenient media food? Networking and contested food consumption

Abstract for paper to be presented at the RN on Sociology of consumption, ESA Conference, Geneva, 2011

By Bente Halkier, Roskilde University, Denmark

Convenience food is a fast-growing and differentiating consumption style. At the same time, convenience food is a contested category in society due to its normative connotations with fast food and industrialized food. Hence, public information and behavior change campaigns on food quality, nutrition and health tend to question the appropriateness of convenience food. However, the existing empirical studies of food practices and understandings of "proper food" do not take into account that food practitioners are also skilled social networkers and media practitioners who use differentiated types of convenience food and negotiate a multiplicity of cross-genre mediated constructions of convenience food in their social network interactions while shopping, cooking and eating in everyday life. Rather, understandings and uses of convenience food are seen as results of life-historical experiences, individual choice-making or socio-material conditions.

This paper forms part of producing a theoretical framework for an empirical qualitative investigation of how food consumers use different material and mediated genres of convenience food for navigating and negotiating normatively appropriate food practicing in their social networks. On the basis of my previous research on contested food consumption types, I suggest to combine the following theoretical elements: A practice theoretical perspective, interaction analysis, positioning theory and qualitative social network analysis. In the research field of contested food consumption, there is a long-standing critique of the deficit-approach to public food communication, and an approach that includes socio-practical complexities and networking is seen as a potential analytical improvement. Existing practice theoretical approaches to consumption as well as existing network communication approaches both fail to address explicitly conceptually the micro-level of social interaction and interpersonal communication. The purpose of the paper is to unfold a first attempt to make this theoretical combination, and to discuss it in relation to the planned empirical study, "Easy eating? Negotiating convenience food in media food practices".

EXPLORING WEIGHT MANAGEMENT FROM A PRACTICE THEORETICAL POINT OF VIEW

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Abstract: Our paper has the dual objective of i) examining the methodological challenges of analysing weight management from a practice theoretical perspective, and ii) presenting empirical findings of practices of weight management. The paper draws on the recent line of practice theory developed for empirical analyses in sociology of consumption particularly by Bente Halkier and Alan Warde. In this version of practice theory, understandings, procedures and engagements are conceptualised as the constitutive elements of a practice.

The paper is based on an analysis of eight focus group discussions in which 68 people (47 women, 21 men, average age 55) participated in Helsinki in autumn 2009. In six groups, the participants were trying to lose weight at the time of the recruitment and in two groups they were not.

In the paper, we first discuss our methodological solutions relating to the challenges of analytically distinguishing the three constituent elements of a practice in the data. We present our categorisation scheme developed based on a detailed analysis of a verbatim transcript of one focus group discussion and discuss the difficulties that we faced in the analysis. Second, we focus on our findings on weight management from the perspective of the three elements. Our preliminary analysis suggests that the understandings, procedures and engagements of weight management include a variety of ideals, activities and negotiations relating to why and how to control weight. Third, we discuss the nature of weight management as either an integrative, complex practice with its own dynamics and socially recognisable features, or a dispersed practice forming a part of other practices, such as eating and/or exercise.

SCHOOL MEALS AND BIOPEDAGOGIES: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THEIR EFFECTS ON CHILDREN'S FOOD PRACTICES

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Abstract: Nowadays socio-political discourse is mobilized to fight a 'war on obesity' in schools (Leahy, 2010). The way this war is fought makes use of devices, or biopedagogies (Wright and Harwood, 2009), such as initiatives to improve eating practices amongst school children (changing menus contents, food education, BMI monitoring, and more). In this paper we talk about a myriad of initiatives and programmes that have been recently put forward by the Portuguese health and education governing bodies, private and voluntary sectors in order to encourage school meal changes and healthier children's eating practices. By adopting an a-humanist perspective (Lee, 2008), inspired by a material semiotic sensibility, we focus on a critical examination of the various effects that these biopedagogies (assembled through a hybrid assortment of human and non human elements) may have on children's consumption seen as a moment in most practices (Warde, 2005), on food taste acquisition, on children's social networks, and, ultimately, on becoming 'person' (Allport, 1955). Some of the questions that guide this examination are: Are children becoming consumers or citizens? Do children participate and have a voice in assembling school meals? How do these initiatives affect parents-children relationships, namely regarding food control, choice and care? The empirical material is based on a thematic documental analysis of healthier school meals initiatives in Portugal and on the findings of a British project on children and parents' focus groups on school meals in the UK and Italy.It is concluded that the British and the Italian cases illustrate children becoming consumers and citizens respectively. In Portugal, the implementation of some of these biopedagogies may contribute to lessening what should be a broader understanding of food consumption in everyday life, and also to promoting a view of children and their families as mere vessels of information. That is, voiceless non-participants in the process of constructing healthier and happier school food cultures.

PERSONAL NORMS AS PREDICTORS OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION: EXTENSION OF THE TPB FRAMEWORK

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Abstract: The main purpose of this study is to examine the role of personals norms and environmentally-related beliefs in motivating organic food consumption. The study uses data from a survey of general population (N=600) and of the subpopulation of organic food consumers (N=600) in the Czech Republic in 2010. Theory of planned behavior (Ajzen 1991), previously used is several empirical studies of organic food consumption (Kaufmann, Stagl, and Franks 2009; Arvola et al. 2008), is used as a theoretical framework. Further, we seek to extend the framework of the TPB by including personal norms related to organic food consumption. Personal norms have been found in previous meta-analytical studies to be an important predictor of proenvironmental behavior, explaining as much as 52% of variation in proenvironmental behavior (Bamberg and Möser 2007) and several have attempted to include personal norms in TPB framework (see e.g. Bamberg and Schmidt 2003, Wall, Devine-Wright and Mill 2007).

Based on the literature review, we propose and empirically test 5 models, using latent variable structural equation modeling with categorical data (due to Muthén 1983). M1 is a standard TPB model. M2 is M1 extended with personal norms (PN) and with all effects of PN on TPB variables being constrained to zero. M3 is similar M2 except that we relax the zero constraint on the effect of PN on attitudes. M4 is, again, similar to M2, except that we allow PN to influence behavioral intention. Finally, in M5 we modify M2 by relaxing the constraint on the effect of PN on reported behavior, i.e. organic food consumption.

Our results suggest that conventional TPB model (M1) performs decently well in explanation of organic food consumption. Interestingly, self-related beliefs and altruistic beliefs seem to play much more prominent role as indirect factors of organic food consumption than environmentally-related beliefs. Further, personal norms seem to have no direct effect on organic food consumption but rather, their effect seems to be mediated by attitudes.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION: THE DILEMMAS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CHOICE AND THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: The theoretical and methodological approach that we propose in order to understand sustainable consumption practices requires: i) the analysis of the relationship between consumer choice and welfare, ii) the analysis of constrains resulting from government policies and actions, undertaken by various associations on the internalization of environmentalists' dispositions. The analysis will take place at both the individual psychological and social level as well as at the environment level. Thus, the analysis focuses on the concepts of *habitus*, reflexivity, secondary socialization, and consumer welfare, which we consider central in order to understand these practices.

As Illich (1977), Bauman (2008) and Kasser (2002) we also sustain that in modern society the demand for welfare is a difficult task, with damaging repercussions in terms of environmental, social and psychological individual well-being. In this sense it is considered that: i) the effects of eco-industry are insufficient to achieve sustainable development, ii) the need to meet consumer issues, such as consumption level and pattern, consumer expectations and behaviors, the nature of consumers decision-making processes and the importance of changing attitudes, behaviors and expectations in favor of clean products, reducing environmental impact, and iii) the constraints of social and cultural context in the definition and constraint of individual choice. Finally, we stress the importance of policy intervention in promoting moral and social behavior (Dawkins, 2001).

The empirical analysis aims to characterize the relationship between the government, the market and society in the definition of public policies concerning sustainable consumption in Portugal.

WHICH CONCEPTION OF SUSTAINABILITY FOR SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT?

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Abstract: Sustainable consumption does not only concern individual consumers. In many countries, notably in France, "sustainable procurement" of local and central governments is also recognized as an important political task. But, to which development model does sustainable public procurement refer?

To explore the conception of sustainability that is associated to sustainable public procurement, the author has observed the content of some ninety "normative documents" drafted by various French entities (local governments, NGOs, government agencies, etc.) and international organizations (European Commission, OECD, etc.). These "normative documents" consist of regulations, guides, manuals, reports on experiences, and so on, and have all in common to present the good practices that should be followed in the name of sustainable public procurement.

The author shows that these documents envision a more or less wide range of good practices that is related to different conceptions of sustainability. Three types of justification for sustainable procurement are distinguished: "doubly winning purchasing", "overall winning purchasing", and "morally responsible purchasing". What is at stake is very concrete. For example, if the first argument predominates, notably because of budgetary tensions, sustainable procurement concentrates on energy efficiency and forsakes fair trade goods or the products of organic agriculture. Then, the identification of these three justifications also strives to avoid having current thinking about sustainable public procurement refer only to the first (or first two) of them.

WHAT CAN THE LITERATURES ON WELFARE REGIMES AND VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM TELL US ABOUT THE ROOM FOR CONSUMER SELF-REGULATION AS A STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION IN NORWAY AND THE UK?

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Abstract: Among current efforts to spur sustainable consumption, there is a bias towards various branding and labelling efforts that aim to regulate the environmental consequences of consumption through individual choice. I perceive this turn towards individual self-regulation as a regulatory tool to make consumption more sustainable as intrinsically linked to the rise of the regulatory state. In contrast to classical liberalism, neo-liberal forms of regulation put a stronger emphasis on markets, but do not simply denote state withdrawal and "laissez-faire". Rather, the regulatory state differs from former goal-oriented and interventiontist state forms by seeking to establish new procedural routines aiming to assist markets in functioning better and thereby presumably produce superior outcomes. Modern self-regulation takes place under close state monitoring and with the deliberate use of incentives, information measures and various kinds of hands-on/hands-off network facilitation, as we can see many examples of in the field of sustainable consumption. There is a large literature on the legitimacy and efficiency of self-regulation as a tool for encouraging sustainable consumption but little research on the factors that shape policies aimed at encouraing sustainable consumption. Such regulatory policies are strongly path-dependent, attributing different responsibilities to state bureaucracies, interest groups, firms and individuals. So far, consumption practices and regulations have had a marginal position in broader typologies of welfare regimes and varieties of capitalism. In this paper, I discuss to what extent differences between the shape and ambitousness of government policies in encouraging sustainable consumption through individual self-regulation in two different national settings – Norway and the UK – can be said to be structured by varying relationships between state and individual in the two countries roughly similar to the idealtypes suggested in the literature on welfare regimes (social-democratic vs. liberal) and the production-oriented literature on varieties of capitalism (liberal vs. coordinated market economies).

CULTIVATING OPPORTUNITY IN THE SOIL OF CRISIS: NEOLIBERALISM, CONSUMPTION, AND THE LOCAL FOOD MOVEMENT

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Abstract: This project is an ethnographic study of the local food movement in Michigan and California conducted through urban agriculture experiments and participant observation of farmer's markets, urban farming non-profits, farmer's cooperatives, community gardens, school gardens, restaurants, and local food distribution networks. Building on the work of critical globalization scholars, urban and environmental sociologists, social movement theorists, and the Frankfurt School, this project investigates how neoliberalism has altered food consumption patterns and how people have responded to those changes. A main premise here is that the adoption of neoliberal practices has encouraged states to deregulate, privatize, and thus commodify social services once provided for free (or at relatively low cost), creating a situation where people without monetary means to access these services have gone into debt or gone without. Couple this reduction in public services with rising unemployment rates and soaring fuel and food costs, and the result is a growing number of people who are subsequently unable to consume healthy, affordable food or provide for other basic needs. This project investigates how the local food movement has subsequently responded to this crisis of access by relocalizing the economy and adopting more sustainable consumption practices in the face of the economic inequality, resource scarcity, and social fragmentation exacerbated by neoliberal hyper-production. We shall see explicitly that although neoliberalism has encouraged many people to consume the same cheap, mass-produced, low-quality goods available at large retail chains across the globe, it has encouraged others to do quite the opposite.

EATING BOBO IN PARIS. SOCIALLY TAGGED LIFESTYLE AND CONSUMPTION AS AN IDENTITY

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Abstract: Created by David Brookes, the bobo phenomenon (bourgeois bohemian) holds a slightly different meaning in France than it does in the United States. Thanks to the well-established bourgeois

condition, Bohemian lifestyle is both the origin and a consequence of the gentrification of French (and some European) cities.

If "there is no tongue like one from Paris" (as mentionned by Francois Villon, French poet of the 15th century), how not to link the emergence of this social group, which claims to be *French vanguard* of urban trends, with its eating habits?

Ways and lifestyles associated with the bobo phenomenon are both valued and denigrated: the analysis of bobo's ways of eating, between marginality and conformism, denotes a highly interesting fact as it represents a real social practice.

First, this article proposes to analyze the contemporary parisian bobo eating habits through a quick study of food supply in the eastern Paris.

Then, with a short series of semi-structured interviews, we demonstrate the existence of a specific identity expressed by a real bobo way of eating. Thus, we will release common features targeted by commercial offer and even urban settings. Finally, by using a food prism, we suggest a new way of understanding the sociological meaning of the bobo model.

THERE ARE NO BONDS WITHOUT HIERARCHY - CONTEMPORARY CHINA EATING AND DRINKING INTERACTION RITUALS ANALYZE

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Abstract: The paper draws on the findings of a study of eating and drinking behaviour in contemporary Beijing. The research has a qualitative background and focuses on conventional actions during the meal, and on the study of verbal and non-verbal interaction. It took place in several dozens (mainly gastronomic) locales in Beijing between 1999 and 2004 and involved both observational materials and data derived from interviews. Some comparative data has been gathered in villages nearby Beijing as well.

The whole work has been conducted under the influence of Anselm Strauss grounded theory therefore it would be said that research generally has been aimed at creation of sets of interrelated *theoretical categories*, together with description of their *conditional matrix* and tracing *conditional path* between them.

The main idea of the whole project was to analyse eating and drinking interaction patterns in the context of their role in creation, maintenance and change of social bonds and hierarchy. One of findings of research is an observation that social bonds and social hierarchy are inextricably linked. Author's aim is to defend and explain this thesis with support of gathered empirical material and with reference to some concepts which can be find in both Chinese and Western ritualistic studies just to mention: *li* (ritual) - *yue* (joy - music) apparent contradiction (according to Yang Xiangkui's analyse), Goffman's work on "interaction rituals", Eibl-Eibelsfeldt's work on aggression, love and rites, etc.

RECIPIENT TYPES AND DEFINING OF THE PARTICIPATION SITUATION IN ARTISTIC CULTURE. AN ANALYSIS MODEL OF THE PARTICIPATION PATTERNS.

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Abstract: The question of patterns of participation in artistic culture has been often regarded, but it was usually considered in conjunction with the factors, which form the general context for cultural activity. An attention is then given on the effect of such factors as for instance: position in social structure, cultural and social capital, social and economic status or demographic variables (gender, age, education or education of the spouse). Undoubtedly, these factors play a very important role, as is evidenced by numerous empirical studies. However, we must to remember that cultural participation is a social process and every act of participation is a social action, and how any such action is subject to the contextual and situational determinants as well. Therefore, it is also important, to look closer at the situational factors, directly linked to the acts of participation. Among them, one of the most important is the mode of defining of the participation situation by the recipient culture.

In this paper a theoretical model of the participation in artistic culture will be presented. The model is focused on efforts undertaken by recipients of culture to define the situation of participation as a factor which determines the participation process. To the definition of the participation situation two aspects has been distinguished: the aspect of the definition of a work of culture, and the aspect of the definition of its meaning, and then on their basis a typology of recipients – participants in the cultural activities has been created. The empirical data proves that suggested theoretical typologies help capture highly significant differences in the frequency of incidence and also in characterisations of participatory behaviour exhibited by each of the recipient types. Therefore emphasizing situational factors have a real impact on the process of the participation in culture and that they should be regarded in the study of the cultural participation.

FROM MYTHS OF TRANSCENDENCE TO MYTHS OF SUBLIMATION. MYTHS IN LATE MODERNITY

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Abstract: It is a constant in the literature that human beings are beings in need of myths, myths understood as narratives that bestow human life and experience with a meaning, ordering and regulating their everyday life practices in relation to this 'higher' dimension of meaning that is reminded and restored by the myth.

However myths have not always worked the same way; they have not had the same structure, or told the same kind of narration in order to work, and accomplish their more constant function.

In this paper we will seek to depict the transformations (in structure and consequences) that myths have undergone in modernity; thus arguing at the end of our presentation that, at the moment, in late (or second) modernity we are facing a new form of myth which is disguised as contingent and is exercised through an act of consumption. Myths that seem to be 'ad-hoc', myths that seem to break that which myths are supposed to be, and exult the most individual, his (normally his) authenticity, the fluctuating moment, but which, dressed up as anti-myths, continue to exercise their very old function, and this is a rather effective way. We will use exam-

ples from the movies and advertisements in order to illustrate our theses.

ILLEGAL DRUG- AND ALCOHOL USE IN THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY – AN EDGEWORK OF OVERCONSUMPTION

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Abstract: A paradox appears in young adults' intoxication on drug and alcohol in the Danish night time economy. On the one hand they strive for getting very intoxicated, mostly with alcohol, and on the other hand in keeping control, with drugs like cocaine and amphetamine. Stephen Lyng's concept of edgework grasp the paradox of control vs. loss of control in the way he describes the identities gained from the skillfulness of keeping control in a self produced chaos (risk). But can the theory of edgework be used to grasp drug use in a controlled mainstream consumption site of the night club where the behavior when intoxicated on drugs is far more restricted that in the sub-cultural clubs or in street drug scene? The paper argues that edgework can be a fruitful concept in understanding this phenomenon of overconsumption if we address the social space that constitutes the setting for the edgework. The edge for the young mainstream clubbers is exactly produced in a context of the regulated consumption site where a high level of intoxication is expected. The edge is as such both social and bodily defined. Within this space mastering of over-consumption integrates one into an accepted consumption based youth society and as such produce an acceptable identity. This reflection of drug and alcohol consumption may be relevant also in order to understand other forms of overconsumption – gambling, shopaholics and compulsive-eating – that is likewise placed on the borderline of pathologic consumption within spaces where high consumption is expected.

SHOPPING WITH(OUT) CHILDREN: FAMILY AND CONSUMPTION IN THE SUPERMARKET ARENA

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Abstract: Sociological perspective on shopping time is usually undertaken from a gender point of view. In this presentation we prosecute a different look. Focusing specifically on shopping time with (or without) children, we conceptualize it as a "family ritual" (Wolin e Bennett, 1984; Imber-Black & Roberts, 1992; Gillis, 1996; Pleck, 2000). Family rituals are powerful tools to catch inner dynamics of both family practices and representations, namely the ones related with the central place of children in contemporary families. Sometimes invisible in consumption practices, children indeed play a major role in decision-making process of their parents. But children are also actors in context and the supermarket can be the arena where family presents itself. For the ones, to go with or without children is a question of option; for the others, there is no option at all. In this case, family faces other families whose behavior is accepted or refused, but always judged.

In this poster we specifically address shopping time involving parents and children in urban supermarkets. Methodological anchored upon empirical data from qualitative in-depth interviews carried out to parents with children within the age of 3-14 years old, this poster purpose is to present final data and concluding remarks on both practices and social representations surrounding contemporary families' shopping times and contexts. Through an empiric and theoretical analysis of collected data we hope to critically highlight the sociological knowledge on relations between family, consumption time and children. Sociology of the family and childhood insights brought into discussion can enhance a both original and fruitful contribution to sociology of consumption debates.

THE ROLE OF THE CONSUMER IN NATIONAL MEDIA DEBATES ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY. A COMPARISON OF NORWAY AND FRANCE

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Abstract: Sustainable consumption is receiving increasing political and academic attention in policies for environmental sustainability. There is a general call for measures aimed at promoting consumers` voluntary engagement in sustainable development, e.g. through product labelling schemes. However, how the notion of consumer responsibilities is constructed depends on the political system, market conditions and people`s everyday practices. To better understand the role of consumers in relation to sustainability in different national contexts, we conduct a comparative analysis of the media discourse in Norway and France. In Norway the current focus on consumer involvement has developed from a tradition of steering consumption through direct regulatory intervention, whereas France would be characterized by a more recent tradition of sustainable consumption policies. Our discussion is based on a content analysis of relevant articles published in the five most important newspapers in the countries over a ten year period. We emphasise five main issues 1) how the issue of sustainable consumption is defined as a public issue, 2) the main actors involved in the debates and conflict alignments, 3) images and roles of consumers presented, 4) the main consumption areas highlighted and discussed as problematic (textiles, chemicals, meat, energy, housing, water, waste, mobility etc.) and 5) how consumers are presented in social mobilization and as agents of change. Our study allows us to assess the way these different national framings of consumers` responsibilities arise from the interlocking between public policies, provisioning systems for various products, and national issues emerging as key subjects for a transition towards sustainability. The paper describes what is presented as unresolved issues for making consumption more sustainable, and how these are to be addressed – through direct public regulation of pricing and legislation, product labelling, education, local/communitarian initiatives, or so-called "partnerships" between public, commercial and other social actors.

Keywords: Sustainable consumption, media debate, consumer responsibility, regulation

FOOD POLICY AND HEALTH: ANALISYS OF CHANGE IN DIETARY RECOMMENDATIONS IN SPAIN

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Abstract: In this paper our aim is to analyse the way the relationship between health and food has been changing at the same time as Spanish society itself. From the beginnings of the consumer society until the present day the modernization process has made its imprint on the guidelines public bodies have issued to the public on caring for their health and diet. Beginning in the sixties with a welfare idea of a healthy diet, very typical of the decade, and meant for a population with nutritional problems, today we have guidelines for an overfed population. The social trends dominant in each historical moment are shown throughout this transformation process and the dietary recommendations have been part of the social change. However, the perceptions of the administration itself on what constitutes a healthy diet have also made their mark on the criteria. The modernizing nature of the paternalistic administration of the sixties can be easily seen in contrast with the public bodies of the eighties competing with the messages from the food and agricultural businesses. As the 20th century drew to a close, dietary advice was in keeping with a background dominated by considerations on the nature of social change and in which both public bodies and citizens trusted in the truths of science as a reference point for correct action. At the beginning of the 21st century reflexivity and questioning of scientific power appear and also an increase in public preoccupation with food risks. Each stage is analysed relating historical background and dietary recommendations.

MEDIA, FOOD & MORAL. THE TRINITY OF GOOD COOKING

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Abstract: Media, food and moral.

This paper tend to investigate “good cooking” as a enactment of negotiated moral practice. Methodologically I have combined textual discourse analysis (Aakerstrøm, 1999; Foucault, 1984) of Danish food magazines published in the period 2000 till 2010 with participant observations in 10 families (Hammersley and Atkinson, 1995) The participant observation was *experimental and intervening fieldwork (Marcus & Fischer 1999) through the use of cultural probes (photos, foodstuff ingredients, objects etc; Gaver, Dunne & Pacenti 1999)***.** I have observed “good cooking” as an enactment of practical morality in relation to the level of magazines in relation to the level of users. Through the analysis, I investigated to what extend the magazines’ showed knowledge dissemination articulate values and norms and to what extend the users negotiate and accept or reject these values and norms. I have focused on two aspects: 1: How is “good cooking” articulated over the period 2000 to 2010, and how can the discursive strategies be localized. 2. How does the discursive strategies of magazines create different generalized dispositifs and how do they relate to the ”good cooking” in the families. It seems as the norms are articulated in a modern version of the antic trinity of : the *good*, the t*ruth* and the *beautiful/pretty* (Platon, 1975) transformed into : the *good,* the *healthy* and the *beautiful/pretty*. The trinity is reflected in the concept of negotiated narratives of “good cooking” by the food responsible in the family articulated in shopping, cooking and interaction between family members, food responsibles and articulation from the institutions. The good cooking as a negotiated moral practice is created as a narrative the family live by.

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STUDYING THE "EATING OUT": DEFINITIONS, RECORDS AND RESULTS

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Abstract: Food consumption out of home has increased significantly in the industrialized countries in recent decades. The study of this food behaviour has been discussed widely in the Anglo-Saxon world, with less intensity in countries like China or Japan and it is very little treatment in scientific Spanish literature.

Much of the existing scientific analysis seems to agree on the existence of two problems that hinder the analysis: on one hand, the difficulties of definition and, on the other, deficiencies of measurement.

The difficulties of definition are given by the lack of clarity about what is understood as consumption out of home. The alternatives to "eating out"-understood as opposed to household consumption- differ according to place of consumption (home of friends or family, cafes, parks, company), the development of the product (fast food, restaurant, home), the consumer mobility (take-away, street food) or the purpose of this consumption (leisure, work).

The data sources are very diverse in the register of data that prevents a precise analysis. In addition, there is heterogeneity in official sources of different countries that hinder comparative analysis.

The increase in consumption outside the home appears to be a constant linked to the modernization of society and it is affected by the economic crisis. All invited to a study in depth about what it is, how is recorded and how varies the food consumption out of home.

A SUBURBIAN HOUSE AS A GENDERED PATTERN OF VALUE CONSUMPTION. THE CASE OF PIERĪGA

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Abstract: Before the global economic crisis, Latvian families strove for own house. During the previous decade the expansion of the Riga suburb *Pieriga* was facilitated by easily accessible mortgages. A life in the suburb became a way of consuming values. The middle-class in particular, strove to confirm its “elective belonging” (*Savage*, 2005). Belonging to a place is related to self-esteem and rais-

ing and educating the children. The orientation to these values is markedly shaped by gender.

For example, a consumption-oriented economics affected women's identities in Britain in the 1920s-1950s when development of suburbs gave rise to a concept of the ideal house with its *consumer housewife* (*Gile*, 2007).

Within the framework of her doctoral research, 1st author took part in a study on the Pieriga inhabitants' attitude to their place of residence (SKDS, 2009). The survey showed that satisfaction with different aspects of life there was quite low. That can be explained by the specific pattern of the suburban development, strongly influenced by an intensive land market and resulting in scattered housing schemes with no common planning, nor infrastructure.

We conclude that the new suburban zone failed to provide the middle class of *Pieriga* with an "elective belonging". The high ratio of divorced families and low average income mean that women have to balance their identity of *consumer housewives* with efforts to preserve their homes.

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION AS MATERIAL CULTURE: FROM ABANDONED OBJECTS TO CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: As other cities in many parts of the world, Bucharest underwent substantial deindustrialization during the last two decades. This has produced a large number of abandoned and unclaimed objects. Some are moveable, while other are immoveable. Evacuated as an economic practice from the urban core, these ex-industrial objects gained new material and symbolic value. Underclass families, heritage protection groups, artists, 'urban explorers' and urban *flanneur*s use these objects in a variety of ways. I will describe how these groups transform these objects into items of consumption, either as material or immaterial commodities (pictures, scrap metal, art installations or blogs), heritage objects or new aesthetic forms. The research, carried out between 2008 and 2010, is based on observation of several abandoned industrial sites and participant observation among people who visit and extract objects and meaning from such sites. I engage with literature on deindustrialization as material culture (Mah, Alice, 2010, *Memory, Uncertainty and Industrial Ruination*, Int. Jour. of Urban and Regional Research, 34.2:398-413; Edensor, Tom, 2010, *Industrial Ruins Spaces, Aesthetics and Materiality*, Oxford: Berg), the social life of objects (Appadurai, Arjun ed., 1986, *The Social Life of Things*, Cambridge: Cambridge UP), voluntary risk-taking (Deborah Lupton and John Tulloch, 2002, *Life would be pretty dull without risk*, Health, Risk and Society, 4.2:113-124), sensory overstimulation and tourism (Simmel, Georg, 1906, *The Metropolis and Mental Life*; Urry, John, 2002, *The Tourist Gaze*, London: Sage). The research emphasizes the potential of abandoned, residual objects to become objects of consumption.

TASTE THE DIFFERENCE: SLOW FOODS AND THE SOCIALITY OF THE SENSES

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Abstract: Taste has acquired an almost infamous status as a marker of distinction, as a determinant of hierarchical forms of inclusion and exclusion, and as a relatively stable reflection of identities. In this way, taste came to occupy an uneasy and tense position in respect to current social, political and environmental challenges posed to food production and consumption.

More recently, social scientists came to devote a new focus to the relationship between food and taste in ways which question the solidity of the concept of taste and thus to highlight new facets and understandings of what it means to consume and be a consumer (i.e. Warde et al. 2007 on the cultural omnivore; Soper 2007 on the alternative hedonist; Mol 2009 on the normativity of good taste). Along such developments, social movements and groups such as the international Slow Food Movement provide ongoing forms of interrogating the notion of the eater in its various roles as consumer, producer, citizen, and human inhabitant of this planet.

Based on ethnographic research on the practices of the Slow Food Movement pursued in Britain, the paper explores distinctive aspects of the nature of relationship between food and taste by focusing on the embodied and situated aspects of tasting, dining, buying and crafting certain foods and dishes. It contributes to unfolding debates (mentioned above) in showing how such slow food practices reveal taste as a process of training and formation of skills and knowledge and as deeply entangled with various forms of sociality. Thus, relational and multi-sensuous dimensions of taste not only undermine beliefs regarding the difficulty of changing tastes but also uncover taste as a practice generative of creativity and difference.

VISUAL SACRIFICES - THE APPEARANCE OF THE BODY, DESIRE AND FEMININITY IN HOLLYWOOD'S LOVE STORIES

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Abstract: Since the beginning of the last century society has undergone significant changes. This paper is based on the assumption that these changes are anchored in the social developments of late modernity, the change from capitalist society based on production to capitalist society based on mass consumption. In this process towards a society of mass consumption, society not just turned towards consumption as a means to satisfy needs and desires but we and our interactions with others have changed into objects of consumption. One important element shaping and channelling this transformational process has been the cinema. In watching and identifying with images on the screen and by relating the projected images back to ourselves we have slowly learned to perform the illusionary images, to speak using the forms and shapes and phrases of visual cineastic language and to see and perceive ourselves and the others like they would be mediated by a screen. This paper attempts to explore the hypothesis that the most crucial changes taking place in late modernity shaped by mass media (especially the cinema) have been related to the changed perception of our materiality (our human body) and touches especially those spheres of social life in which the body plays a crucial role. Furthermore, the imaginary play on the screen takes especially those dimensions into account that had been foremost closely related to the body, namely desires and emotions. The presentation of emo-

tions, desires and the body are therefore crucial in analysing the disciplinary regulative character of movies.

The objective of this paper is to examine the ways in which the imageries of the body, desires and emotions in movies have contributed to social developments in late modernity. This paper will present a discursive text and film analysis of 5 movies: *Revolutionary Road*, *Existenz*, *Black Heaven, The Pianist* and *The Matrix*.

EMBEDED CONSUMERISM: TOBACCO, MOTORBIKE, AND PC

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Abstract: Rapid economic growth in East Asia brought specific consumer revolution that is seldom examined in existing sociology of consumption. Instead of assuming universal and converging consumerism, this research set out to explore how development shape East Asian consumers.

By comparing consumption patterns between Taiwan and the United Kingdom, this research attempts to characterize the difference between emerging and traditional consumer society. And by focusing on three commodities featuring different historical stage: Tobacco, motorbike, and personal computer, this research examine developmental influence on consumer practices.Twenty semi-structured interviews are carried out with consumers from each society after online forum observations. Discourse analysis is applied on narratives thus collected, focusing on how consumption practices are learned and imitated from others.

This comparison discovered common ways consumers construct practices through institutional structures and attribute meanings to commodities through social networks in both societies. Yet memories of socio-economic transformation played a stronger role in Taiwan as consumers drew on history to understand and recreate specific practice. Personal history intersects economic history, transforming consumption as generations replace one other. Rapid transformation thus facilitated the condition for the formation of multiple consumer cultures.

HERO OR HELPER? FINNISH SOCIAL WORKERS' ACTANTIAL POSITION IN ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT

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Abstract: In Finland alcoholism is considered traditionally as a social problem and handled accordingly. Recent studies suggest a convergence of drinking culture, alcohol policies and treatment approaches in the Western countries: Secondary prevention, and a consideration of alcohol consumption as an individual lifestyle issue replaces population based measures aimed at reducing total consumption.

The purpose of this study is to show how social workers, not working in institutions specialized on addiction treatment, perceive alcoholism and alcohol problems and in which position they see themselves in its treatment in the context of changing alcohol policy and treatment approaches.

Eight focus group interviews were conducted with Finnish social workers. Film clips serve as discussion stimulus. The short vignettes show incidences of alcohol problems taken from fiction movies. The three clips follow thematically loss of control, harm of loved ones, and cue-dependency. The transcribed interviews were analysed by coding them on biological, psychological and social contextualisation of alcoholism. By using a Greimasian actantial model onto this first organisation of the interview narrative it is shown where the social workers place themselves in the treatment process.

Social workers consider alcoholism as a social problem and focus on the alcoholic's close-ones. They consider themselves as the subject of the fight against these symptoms of alcoholism. Their sender is the Welfare State and the receiver of their work the alcoholic's family and society in general. Their opponents are the social problems connected to alcoholism, but not alcoholism itself. In alcoholism treatment they are only helpers. The "hero" of curing alcoholism instead is specialized drug service and therapy there, in which normal social workers are not involved. Therefore, social workers still follow the Finnish non-medical approach and leave treatment of alcoholism itself to specialized institutions.

MORAL BOUNDARIES AND BELONGING: ATHEISTS AND HOMOSEXUALS

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Abstract: This presentation examines the nature and limits of the acceptance of atheists and homosexuals in Turkey. Moral boundaries delineate symbolic distinctions that are based on both inclusions and exclusion. Despite the relatively lower and declining levels of prejudice against ethnic and religious minorities as well as foreigners in surveys, moral boundaries drawn concerning non-believers and homosexuals remain strong. The data come from a recent nationally representative survey collected in the project entitled "The Construction of Cultural Boundaries: Relations between Cultural, Socio-Economic and Moral Status Symbols in Turkey" (2011, N=1893). Results show that the distrust of homosexuals is significantly higher when compared with atheists, although both groups are among the least likely to be accepted. The existing literature on the way in which race, ethnicity, gender, social class, and education are implicated in drawing social and cultural boundaries against the perceived "others" in different societies is rich. Although the limits of acceptance toward both homosexuals and atheists are driven by a number of demographic predictors that are related to education, social location, gender, and class, this study also demonstrates that the hesitance to accept these groups is as much rooted in symbolic boundaries as it is in cultural and consumption patterns. The presentation offers a theoretical view to understand moral membership and exclusion in contemporary Turkish society.

PATHWAYS AND SPEEDWAYS TO GAMBLING ADDICTION

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Abstract: Gambling may lead to addiction. Several factors, including personality, availability of games, types of stimuli offered by the game and the social environment, have been shown to be potential

risk factors. No coherent theory, however, currently explains how these factors are related to each other and what forms of gambling and gambling behaviour are more prone to generate dependency. This paper presents elements for such a theory derived from the IMAGES approach. Social behaviour is governed by holistic images that structure our understanding of diverse material and immaterial elements. These images make the world significant and understandable to us and influence both the way we perceive the world and how we act in it. It is likely that the structure of those images is related to the addictive potential of gambling behaviour. Using qualitative group interviews among active players in Finland and France as phenomenological evidence, we hypothesise that some images of gambling are more prone to lead to addiction than others. We argue that the insight and experience of active gamblers on the images of gambling behaviour and potential risk factors leading to gambling addiction can be utilised to construct a theory of potential pathways and speedways to addiction.

HYBRID CONSUMPTION PRACTICE A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONSUMPTION STYLES OF CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS BORN AND BRED IN ITALY

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Abstract: The paper presents the main results fromtwo empirical researches in the urban area of Milan focused on the teenage children of immigrants consumption styles and their dealing with material culture. It claims that sociological approaches to consumption and material culture in the case of everyday life of the children of immigrantsreveal themselves as essential in both an investigation of ethnic identifications and a critical review of actual consumption studies. Consumption styles in Western country have, in fact, usually be considered as a typical reference of the white, bourgeois, mainstream culture (Brewer, Trentmann 2006). Hence the construction of cultural difference has been developed also through the claim of different consumption styles and the rising of so-called ethnic youth subcultures. However our research on consumption of the children of immigrants shows that the Italian culture as “the majority group”, especially in the area of consumption styles, is not an established and shared dominant model for these young people.

At the end of such a double qualitative analysis focusing on representations of taste by a sample of youngsters from different national origins, born or bred in Italy, new potential profiles of consumers emerge as well. The meaning itself of being a consumer appears in those cases rather less as a linear process of constantly approaching to a given standard of national values, than it is a practical process of “learning by doing”, as much conflicting as creative in its social effects.Finally, young children of immigrants consumption practices seem to be sociologically explained by empirical encounters between situated commodities and embodied agents. In this vein, the purpose is here to pay attention on the very ambivalent role played by material culture in structuring the relationship between consumption and identification.

”NECESSARY” CONSUMPTION AND CONSUMPTION NORMS IN FINNISH CONSUMER CULTURE

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Abstract: Problems related to consumers’ “real” needs and ”necessary” consumption have been under heavy debate both in research and media recently. The discussion is connected to larger issues of economic growth and de-growth, well-being of individuals and ecological and ethical values. In this study, we focus on the connection between economic well-being and perceived necessity of certain durable goods and leisure time services. We also aim to find out connections between the perceived necessities and consumers’ attitudes in 1999, 2004 and 2009. Our research data is derived from “Finland 1999-2009” –lifestyle surveys.

In poverty research, in particular, consuming less and thereby not leading an acceptable, conventional and “normal” lifestyle, is usually regarded as a sign of poverty and deprivation in consumerist societies. This is the case regardless of the fact that voluntary simplicity and de-growth are topics that have been widely discussed for decades. However, the perceived ”normal” consumption level has kept growing and simplistic lifestyles have remained marginal. Deviations from consumption norms are typically seen as abnormal behaviour. This is why we should focus on the ways the connection between consumption and well-being in society are talked about, as well as how consumerist lifestyles are being supported and strengthened.

Previous studies have revealed that people’s perceptions of sufficient and reasonable consumption standards in relation to their own economic situation are not necessarily related to their actual income. Also experiences of reasonability and necessities are dependent on people’s social background, age and life course stage, values, attitudes and expectations.

According to our research results, almost all goods under examination were regarded as necessities more often in 2009 than in previous years under examination. The changes were particularly notable in items related to new technology. There was not much change in leisure time services, such as travelling or culture. We also noticed connections between high subjective economic well-being, high income and perceiving expensive goods, such as cars or computers as necessities. However, consumerist attitudes still seemed to have decreased between 1999 and 2009.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

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Abstract: Transformations in Russian society have given rise to the peculiar consumer patterns which can be described as inherently contradictory. On the one hand, the consumption patterns in contemporary Russia are set by the Western model typical of all the “consumer societies” which can be described by the proliferation of status consumption imposed by advertising and emerging as a cornerstone of the socioeconomic structure characterized by increased prevalence of service sector and marketing systems involving consumer behaviour patterns which are of benefit to them. However, unlike Western system which has taken shape as a result of “the general welfare society”, where the problem of access to basic consumer goods is not posed any more, the Russian one, on the first hand, emerged at the time of commodity deficiency so that the

contemporary generation, which can afford most goods at present, still remembers the time of queues and is by no means always ready to develop rational choice patterns amid the contemporary abundance of goods. On the second hand, the context of Russian system development does not still involve the access of the majority of the population to many commodities due to their insufficient income.

The first of the above-mentioned factors gives rise to the unrestricted consumption, thoughtless buying of luxury goods and gadgets by the elite encouraging the "middle class" to outrageous expenditures to achieve the delusive feeling of belonging to the elite (sometimes even at the expense of basic needs satisfaction). As far as the second factor is concerned, it can entail not merely the rise of consumer inequality but also social tension escalation affecting in a specific manner the consumer patterns of low classes who are eager to "domesticate" the images of advertising by means of surrogate and counterfeit consumption and other imitations of the elite status.

The thesis is also confirmed by empirical studies results which show, for instance, that in spite of lower living standards Russian females spend more on their clothes than the French ones (with due consideration of the "climatic" parameters).

The application of the concept of reflexivity coined by Giddens seems to be of heuristic value here to develop an explanatory model of consumer behavior in contemporary Russia.

APATHY, ANGER AND AGENCY: CONSUMER RESPONSES TO GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract: A wave of discontent is spreading today across the world in response to the economic, political and social externalities of the widespread adoption of neoliberal policy and practice. As neoliberal globalization has encouraged the automation and outsourcing of production, the downsizing of government function, and increasing rates of environmental degradation, cultural homogenization, and social fragmentation, the responses to this global system have been diverse. Some responses have been nationalist, fundamentalist, regionalist, or simply reactionary, while others have been driven by a desire to consume ethically, or to consume less altogether. Here we examine the ethical consumption of coffee and the local food movement in order to better understand what values and experiences encourage people to support such projects for sustainable social and economic change. Through analysis of these distinct cases we highlight the striking similarities and key differences among participants' values, experiences, identities, and practices (as well as their complexities). Similarities include an ability to trace problems to the dominant system of production and consumption, a concern for environmental and economic sustainability, and a desire to enact change favoring small, independent producers, while differences include political sensibilities, economic motivation, and levels of community support. Overall, we argue that class, race, demography, individual experience and community history shape divergent responses to globalization and we conclude by offering a spectrum of consumer behavior that aims to more readily identify values and practices associated with sustainable social change (while noting which factors would challenge and stall that change).

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND THE CONSUMERS' POINT OF VIEW

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Abstract: Contrary to public beliefs and media focus, consumption will not necessarily always increase. During the last 20 years, electricity consumption in Norwegian households has stabilised and even decreased. This unexpected development has so far not caused any headlines; neither in the scientific nor in the political discourse. Bot seem to cling to a focus on fiasco rather than on success. But in a time of potentially very serious climate change, the occurrence of a decrease in domestic energy use in a rich nation like Norway is both politically relevant and academically challenging, most notably since it has occurred during a period of strong economic growth.

The paper will focus on some of the measures consumers (or households) do or wish they could do, such as improving the insulation, installing heat pumps, recycling or lowering the indoor temperature. By using new results from a national consumer survey, we are able to investigate whether there are interesting discrepancies between the measures consumers think of as *effective*, and measures they think of as *easy to implement*. Further, we will consider questions of consumers' expectations of how fast an investment in energy saving measures should pay off. Survey results indicate that 93 per cent expect their investments to pay off financially within 5 years. This means that some of the more advanced, and hence expensive, heat pumps are probably not competitive in the market place, without governmental price subsidies. It also indicates that consumers as house owners do not see energy motivated investments as contributing to real estate value, but are focussing solely on direct energy use.

These survey findings and questions/themes will be introduced in focus group interviews with consumers from different household types. Here, we will try to emphasise some of the challenges consumers might meet when trying to reduce their energy consumption; investment of time and money, gathering information or changing their habits.

"UNTIL IT BREAKS OR I LOSE IT, I'M NOT GOING TO CHANGE IT." - EXPLORING TEENAGE CONSUMPTION THROUGH THE LENS OF DIVESTMENT

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Abstract: Young people are widely recognised as some of the most committed consumers. At the same time, they can be vocal citizens, agents of potentially significant social change and, frequently, ready and willing to act in line with their principles. As such, they inhabit a powerful position at the nexus of consumption and sustainability. Yet research with this group, particularly older adolescents, has remained sparse and has often failed to connect with wider consumption subthemes. The research presented in this paper aims to address this gap and reports on the empirical findings of work with 26 young people aged 16-19, in UK schools.

While consumption research with teens has focused on processes of acquisition, how young people experience and enact subsequent phases of consumption has remained neglected. In this project the aim has been to explore young people's attitudes towards the consumption of material possessions through the lens of divestment. By exploring how decisions about ridding, wasting, giving away and generally 'getting rid' are made and enacted, I suggest that a more nuanced picture of what consumption means and involves for young people results. Further, since the nature of divesting personal possessions necessarily locates the decisions and processes firmly within the context of the home and family, I explore the extent to which teens' embeddedness in close social networks governs the choices they make, and the extent to which a family-based divestment *habitus* might be reshaped by individual experiences beyond the home.

ADVERTISING AND THE PERFORMATIVE CONSUMPTION OF THE CITIES

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Abstract: Contemporary audiences can be described as more and more active or, to be more precise, performative and diffused (Abercrombie&Longhurst). Nonetheless nowadays we have to address to audiences as to networked publics (Ito), facing social, cultural and technological shifts leading us to a different amount of involvement by digital media.

So networked publics broaden their chance to create, post and share all type of contents (video, images, texts, etc.) in a new wider public space that witness the creation of a convergence culture (Jenkins). In this sense the amount of user generated contents, but also the time spent in producing them, arises the "new" character of the prosumer, an hybrid of productive consumer of material and immaterial goods (Toffler, Ritzer, Fabris).

Considering the new shape and way of feeling of these creative publics, more and more enterprises, brands, companies and corporations are taking benefits of this new frame, especially using the strategy of crowdsourcing (Brabham, Howe), but also other practices of productive engagement in advertising and promotion at large.

Particularly interesting is how brands and companies use urban spaces to build this sort of connections with consumers, but also how people uses cities and in the meantime construct and disseminate their personal meanings on them. In fact contemporary forms of advertising based on urban spaces, such as ambient advertising, guerrilla advertising and all the so-called non conventional advertising, reflect the logic of digital media, that is to say improve engagement, creativity, self expression, connectivity. All of them are subjectively performed by city users, that can subsequently disseminate them further in social network sites, with geolocalization, etc.

So the aim of this paper is to give its contribution to the analysis and thinking on this topic, collecting several examples of these practices taken in a global scenery.

BUILDING LUDIC TERRITORIES IN BARCELONA AND LISBON: URBAN TRANSFORMATION, LEISURE, TOURISM AND CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: In most capitalist cities, the economy of leisure has become one of the main strategies for the renewal of their spaces. The celebration of great events transfigures urban everyday life and space by creating *ludic* territories. In Lisbon and Barcelona, Expo 98 and Forum das Culturas, respectively, led to the transformation of inner city waterfront areas, formerly occupied by heavy industry, storage and working class residents. These activities and inhabitants were displaced and replaced by service activities and local and global new middle classes. Focusing in both cases of Fòrum (Barcelona) and Parque das Nações (Lisbon), this presentation highlights the role of urban leisure and consumption in the renewal of former marginal urban spaces. It includes a description of the main urban transformations and of some aspects of day to day life in these new territories, but also a debate on how the concepts of Bryman's *Disneyization*, Ritzer's *MacDonaldization* and Hannigan's *Fantasy City* can be used to analyze both study cases. The presentation contributes to the debate around the path of Western postfordist cities towards becoming puzzles, divided into distinct/fragmented neighborhoods, where intrusions and disorders are minimized and a "social class"-led environment is presented through architecture and urban design, landscape, costumes, cultural practices, urban entertainment and themed stores.

Keywords: Disnezation, McDonaldization, Urban transformations, waterfronts, Lisbon, Barcelona.

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KEEPING COOL : CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND THE TINY DETAILS OF DAILY LIFE

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Abstract: This paper tracks one bit of climate change policy from its formulation within government through to its consequences for the tiny details of daily life. In the process, it engages with a range of more fundamental questions about how policies have impact on what people do and on related patterns of consumption and practice. I consider the case of Cool Biz, a programme launched by the Japanese government in 2005. Under Cool Biz, the government's

own buildings were not cooled until indoor temperatures reached 28 degrees C. Occupants were expected to adjust their clothing to suit. Various measures were taken to persuade businesses and companies to adopt the same strategy. Government ministers were, for example, shown wearing lightweight clothing. Ambassadors participated in fashion shows run by the ministry of environment, and the department stores were involved.

By any standards, this programme has significantly reduced the energy used for air-conditioning. It has also transformed social conventions of office life. In particular, male office workers no longer expect to wear a jacket and tie during the summer months. Although this might seem like a simple solution, conventions of clothing are embedded in traditions and institutions of power, respect and social status. From this point of view, adopting Cool Biz was anything but simple.

Interviews with those involved in making and responding to Cool Biz reveal the different registers across which this policy plays out and gives a sense of the many varied settings in which it is enacted and resisted for real.

In reflecting on this case I discuss the possibility that Cool Biz represents an accidentally powerful intervention that succeeded not because of the ideas around which it was designed, but because of how it became embedded in the tiny details of daily life. In conclusion I explore the wider implications of this case for social theories of behaviour, consumption and practice, and for climate change policy.

SURVEILLANCE OF MUNDANE CONSUMPTION: LOYALTY CARDS AS A CONSTRUCTION OF CONSUMERS

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Abstract: Over the past few decades, retailers have collected massive amounts of data on a daily basis through loyalty card programs. These serve to gather at the point-of-purchase the identity of the consumer, date and time of the transaction, and a list of products purchased. As an incentive, these programs enable consumers to collect points or miles for each purchase, which then can be converted to rewards or access to special offers only available to card owners. They are part of a *relationship marketing* paradigm that relies upon precise data on consumers in order to establish a personalized and long-term relationship with them.

This paper argues that loyalty programs make the mundane, every day practices of consumption into important building blocks for the performance of economies. In this process, consumers are 'created' with varying levels of significance through an increasing level of surveillance. That is, with the (usually) voluntary participation in loyalty programs, consumers are deemed worthwhile or not through a "purposeful, routine, systematic and focused attention paid to personal details" that exists to control, manage, influence and entitle consumption practices (see Lyon 2001). This surveillance has both significant social and socio-economic implications as well as raises concerns about the usefulness of personal privacy in its current form.

The paper draws on two significant studies of loyalty cards, made in Canada and in Switzerland, both of which begin to demonstrate the potentials and problems of contemporary marketing practices in general and the issues and implications of loyalty card marketing in specific.

RN 06 Critical Political Economy

THE ASYMMETRIES OF EUROPEAN GOVERNANCE AND THE CRISIS OF PORTUGUESE CAPITALISM

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Abstract: The recent turn in European integration, from a process based on cohesion to another based on competitive asymmetric relations, has deep consequences for Portuguese capitalism. The structural imbalances between central and peripheral countries, at the core of the recent eurozone crisis, and the austerity policies now being pursued with great intensity in the latter can be seen as the main expressions of the lack of resilience of the asymmetric configuration of the European integration with important consequences for Portugal. This asymmetry refers to 1) the way the single market and monetary integration coexist with increasingly heterogeneous social, labour and tax regimes at the national level, 2) the differentiated impact of the single market on existing varieties of capitalism, particularly on the peripheral ones; 3) the absence of non-deflationary policy instruments, both at the national and European levels, which might block the transfer of the brunt of adjustment to labour, particularly in a context of pressures in financial markets and imbalances in the current account positions of European countries. The question raised by Jean Monnet in 1955 – "is it possible to have a Common Market without federal social, monetary and macro-economic policies?" – must become central in discussions about the future of European integration and the Portuguese economy therein.

This communication will analyse the Portuguese variety of capitalism in the context of the crisis of legitimacy affecting the European project as the more coordinated and egalitarian varieties of capitalism experience pressures for deregulation and peripheral countries, with more unequal capitalisms, experience the consequences of IMF-style policies of structural adjustment. It will be argued that these policies run the risk of perpetuating a socioeconomic regime, consolidated with the decision to join the Euro, marked by high levels of inequality, increased levels of unemployment and precarious work, very low growth rates and huge levels of external debt. A critique of the logic of austerity policies and an analysis of proposals to correct the asymmetries of European integration are needed in order to think about sustainable avenues for the Portuguese economy.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF LABOUR RELATIONS IN THE EMU: IRISH NEOLIBERAL CORPORATISM IN CRISIS

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Abstract: Ireland is a critical case of embedded neo-liberalism that challenges many of the functionalist assumptions in the study of varieties of capitalism. It is said to lack the institutional preconditions for the emergence and institutionalisation of national corporatist policy making structures. The political party system is not configured on a left-right ideological basis, it has a pluralist administrative state tradition, trade unions do not encompass the majority of employees and it has a voluntarist collective bargaining regime. It has relatively high levels of income inequality, a liberal welfare state and an industrial policy premised on low tax foreign investment. However, between 1987 and 2008, 'centralised wage bargaining' or 'social partnership' became the default position of both labour relations and Irish politics. Seven national income agreements were negotiated between the representative interests of labour, capital and state. Whilst wage bargaining was central to negotiations the 'social pacts' covered a wide variety of public policies including fiscal, welfare and labour market policy. The nature of the bargain was not premised on a wide distributional agenda of social democracy but market competition. It was an institution of labour relations, constructed by the state, to manage the constraints of Europeanisation in a rapidly changing capitalist economy. But, despite twenty three years of 'social partnership', the government opted for a market led rather than a negotiated adjustment to the crisis. The paper will argue that the diminishing power resources of organised labour and the policy constraints of the EMU are central factors in explaining this shift in strategy. In this regard we need to bring power and politics back into the study of European varieties of capitalism.

"WEST EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMIES IN CRISIS: WHAT HAS CHANGED SINCE THE 1970S?"

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Abstract: Our paper will contrast the crisis of 2007-10 to the crisis of the mid-1970s in an effort to understand better how advanced capitalist political economies have changed. The origins and nature of the two crises were clearly different, following different phases of capitalist expansion. Triggered by sharp oil price increases, the crisis of the 1970s ended a period of energy-intensive Fordist mass production that boosted the union bargaining power. By contrast, the current crisis was triggered by bank failures and marked the end of an expansionary period characterized by the rise of finance capitalism. Notwithstanding these differences, both crises resulted in dramatic recessions of the real economy. Emphasizing trends that cut across the distinction between LMEs and CMEs, our account diverges from the "VofC approach."

A striking feature of near-term government responses to the current crisis is the absence of many of the non-Keynesian alternatives to orthodoxy that governments relied on the 1970s, notably protectionism, nationalization, and competitive devaluations. In seeking to explain the universal but also limited reliance on fiscal stimulus, we explore the implications of European integration, the decline of manufacturing unions, and asset ownership among middle-income voters. While the Euro eliminates the use of competitive devaluation, the Single Market prevents individual member states from raising tariff barriers and prohibits payment of direct subsidies to companies. In addition, the institutional set-up of the EU creates coordination problems that explain the limited extent of fiscal stimulus. The decline of manufacturing unions represents another factor behind the absence of alternatives to Keynianism. Unions' loss of members and mobilizational capacity, particularly pronounced among low-income wage-earners, accounts for why unions are less likely than they were in the 1970s to pull Left parties in a more egalitarian direction. Finally, we argue that the policy pref-

erences of middle-income voters have changed to the extent that their economic well-being has come to depend increasingly on asset prices. Private insurance via asset ownership yields political opposition to publicly provided social insurance and support for tax cuts among the middle class, providing an explanation for the priority given to tax cuts (over spending increases) by many governments.

EXTENDING VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM? A CRITIQUE

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Abstract: Over the last decade, the Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) framework has emerged as the paradigmatic approach to comparing political economies, especially in Anglophone academia. Notwithstanding its obvious popularity, which manifests itself in the burgeoning amount of literature drawing on the framework, other scholars have developed an array of critiques. One of the most salient points concerns the inability (according to many critics) of the basic distinction between so-called 'liberal market economies' (USA etc.) and 'coordinated market economies' (Germany, Japan etc.), to account for both the existing diversity within and the fundamental characteristics of modern capitalism.

These weaknesses, the critics contend, are a result of the empirical focus of the VoC literature on the Triad and its proponents' theoretical concern with parsimony and analytical neatness. Partly responding to these criticisms, recently some authors have begun to apply VoC's conceptual apparatus to political economies outside the OECD-group, such as the 'mixed market economies' of the Mediterranean, the 'dependent market economies' of Central/Eastern Europe and the 'hierarchical market economies' of Latin America. In the light of the debates surrounding the VoC literature, this paper seeks to critically assess these extensions at a conceptual level and to illustrate the resulting criticisms by drawing on examples from the Latin American context.

It argues, first, that not only the methodological nationalism and exaggerated firm-centrism inherent in the general framework do persist and compromise its critical-analytical potentials; but also, second, that a problematic normative Eurocentrism is introduced by reversing the rationale of the VoC's 'core' framework – from explaining different paths to success under conditions of globalisation to explaining why political economies fail to 'cope' with the challenges it poses – which is concretised in the notions of 'negative institutional complementarities' and 'institutional discomplementarities'. As a result, analyses building on the VoC approach will underestimate the significance of transnational social and political-economic interconnectedness and the dynamics at a world-system scale for the development of nationally framed economies.

MEASURING THE STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD-ECONOMY: THE CONTINUING SALIENCE OF REGION

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Abstract: The general contours of the global income distribution look pretty much the same today as they did a century ago: Europe and North America are rich, Latin America is in the middle, and Africa and south Asia are poor. Only east Asian countries have shown much mobility, and even then much less mobility than most people assume. The fact that the broad regional outlines of the world-economy haven't changed in over a hundred years should provoke questioning. Just how much "should" the world be changing from decade to decade based on reasonable models of how the world-economy works?

The research reported here uses concepts from entropy theory to measure the degree of structure in the contemporary world-economy. Entropy is the concept that all structures will tend to decay over time unless energy is expended to maintain them. Left to themselves, the economies of any world region should tend to diverge over time as individual countries pursue different policies or simply experience different luck. The fact that the regional organization of the world remain coherent decade after decade implies that strong systemic forces are continuously working to maintain the regional structure of the world-economy.

The strength of these forces can be measured (indirectly) by comparing the actual rate of decay in the regional structure of the world-economy to the rate of decay that would be expected if countries were growing at random. This null scenario of random growth is operationalized using a Brownian motion model. All countries start at their 1974 levels of income per capita. A simulation is then run in which countries grow at random every year for 25 years. The simulated salience of region in 2009 is then compared to the beginning salience of region in 1974. After hundreds of iterations it is possible to estimate the degree to which the salience of region "should" be decaying over time.

Preliminary results indicate that powerful systemic forces are continually at work maintaining the structure of the world-economy. These forces have repeatedly restored the regional structure of the world-economy after major crises (like the Latin American debt crisis, the Asian financial crisis, and the global financial crisis). This is strong (though indirect) evidence of the existence of systematic international exploitation in the contemporary world-economy.

TOP DOWN OR BOTTOM UP? A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF VERTICAL OCCUPATIONAL SEX SEGREGATION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Starting with a comparative assessment of different welfare regimes and political economies from the perspective of gender awareness and "pro-women" policies, this paper identifies the determinants of cross-national variation in women's chances of holding a high-status occupation in twelve Western European Countries. Special emphasis is given to size and structure of the service sector, including public employment and power resource-related factors such as union density.

The first level of comparison between men and women concentrates on gender representation in the higher rungs of the job hierarchy, while a second level comparing women extends the scope of analysis to the degree of occupational sex segregation between women in high-status occupations and low-status work in order to allow for a more nuanced analysis of the interrelation between gender and class.

The first-level analysis is based on European Social Survey data for the years 2002-08 using multi-level random intercept models to capture more recent trends in occupational dynamics. Results indicate that a large public sector and a high union density enhance women's chances of holding high-status occupations, i.e., in the public sector. Furthermore, equality at the top can well be paired with inequality at the bottom, as countries with a highly polarized occupational hierarchy such as the UK show.

VARIETIES OF POLITICAL ECONOMIES AS COMBINATIONS OF DIFFERENT POWER PATTERNS SURROUNDING WORK AND LABOUR

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Abstract: The so-called variety of capitalism literature of the past decade has used market and institutional criteria to distinguish different forms of capitalist economies. Previous attempts with the same objective were varieties of corporatism, which had a focus of the role of labour organisations in the institutional arrangements, the regulation school in which the total productive systems including labour control was incorporated, and labour relations systems which saw the core importance of labour relations and labour motivation in general to any particular economy. Emerging from this literature was the argument in the late 1980s that the work and labour relations identified in these typologies should themselves be disaggregated into distinctive modes of social relations or patterns of power relations surrounding work and production. Corporatism, for example, focused on organised labour and yet in most political economies organised labour was a minority pattern in the total labour force. Other patterns of power surrounding different forms of work were also important. Thus while almost all political economies have a pattern which could be labelled "self-employment" the size of a casual or "precarious" pattern varies substantially and that variation to some extent determines both national politics and foreign policy. By identifying and naming eight different patterns and analysing them as dominate and subordinate, different combinations and sizes create different varieties of political economy with dramatically different social and political outcomes. This paper examines these combinations as they appear in currently extant models to illustrate the utility and appropriateness of this approach. For example, to unpack the imprecise and macro level notions of the models of Neo-liberal, Social Market and Asian Development models using these criteria identifies the central forms or labour control and motivation and advances the understanding of their less obvious differences. In conclusion, the paper argues that refinements and promotion of approaches considering disciplinary power surrounding work and production within modern societies are needed in the social sciences in general as a midway path between the current excessive economism and promoted individualistic well-being.

CURRENT TRENDS IN THE RUSSIAN BANKING: COMPARATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: We compare the functions performed by the banks in different types of economic systems, with regard to general and specific functions of banks within a monetary economy Institutional matrices theory suggests that in an X-type redistributive "non-capitalist"economy the banking system has a different institutional design and follows a different model of banking than in a Y-type market "capitalist" economy, namely we see a "top-down model" instead of a "bottom-up model".We suggest that for X-type economies private banking activity just complements the institutions of centralized finance and credit allocation. We test this hypothesis with historical and contemporary evidence from Russia as well as from China and the USA. Russia's experiment with bank denatiohnalization did not produce an efficiently-functioning system of privately owned banks. Current trends in the Russian banking are consistent with the guideline of evolution of core economic institutions in the country including state ownership of core industrial assets. The share of state-controlled banks keeps growing and may have exceeded 54 percent of total banking assets. We conclude that the complex and uncoordinated nature of the evolutionary change of Russian banks in Russia after the economic crisis represents a search for a better balance between redistributive and market instruments and an institutional model of banking that would be more natural to this country.

SOME POLITICAL CHANGES IN BRAZILIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONALIZING PATH

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Abstract: In the history of industrialization and economic modernization in Brazil, opened since the 30s, the financing of investments in major projects related to development was brought about mainly, or by the state or by foreign capital, or by the association between capital and private capital. Medium and small sized projects have had their investments financed by the reinversion of company profits. The Brazilian banking system, especially the private sector, differently, for instance, from the German, traditionally had little involvement in the financing of capitalist investment in the country. Moreover, Brazilian banks have not been effective in incorporating the majority of the population to credit and other financial services. Bank credit in Brazil is still scarce and very expensive. These characteristics of the Brazilian banking system lead to the debate on the model of financial institutionalization existing in the country. Economics and political economy, as well as the literature on *varieties of capitalism*, show the importance of financial institutionalizing in the development. In Brazil, one of the most important issues in the debate about development is the model of financial institutionalization. This paper proposal considers the institutionalization of the Brazilian banking system inefficient in terms of its ability to play a more active role within a framework of financial institutionalization aimed to maximize the development possibilities. Brazilian banks intermediate many businesses related to financial flows, via National Treasury bonds, and is less engaged in financial intermediation of productive activities, especially the industrial ones. The important transformations in the Brazilian banking industry since the monetary stabilization of 1994 has not changed that situation. But since 2003, with the formation of the Lula government, some changes started to happen. Although this government has maintained the macroeconomic policy of its predecessor, it starts from the assumption that, since Lula has been some incremental change

in the trajectory of relations between state and financial interests, and they were important to minimize the effects of *international crisis* in Brazil and to demarcate possibilities to change the institutionalization bank towards a greater state coordination of the financial market.

VARIETIES OF LIBERALISM: ANGLO-SAXON CAPITALISM IN CRISIS?

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Abstract: The recent financial crisis has raised doubts about the conventional wisdom of economic liberalism and debate about the appropriate direction of theory and policy. However, the sharply contrasting experiences during this crisis of the four main Anglo-Saxon banking systems suggest that the crisis may not be one of liberal capitalism as such, but of the neo-classical variety that characterizes the British and American systems. We investigate the factors which ensured that Canada, and Australia, both with well developed financial markets, emerged from the financial crisis relatively unscathed. This is in sharp contrast to the other two major liberal market economies – the US, UK – which were very badly affected by the crisis. Using the concept of 'varieties of liberalism,' we assess how different approaches to liberalisation and different rules or a more prudent application of the same rules affect both corporate and regulatory behaviour. We find important differences in the way that economic liberalism was theorized and implemented in the four countries during the period preceding the crisis, suggesting that broad classifications of national business systems into 'liberal market' and other varieties of capitalism do not capture their inherent diversity. Further, liberalization of financial markets appears to be viable only if accompanied by appropriate supervision. In the current crisis, regulatory capture, political fragmentation and the financial sector's political and economic leverage are among the most important factors contributing to national banking system vulnerability.

BRINGING THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE STATE BACK IN: VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM IN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN HOUSING MARKET

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Abstract: The academic success of the wider 'Varieties of Capitalism' (VoC) literature has been extensive, and yet it seems that the debate is not coming to a point of maturation, the reason being that by now the critics of VoC hold at least as strong a position as their original supporters. Hence the question: is the whole VoC paradigm in crisis? The present paper takes distance from the debate and analyses its underlying assumptions and methodological foundations. From such a critical point of departure it claims that many of the VoC flaws are related to it's neglect of the individual and the state, hence the essence of the political. Suggesting a framework that starts from an ontological position that radically puts the individual into the centre of politics, the paper builds upon constructivist accounts that have human indeterminacy as their core. At the same time, the approach opens space for state intervention upon economic agency and advances a method that moves towards the new institutionalisms debate. By integrating the individual into the ideational/discursive variant, the argument is put forward that capitalist diversity must be understood as differences in individual-state relationships in different institutional arrangements (polities). Hence, it brings back into VoC two quintessentially political concepts: the individual and the state. The paper then goes on to showcase the approach with the comparative study of British and German state interventions upon economic subjectivities in their respective housing markets. It becomes clear how specific legitimation regimes and interactive individual-state processes influence socio-economic internally consistent variance in the way that the state considers the economy, and how and why policies are enacted. Capitalist variety is thus a much broader topic than the initial contributions, but also the current critiques to VoC suggest. Finally, VoC can only be advanced when its critics are taken seriously and radically applied into an alternative perspective upon economic regimes, on that is centrally concerned with economic subjectivities, hence agency, and the state.

NEOLIBERALISM AND SOCIAL/CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY

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Abstract: This paper will focus on how the last thirty years in Europe have seen a gradual unravelling of the policies, programmes and practices associated with post-1945 christian and social democracy. This will be examined across three key examples – collective bargaining practices, welfare programmes and the system of political representation – where the rights of trade unions, the values of social solidarity and equality plus the dominance of moderate, centrist politics have been fundamentally challenged. Moreover, the current economic and legitimacy crisis facing the eurozone could well accelerate this slow-burning crisis of the political economy of christian and social democracy. I will also consider the extent to which Europe is on the verge of a fracturing of traditional social coalitions into a radicalised social democracy on the one hand and especially a resurgent neoliberalism – recast along authoritarian (and sometimes xenophobic) lines – on the other.

There is a broader relevance, too, for my approach contrasts with much of the fast-growing International Political Economy (IPE) literature, which continues to adhere (even if implicitly) to a "states and markets" dichotomy. That is, when seeking to make sense of the potentially transformative developments associated with neoliberalism, an unsatisfactory "either/or" methodology is still dominant. Structures and agents tend to be defined by pre-determined capabilities and interests, which then drives analysis along "political" or "economic" lines. The more detrimental logic deemed inherent to markets rather than the more benign logic viewed as inherent to institutions leads to a concentration of "critical" analysis on the former and not the latter. IPE's multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary potential is not realised in consequence, and it ought to be more open to insights from other disciplines when attempting to make sense of the complex, contemporary era.

SMALL NORDIC COUNTRIES AND GLOBALISATION: IS THERE STILL A SPECIFIC MODEL OF CAPITALISM?

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Abstract: There has been a large range of literature on the continuing viability or inevitable demise of the Nordic model of capitalism with a specific emphasis on developments in the Swedish case. This paper will compare the Finnish and Norwegian political economies, two much less analysed case studies, through a comparison with developments in Sweden and thereby help to fill a gap in our understanding of the current development of Nordic countries.

Conceptually, the paper will critically engage with the varieties of capitalism literature and argue that its focus on institutionalist continuities and change implies that changes in the underlying social relations of production and the related power balance between capital and labour cannot be taken into account. Instead, a historical materialist approach will be put forward which makes it possible to conceptualise the relationship between changing production structures and class agency in both countries. Empirically, the paper will focus on the decision by the Finnish employers' association EK to abandon the tripartite TUPO system in 2007 and the Norwegian Campaign for the Welfare State to mobilise trade unions and social movements against neo-liberal restructuring in the elections in 2005 and 2009. It will be argued that both the failure of EK to change the Finnish model drastically as well as the success of the Campaign for the Welfare State to block neo-liberal restructuring in Norway is partly due to the fact that the production structure in both countries is comparatively less transnationalised than in Sweden. Hence, Finnish and Norwegian capital are less powerful vis-à-vis labour than Swedish capital. Nevertheless, such developments are not automatic but crucially depend on the strategies of labour to retain their specific, more socially-oriented model of capitalism.

A POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS: RESTRUCTURING OF STATE-EDUCATION RELATIONSHIPS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN TURKEY

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Abstract: Consolidation of neoliberalism and expansion of capitalist relations in every aspect of life have resulted in a decline in the well-being of people throughout the world. Hence, the neoliberalisation process and increasing inequalities between and within the countries have created a deteriorating environment for the enjoyment of human rights especially for the working classes and other disadvantaged groups all around the world. This paper aims to contribute to the emerging field of sociology of human rights by analyzing the right to education from a political economy perspective. A political economy approach requires an analysis of power relations and structural inequalities in capitalist society. This paper has a critical approach to liberal-individualist theory of human rights which has emphasized civil and political rights without considering the effects of the economic, social, cultural and political inequalities of capitalist societies on the realisation of these rights. It argues that economic, social and cultural rights, on the other hand, despite their formal recognition, have been reduced to 'consumer rights' with the withdrawal of the state from the provision of the public services and the introduction of the market system in these services since the 1970s. I will try to disclose this gap in formal recognition and substantive enjoyment of the right to education by drawing on the case of Turkey. The paper will discuss the possibility of provision and enjoyment of the right to education within the neoliberal socio-economic structure and also asks how successful the right to education is in addressing the current social, economic and political realities as it is formulated in the international human rights instruments. Its specific concern, in this process of neoliberalisation, is the introduction of market relations into primary education and their implications on the right to education in Turkey. In this paper, it will be argued that the restructuring of state-education relationships has had implications on the right to education in Turkey by creating new forms of inequalities in education. In order to illustrate this point, I will focus on the consequences of macro polices in micro level, namely on individual schools, teachers, parents and students by drawing on the micro level qualitative research conducted in two primary schools in Ankara.

INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE AND VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM

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Abstract: The development of capitalism in western states is not accurate classifiable in a dichotomous convergence-divergence model. The reason is that institutional complementarities, differently than in the VoC postulated, need not be coherent. Despite the overall meaningful and comprehensible classification in liberal and coordinated market economies, national institutional arrangements are justified as a social regime which is determined by historical contexts, that can contain liberal as well as coordinated elements. The affect of mega trends, such as economical globalization and the increasing importance of knowledge, are, according to national historical contexts, institutionally processed. In particular, the coordinated market economies are in a fiscal pressure condition. These economies aim to optimize their national business demography to face the effects of the mega trends. In fact, institutional change for the reinforcement of the competitiveness of business demography is influenced by national path dependency. Thus, despite of conversion, drift, exhaustion, layering and displacement, no hybrid type of market economy develops, but a new more competitive form of coordinated market economy. There are no competitive advantages for the liberal market economies.Instead, they must deal with new forms of dependence on their business demography. For example, Denmark and Ireland pursued different policies for changing their institutions to optimize their business demography.Both nations are not clearly marked by a distinct institutional trend. As a result, liberal institutional complementarities will harmonize with coordinated, if the institutional hierarchy remains clear.

COMMUNICATING THE EU SOCIAL ECONOMY AND THE WELFARE STATE AFTER THE LISBON TREATY

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Abstract: The main goal of this article is to analyze how are the European social economy and the social policies communicated from the institutions to the citizens. Are the EU institutions able to communicate the social responsibility? Is the European Social Econ-

omy a communication tool itself? The current EU strategy that was adopted after the Lisbon Treaty highlights the need of constructing the European citizenship that can overcome the unilateralist dimension given by the national citizenship. The social inclusion policy and the social integration on the market labor require a communication strategy that targets the European citizens. Social economy obliges several political actors such as the EU institutions, corporations and states to take part in forging the European Citizenship. The study will analyze the social economy as a communication tool that has the ability to convert the national interests and projecting them to the European level. From the humanist philosophical principles of the social economy to the cultural patterns of each member state, responsibility and equal opportunities merge into a single dimension of an identity that can play a key role in consolidating the European public sphere. The EU Barometers, the projects that have been already implemented on employment, the social cohesion and the institutional communicational products from the EU institutions can provide useful data that can indicate the degree of implication of the citizen in the EU social policy. The social dimension of the EU 2020 strategy can point out the strengthening of the Welfare European states.

Keywords:social economy, citizenship, corporate social responsibility, Welfare, social policy.

EU CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN A POST-LISBON CONTEXT

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Abstract: In its Europe 2020 strategy, the European Commission has made a strong commitment to promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) 'as a key element in ensuring long term employee and consumer trust'. In particular in the context of the financial and economic crisis, CSR is increasingly seen as a policy instrument to address questions of corporate behaviour and societal change.

This paper puts the recent developments in CSR at the EU level in the Post-Lisbon period in the context of a broader perspective of how CSR emerged as a policy area in the European Union. CSR is often criticised as a non-committal form of social and environmental self-regulation, avoiding more concrete regulation on labour standards and environmental protection. Drawing on a neo-Gramscian approach to European integration, the paper argues that CSR initiatives by the European Commission have constituted a moment of trasformismo, in which contestation and opposition have been incorporated into a broad and non-binding process of civil society dialogue. Institutionally, within the Commission there is a strong bifurcation of CSR and industrial/social policy on the one hand, and Internal Market and Financial Regulation on the other – while inititiaves in the latter often have a binding character, discussions in the former domain tend to be programmatic rather than offering concrete outcomes. In light of the recent financial and economic crisis, the paper then examines whether the Commission's CSR policy has changed significantly following the regulatory reactions to the immediate crisis and the recession, and how these changes reflect a general reconsideration of social policy at the EU level.

INTEGRATION IN CRISIS: A REGULATIONIST PERSPECTIVE ON THE INTERACTION OF EUROPEAN VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM

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Abstract: The present crisis in Europe affects national economies in different ways. In addition, the whole pattern of European integration is in crisis and important institutional transformations are observed. It is proposed to apply a theoretical framework which allows focusing on the specific linkages between (national) regimes of accumulation in combination with a systematic analysis of institutions at different spatial levels. This is provided by a modified and expanded regulation approach which we use as framework for our paper. Based on this, we provide an empirical overview of the different regimes of accumulation and their interaction to explain the crisis and its dynamics. In addition, we analyse the reactions to the crisis and the consequences in terms of institutional transformation at different territorial levels. This allows drawing conclusions regarding the dynamics of future political-economic developments in Europe.

THE DISEMBEDDED GOVERNANCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: I aim to provide a) Polanyian critique of the incomplete neo-Gramscian interpretation of the EU governance structure, by drawing insights from the neo-Polanyian scholarship b) Constructivist critique of the pessimistic accounts of Gill and Harmes which identify neoliberal preemptive measures in every societal initiative. I am interested in applying Polanyi's concept of disembeddedness to analyze the structural transformations of the society-economy relation. Many formulations provide a valid analysis of underlying issues within the EU, however they fail to theorize the implications of the EU integration on the society-economy relation. Thus, I propose a return to the concept of disembeddedness, which can help us assess the extent to which the economy and the policy are integrated at the EU level. Harmes used somewhat redefined version of this concept to signify the configuration of the EU. However Harmes makes two mistakes when applying this tool: a) borrows this concept from Polanyi without problematizing it, and b) proclaims that there is disembedded federalism within the EU without making a refined distinction between the different stages of disembeddedness that marked the EU integration. If he engages in any periodization he theorizes only the general transition from embedded to neo liberalism i.e. his periodization is not EU specific. I argue that we should question the direct applicability of the grand neoliberal narrative. Many critical thinkers have agreed on a common narrative of how neoliberal ideas and practices spread around the world. However, the neoliberalization of the EU did not unfold in a linear manner. Thus, we should aim at an EU specific narrative that would be more complete only if we inspect the discrete transformations within it. I propose to reintroduce the concept of disembeddedness and exhaust its explanatory potential. First, I would like to theoretically dissect the concept of disembeddedness and ex-

plain my understanding of the concept. Then I will look at the contingent structural transformations that marked the disembeddening within the EU. Not to repeat Harmes mistake, I intent to engage in more precise interpretation of the extent of the asymmetric governance, by providing periodization of it. A closer look at the institutional setup of the EU would reveal a more complicated picture that disproves the thesis that the economy operates absolutely above the polity.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE TRANSNATIONALISATION

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Abstract: The concept of varieties of capitalism has been very influential in questioning the assumption that globalisation will lead to conversion. This paper wants to challenge the methodological nationalism built into this account without, however, substituting methodological globalism for methodological nationalism. It argues that what is needed are studies that examine *whether* the nation state remains the main organising principle and if so why. In other words, the nation-state is no longer the *explanans* but the *explanandum*.

The point of the departure of the paper is Hall's and Soskice's distinction between the two basic types of capitalism, i.e. liberal market economy and coordinated market economy. The empirical study examines vocational education and training (VET) whose coordination differ significantly in market und coordinated economies. This domain thus illustrates very well the two types of market economy. By looking at the recent internationalisation of VET the paper analyses to which extend and how the nation-state as the principle level of coordination is undermined.

REGIMES OF SOCIAL COHESION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This paper explores the different meanings of social cohesion in historical and contemporary societies and identifies some different 'regimes of social cohesion', and their characteristics, that can be found in western and east Asian societies. It adopts a mixed-method and interdisciplinary approach, drawing on the literatures in comparative historical sociology and comparative political economy, and using both qualitative, logical comparative methods, and quantitative statistical analysis. In the first section of the paper we analyse the constituents of social cohesion which are specified in different definitions-in-use in policy and contemporary academic writing. This leads to a definition of social cohesion which is non-normative and non-exclusive and which can be used in empirical analysis. The second section seeks to identify the major historical traditions of writings about social cohesion and the social order in western sociology and political philosophy and the logics they imply as to the forces which bind society together.

Sections three and four review some historical evidence for social origins of different traditions of social cohesion in the West, and their subsequent patterns of evolution, based on 'longue durée' accounts of historical development and on 'non-absolute' notions of path dependency. Section five uses the literature on 'varieties of capitalism' and 'welfare state regimes' to develop some provisional theories about different contemporary forms of social cohesion which may be found in particular regions – or clusters of countries - in the West and east Asia. We call these 'regimes of social cohesion', in the same way that Esping-Andersen (1990) refers to 'welfare regimes' and Michael Walzer (1997) to 'regimes of toleration'. The last section of the paper uses international data on social attitudes and institutional characteristics to test empirically whether such regimes can be identified in terms of regions or country clusters which display particular sets of institutional characteristics and aggregate social attitudes.

VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM: POTENTIAL WELLSPRING OF THEORETICAL ROUTES IN ASIA PACIFIC-FOCUSSED POLITICAL ECONOMY RESEARCH

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Abstract: This paper argues that the varieties of capitalism (VoC) approach, up to now sparsely applied in the East Asian context in particular, represents a potential wellspring of related theoretical perspectives for Asia Pacific researchers. The developmental state model may be exhausted in the sense that both developing and industrialised economies no longer conform to its most precise definition, if in fact they ever did; while convergence theories - which anticipate largely unidirectional movements towards an Anglo-American neoliberal model – have been contested by numerous empirical studies into capitalist diversity. In contrast, the VoC approach - employing essentially a firm-level analysis with particular focus on inter-firm and state-business relational aspects in order to identify core determinants of capitalist diversity - offers more conceptual density and methodological precision.

Two key examples are presented which locate the VoC approach at an early stage of its employment in the Asia Pacific rather than at an end point or in crisis. Firstly, the VoC framework is proving useful in theoretical modelling of Southeast Asia's developing capitalisms, which may not entirely adhere to liberal- (LME) or coordinated market economy (CME) models, but may show elements of each or form hybrid types combining developmental state features in addition. Secondly, application of the VoC approach to Japan has shown its use in defining post-developmental states and provided a theoretical framework through which to illustrate divergent practices of firms in these states from those based in LMEs.

Rather than expecting Asia Pacific economies to conform to the LME-CME typologies, this paper expects their boundaries to be stretched, even to a third or hybrid type of market economy. Related to this, it is anticipated that some of the region's economies may challenge the VoC hypothesis that hybrid regimes which approximate neither the LME nor the CME pole develop less inter-firm and firm-institutional complementarity than those closer to the two ideal types – Singapore for instance, may display both hybrid-type capitalism and high levels of complementarity. On the whole, the Asia Pacific has much empirical substance to add to the testing of VoC theories, just as the VoC approach has much to add to theoretical discourse on Asia Pacific capitalism.

VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM AND THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE NORDIC LABOUR PROCESS

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Abstract: The position of the worker is in a state of flux in North European societies. The Nordic countries, that is to say, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, have been traditionally categorised as representatives of 'the Nordic model' or coordinated market economies. This classification does not satisfactorily take the changing situation, based on historical trajectories, into account. According to Finnish and Swedish scholars, the emergence of the universal welfare state system in Nordic countries, for example, traces back to early changes in institutional arrangements that have had great implications at much later stages. Moreover, the whole capitalist accumulation is taking new shape in the aftermath of the financial crisis 2008-2009, which calls for a change of the *social system of innovation and production* (SSIP) from a 'social-democratic' SSIP toward a 'market-based' one. New dynamics of division of work and employment relations are emerging. The 'high road' to economic growth and workers' equal prospects in the Nordic labour market are giving way to a greater variation in worker status within a country, sector, and even workplace. New forms of precarious work are gaining ground. The use of flexi-time, agency and posted workers, typically of foreign origin, is becoming more widespread. Simultaneously, certain parts of manufacturing and construction processes are being standardised and relocated to abroad. In connection with the relocation, blue-collar labour is undergoing degradation while the white-collar work is being intensified. This study draws upon empirical data collected from Finnish manufacturing and construction sites and Baltic and Russian subsidiaries of Nordic manufacturing companies. The analysis reveals that the employer utilises both *in situ* and spatial strategies of labour control, under the all-encompassing regime of 'hegemonic despotism'. This new regime, intertwined with international disintegration of production, relies upon the inequality of different parts of the process for ensuring "national" competitiveness and the "natural" evolution of economies. Here capitalists – the Nordic ones included – seek to maximise comparative advantage through the relocation of low-cost labour manufacturing operations that and through encouraging work-related migration. This also provides the economic rationale behind the integration of the Eastern European countries within the EU.

SELF-ORGANISATION AS A FOUNDATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: PAST AND CURRENT PROBLEMS OF RUSSIA

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Abstract: The World economic crisis showed once again on the example of Russia that raw-material orientation, however high raw commodity prices are, is not quite a sound foundation for the economic system. However, current economic policy in Russia doesn't facilitate the increase of robustness of Russian economy in turbulent environment. Expansion of government intervention, greater concentration of power, populist growth of social obligations hinder the diversification of Russian economy and produce steep level of unproductive institutional costs. The main thesis of our paper is that Russia, heading towards welfare state, skipped a crucial stage: creation of a robust institutional and economic foundation. The essential factor of creation of such a foundation is a developed local governance system.

We look at the problems of Russian economy through the lens of local governance, because this element of public administration is of key importance for the functioning of extended order of human cooperation. It is the level governed by the local authorities, where the major part of economic activity not concerned with raw-materials extraction and processing happens. In search of the genesis of the considered problems we refer to the Russian history.

The high degree of concentration of power has been a distinctive feature of Russian statesmanship during last four centuries. Even today Russian policy still bears marks of some medieval institutions. We conclude that Russian economy is a prisoner of "bad" institutes, such as: defunct land market, archetypic bureaucratism, civil society deficits, etc.

Nevertheless, during the reforms of later 19th — early 20th century there has been taken a number of fundamental decisions (removal of serfdom, creation of district councils ('zemstvo'), cooperation support), which allowed the Russian economy to perform an unprecedented breakthrough, interrupted by the First World War and bolshevik's coming to power. In our paper we are going to show that our history provides some decisions, satisfying the requirements of Russian peculiarity better, than uncritical importation of foreign (particularly European) models.

The study is based on field research of local governance, conducted by the author during last 2,5 years, and contains conclusions, which can be of interest to anyone, concerned with condition of not raw-commodity oriented part of Russian economy and Russian local governance.

THE STATE GOVERNANCE OF CRISIS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF A CRISIS OF STATE GOVERNANCE: TWO VERSIONS OF (POST-FORDIST) NEO-LIBERAL RESTRUCTURING IN SPAIN AND THE UK

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Abstract: While the main concerns surrounding the on-going global crisis have primarily focused on addressing the causes and consequences of the crisis, we argue that it offers a useful context within which to explore arguments about the on-going restructuring of the state as well as examining specific strategies of adaptation. In developing this analysis we will draw on the regulation approach and state theory and will compare Spain and the UK. More specifically, we will explore the nationally specific articulations of the global crisis as the unfolding of a set of specific economic, political and social crises in Spain and the UK. Our main focus however will be on the political system and the strategies and political rhetorics developed in response to these different crises, and the ways in which they contribute to an on-going cycle of partial resolution, displacement, and re-emergence of crisis. In developing our arguments, we will analyse official government documents and reports as well as coverage and discussion in major national newspapers in order to identify key issues, adopted policies, controversies, and alternative agendas, alliances, strategies and rhetorics. Within the context of

Spain this will include a focus on the financial crisis, the role of the saving banks in relation to the housing bubble, the expansion and contrition of the construction sector, and the effects of the crisis on employment. Related to the latter we will further discuss the political crisis associated with the handling of labour and pensions reforms and the challenges that the Spanish economy and the Spanish state are facing in relation to its participation in the EU monetary union. Within the context of the UK, we will discuss the dominance of the debates around the collapse of the financial sector, the welfare reform and the shrinking of the public sector. We will argue that Spain and the UK have adopted different strategies of adaptation with a stronger emphasis on a neo-corporatist and neo-liberal policies, respectively, although framed within different rhetorics: corporatist and communitarian. This is within the broader context of the post-Fordist restructuring that is currently dominated by neo-liberal ideology, rhetorics, and policies.

RADICAL INNOVATION IN A COORDINATED MARKET ECONOMY – SOCIAL EMBEDDING AND CONCERTATION

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Abstract: David Soskice and Peter Hall in their seminal contribution on the Varieties of Capitalism have established the distinction between coordinated market economies (CMEs) and liberal market economies (LMEs). The different types of capitalism are linked with distinctive economic strengths, specific modes of policy making and implementation. With respect to innovation Hall/Soskice claimed that the institutional framework of CMEs (like in the case of Germany) favors the development of incremental innovations, while on the other hand the institutional framework of LMEs (like in the case of the USA) would be especially suited for radical innovations. This paper does not intend to put into question the whole VoC framework. It on the one hand rather will make the point that the two varieties of capitalisms still show stark differences with respect to the creation resp. construction of new markets, but the postulated differences between innovativeness do not hold.The paper will look at one specific case of innovation: Photovoltaics. Looking at the history of this innovation, one gets the initial impression that research and economic implementation in the USA was far ahead of its main competitors and in line with general arguments on the advantages of the US institutional framework for technologically based radical innovations. Observers in the 1980s and 1990s believed that the US-market possessed the ideal characteristics to develop into a lead market for PV and will mimic developments in other high tech areas. Meanwhile both in terms of economic viability and technology Germany (and other coordinated market economies) seem to be ahead. The proposed paper will argue that radical innovations in Coordinated Market Economies are possible and use the example of PV development in Germany. In order to make this point the paper will first try to clarify the meaning of the concept of …radical innovation". Contributions to the Varieties of Capitalism debate have repeatedly claimed that the concept of innovation is not very well defined by Hall/Soskice. By establishing linkages to discussions in innovation research a more elaborate definition for radical innovations will be proposed. Based on this definition the PV-developments in a LME (USA) and a CME (Germany) will be briefly compared in order to explain under what auspices PV-development Germany as a radical innovation could be successful.

STANDING ON THE SHOULDERS OF GALBRAITH: FROM MANAGED MARKERTS TO CORPORATE-GUIDED MARKETS

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Abstract: This paper builds upon the audacious insights of J.K. Galbraith (1958; 1972) with respect to managed markets and the management of specific demand. It begins by outlining the dominant threat to the global economy, and especially the system of abundance: that of under-consumption by the people of plenty (Potter, 1973). In the system of abundance the institution of marketing spontaneously emerges to counter this threat (Sheehan, 2010). Next, the paper reviews Galbraith's audacious analysis of managed markets. Galbraith's approach marks a distinct break with the mainstream frame of reference of markets influenced by an invisible hand. The paper proceeds to evaluate the Galbraithian approach, highlighting some important limitations. Finally, the paper introduces Sheehan's concept of corporate-guided markets for branded products. This is the general market form in the system of abundance. Corporate-guided markets provide the most propitious conditions for corporations increase sales of their branded products; this market form is vital to the growth dynamic of the system of abundance. The concept of corporate-guided markets refines and develops Galbraith's analysis; most tellingly it incorporates the critical role played by the institution of marketing. Put another way, the insights contained in this paper are the result of standing on the shoulders of an economic giant – J.K. Galbraith.

DOES COORDINATED CAPITALISM STILL WORK? LABOUR MARKET 'DUALISATION' AND THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY AND JAPAN

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Abstract: Germany and Japan are both marked by comparatively strong divisions between labour market insiders (regular, non-termed workers that are covered by traditional collective bargaining practices) and outsiders (non-regular employees who are represented in collective bargaining and consultation bodies). The global financial crisis has hit the latter group particularly hard (e.g.almost two thirds of temp agency workers in Japan had lost their job at one point and more than a third in Germany), yet the main concern of governments in the aftermath of the crisis has been the stabilisation of regular employment policies. Comparatively little has been done to raise the status of non-regular employees and to permanently improve their level of social protection. While parts of this reaction can be explained with short-term pressures, this paper argues that this primarily reflects long-term institutional changes in German and Japanese labour market arrangements since the early 1990s. This paper aims to demonstrate that the scope of institutional change in so called coordinated market economies is both wider and more heterogeneous than is commonly understood. Although the Varieties of Capitalism approach (VOC) has been criticised for being overly static, the global financial crisis shows that it still is very helpful to understand current developments. VOC can be used to show how the traditional employment models and institutions have maintained an "economic functionality" even though a

large number of firms now operate outside them and a "political functionality" despite the fading structural power of organised business and labour.

"DON'T THINK OF THE COW – THINK OF THE MONEY! " – UNDERSTANDING ARGENTINE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM IN A GLOBAL MARKET

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Abstract: Capitalist development is embedded in broader societal processes and cannot be interpreted without taking global economic and political conditions into account. In order to understand the specific formation of Argentina's capitalism this paper analyzes the development of the dairy chain in Argentina. Field research was conducted in 2009 and 2010 based on a Grounded Theory research design, which allowed for broad insights into socio-economic processes. Thus, the paper seeks to promote qualitative field research as an innovative instrument to understand the specific historically embedded context of capitalist development and therefore going beyond a pure *varieties of capitalism* or *global commodity chains* approach.

The specific Argentine mode of capitalist development rests on three pillars:

1. Argentine capitalist development has historically been strongly connected to the world market, as it is until today. Global markets for agricultural commodities have influenced agricultural and agro-industrial production as well as the Argentine capitalist mode of production in general. In case of the dairy chain their performance depends heavily on the international market for milk powder (e.g. highly influenced by the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU) and the international exchange rate regime dominated by the US-Dollar and Euro.

2. The specific agricultural system, which is characterized by what I call the relay-principle of Argentine agricultural production, is highly responsive to international incentives. This flexibility is based on historical class formation and land ownership, and mirrored in the local, regional and national institutional and legal framework. Here the challenges that soybean production poses to the dairy chain will be examined, taking economic, societal and political aspects into account.

3. The rise of the narrative of the *"granero del mundo"* (granary of the world) is shaping Argentine cross-over politics until today and can be considered as a fundamental consensus in Argentine society. This narrative supports politics promoting an agro-industrial export-based capitalism, which is in the interest of the Argentine elites, but might threaten food security and sovereignty in Argentina in many ways.

My analysis of these three pillars follows the idea of *Global Complexity* (John Urry 2003) and outlines that national capitalist development is strongly shaped by general social parameters.

LOCAL ECONOMIC CRISES IN GLOBAL CONTEXT: AN IRISH CASE STUDY

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Abstract: The Social Structure of Accumulation (SSA) Framework argues that capitalist history is characterized by successive stages separated from one another by periods of crisis. These stages are characterized by sets of institutions, economic, political, and ideological which support the capital accumulation process. Thus the institutional framework of capitalism changes from period to period. These structures of accumulation as they contain political and ideological elements have also historically differed from place to place, thus sharing a conceptual affinity with the varieties of capitalism literature. Recent work has argued that globalization has created a more geographically extensive SSA with local (national) variations.

The SSA framework has also analyzed the current crisis as the crisis of the global neoliberal SSA dating from the early 1980's. Thus the crisis is a general one but one which is likely to have specific local manifestations. This paper examines the relationship between global neoliberalism as a world-wide structure of accumulation and more local structures of accumulation nested within it. As a case study it analyzes the relationship between the global neoliberal era which followed the stagflationary crisis of the 1970s and the Celtic Tiger period in Ireland. It then compares the institutional dynamics of the current crisis in global neoliberalism and the economic crash in Ireland. It finds the Irish case to be a local instance of global neoliberalism but with significant differences in some institutions and dynamics.

THE FUTURE OF CAPITALISM: RAPPROCHEMENT OF EAST AND WESTERN VALUES

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Abstract: The future of capitalism: rapprochement of East and Western values

There is a point of view point of view that the liberal model of social development is perfect. And this model is realized in countries of the Europe and Northern America. Moreover, the modern scientists propagandize this way as a unique possible way of development of a society. However at present time in Western countries the system of individualism is come to deep crisis for all spheres of a public life: from economy and politics to culture and demography. In this case it is very important to study the experience of modernization of some the countries of the East which give us an example of an alternative way of the social and economic development which are based on collectivistic values. It is necessary to understand that in the East the state has an active a role of initiating force of development and the state is a guarantor of the statement of market values, rates and relations in economy. It also has introduced achievements of the western technogenic civilization, but preserved basic eastern cultural values and public attitudes. The aspiration to modernization was occurred without destruction of basic traditions of a society. For example, such countries as China, Singapore, Japan achieved the symbiosis of traditional and technogenic civilization what provided fast growth of economy, qualitative improvement of conditions of a life and work, and also increase of authority of these countries in the world community. Significant emigration of the Asian population in the countries of the West can

lead to diffusion of cultural traditions of the East and the West and all paradigm of social development.

AFTER NEOLIBERALISM? BRAZIL, INDIA AND CHINA IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

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Abstract: It has becomecommon knowledgethat rising powers such as Brazil, India and China copedbetter with the global economic crisis 2008ff than most core countries. While China and India never entered into recession, Brazil was among the first countries to overcomeeconomic contraction. In thispaper we combine neo-Gramscian IPE and regulation-theoreticalinsightsto identify the major reasons for these countries'good economic performance during the crisis. We arguethat before the global crisis, each country ran through a phase of neoliberal reforms that eventually led to the establishment ofdifferent transnationalized formsof capitalism. In China and Brazil, these neoliberal models already experiencedcrisis tendenciesbefore the global meltdown had begun. Both governments, however, tried to make use of the crisis to restructure the economy and to reshape social relations. In Brazil, the crisis reinforced the transitionto a social-democratic neo-developmentism. In China, however, it is still rather unclear whethera fundamentalregime change will be accomplished. India, in turn, did notchange its economic policy significantly. There, the crisis has not presentedan effective challenge to neoliberal dominance.We conclude that, due to these divergingtrajectories, theglobal political economy might pass through a phase characterized by different, potentially tension-ladenregional hegemonic constellations.

The paper is based on a researchproject funded by Rosa-Luxemburg-Foundation and gives an overview of ourbook “Auf dem Sprung – Brasilien, Indien und China. Zur gesellschaftlichen Transformation in der Krise“ (2011).

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FLECHA AND OLIN WRIGHT: REAL UTOPIAS IN TURBULENT TIMES. THE MONDRAGON EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: In the year 2006, due to the economic crisis, Ramon Flecha and other researchers decided to deepen into the study of real alternatives to the capitalist economy, with a clear emphasis in the Mondragon case. Erik O. Wright became enthousiastic with the idea and included this proposal in the “The Real Utopias Project”. The present proposal is framed in the analysis of this experience which constitutes an economic successful action in the framework of the current crisis. This paper will analyse some of the strategies and actions that are being carried out in the Mondragon coopswhich show sustainable employment creation policies that foster social justice. The Mondragon corporation is the seventh enterpreneurial group in Spain and the decision-making in their coops follows the premise of “one person, one vote”. Among the consequences that this functioning generates, we can highlight -on the one hand- that the managerial policies favour the totality of their workers and not an enterpreneurial elite owning the capital. On the other hand, the internationalisation of the corporation has not supposed the delocalisation of the employment, which is also an element to be stressed out. The Mondragon corporation posesses a narrow salary range compared to other companies in the sector. However, in the context of the global economic crisis, policies for wage reduction have been possible and agreed by consensus, which has prevented cooperatives from conducting policies of employment reduction.

VARIETIES OF ALTERNATIVES TO CAPITALISM IN SYSTEMIC CRISIS

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Abstract: The paper argues that it is high time that critical scholarship goes a step further beyond description of different types of responses to the most visible financial and fiscal aspects of the present acute manifestation of systemic crisis of capitalist mode of production as such. It is demonstrated that the common feature of apparently divergent neo-Smithean or neo-Keynesian responses to present systemic crisis manifestations in all empirical varieties of national capitalisms, presents the implementation of policy options that equally aim to preserve the present system of contradictory capitalist production relations which reproduce social crises and imperialist war disasters.

Paper proposes that the main task of critical scholarship is to examine varieties of past, existing and possible future alternatives to the present system of exploitative, opressive and life destructive capitalist social relations.

The main finding of the paper is that reproduction of cyclical systemic crises can be resolved only through substitution of present private ownership, menagerial decision-making, market regulation and private profit motivation institutional mechanismes, with social ownership, producer’s and consumer’s councils’ decision-making, participative planning and human capacities’ development motivation institutional mechanismes.

Key words: varieties of alternatives to capitalism, systemic crisis, institutional mechanisms, ownership, decision-making, regulation, motivation.

RN 07 Sociology of Culture

CULTURAL GLOBALIZATION AS A FIELD OF RESEARCH, 2001-2010

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Abstract: What can the literature on cultural globalization contribute to the sociology of culture? How can the sociology of culture contribute to our understanding of cultural globalization? The answers to these questions will be discussed in relation to: (1) A review of major theories in the field which concern the effects of cultural globalization on national cultures, the nature of transnational networks and flows, and the emergence of world culture and global civil society; and (2) a survey of the literature on cultural globalization in the past decade, using a set of 164 articles, published between 2001 and 2010 and retrieved from two information databases (Sociological Abstracts and International Bibliography of the Social Sciences). The survey shows that researchers studying cultural globalization are based primarily in Europe and North America but the most frequent location of recent research is Asia, followed by Europe and North America. On the whole, the literature is focused on the effects of cultural globalization, usually some form of media, on national cultures rather than on global networks/flows or on world culture and civil society. Cultural and media imperialism remain important subjects of debate, particularly the role of American culture and changes in the content of media hegemony.

AFRICAN CONTEMPORARY ART - ART INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH OUTSIDE THE CONTINENT

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Abstract: After the consolidation of independence movements in Africa, there was a need to create a discursive dialogue between nationalism and the importance of the Arts, but it is specially since the 90's, that the concept of "African Contemporary Art" has been acquiring more and more international attention with specific exhibitions, festivals, and dedicated areas from the Venice Biennial or in the Documenta 11.

The visibility of this new category is still controversial for some agents from the arts world – what is it to be "African"? What's the position of the Diasporas? Why do we need to categorise origins in such global arts world system? Some artistic agents resist to it, while some others engage with it. The fact is that the number of institutions and events dedicated to "African Contemporary Art" is still increasing outside the African continent.

With this presentation I aim to rethink this process from the point of view of the Sociology of Culture. This reflection will articulate different domains: politics, economy and art worlds, in order to better identify patterns and possible explanations for this process.

As a case study, I will focus on the recent initiative from the Portuguese government to create a Centre of Contemporary African Art-to be open Lisbon in 2012. On this presentation, I will then give an account from its socio-political context, and its present-future positional strategy/ies regarding other peer institutions outside Africa.

This presentation will reflect my on-going PhD research on Cultural Policies regarding African Contemporary Art in Portugal.

WORLD CULTURE – THE 'SACRED CANOPY' OF WORLD SOCIETY, OR JUST ITS TECHNICAL UNDERBELLY? OUTLINE OF A MACRO-PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: While the so-called 'world-culture theory' proposed by John W. Meyer and colleagues has been quite popular in studies of organizations and globalization, it has been largely disregarded in the sociology of culture. The reasons of this peculiar inattendance are multifaceted, but some seem tobe obvious: First and foremost, cultural sociologists were mainly pre-occupied with the analysis of local particularities, distinctions and variations in the past decades. Thus, a theoretical account that asserts trans-local, or even global, similarities has been eyed with suspicion. Second, the thesis of a massive diffusion of 'modernity' that the world-culture school puts forward articulately has been widely perceived as a strong deterministic theory of social change and an unfortunate resurgence of orthodox modernization theory. Third, the whole notion of 'world culture' and the use of the term 'culture' in connection with aspects which are often regarded as the opposite of 'culture', such as rational bureaucratic practices, technical standards and procedures, relatively vague and abstract scientific models and legal documents, are also widely refused by culturalists. And from the perspective of new theories of culture the conceptual anchorage of the world-culture theory in institutionalist sociology appears somewhat outdated. This papers argues, nevertheless, that world-culture theory should be seen as vital element of the all-encompassing 'cultural turn' in sociology and that it is worth paying more attention to in the sociology of culture. Based on theoretical premises of phenomenological sociology (Berger/Luckmann), symbolic interactionism, and Post-Parsonsian sociology of culture (Geertz, Alexander) it is a highly constructionist, non-deterministic, empirical account of contemporary globalizing society. It highlights the increasing relevance of relatively similar cultural models, standards and practices around the globe that are widely shared and enacted in by experts and professionals and increasingly shape performances and actions of such different social entities as individuals, organizations, or even states. In this way, the world-culture theory can be used to fill a missing link in contemporary sociology of culture, namely: the link between local knowledge and practice and more recent accounts of expanding expert-driven systems and the constitutive technical foundations of modern life.

GUERNICA – THE PLACE TO WHICH WE REMEMBER – BUT WHY AND TO WHAT EXACTLY?

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Abstract: FOR RS07 ARTS CULTURE AND CULTURAL MEMORY

Our paper is interested in the question why certain events turn into places of memory not only for national communities but become also part of the global 'memory-scape'. We elucidate this question through the example of Guernica. We suggest that Guernica's 'success' is rooted in the fact that it epitomizes modernity not only in WHAT it stands for but also HOW it invokes this via Picasso's painting.

Guernica is arguably one of the few political/cultural icons, which has a truly global resonance. (Thus protesting Chinese students could use in their outrage against the US to have bombed by mistake the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade; one can find references to Guernica in protests against atrocities in the Middle-East; just as much Guernica inspired artworks remembering the terrorist attack of 9/11). Although, intuitively, there seems little to be surprised about this state of affairs – given that Picasso was one of the greatest artists of the 20th century – nevertheless we believe it deserves scrutiny why Guernica became THE historical painting of the modern world. Why is it that Guernica turned into a universal symbol through which men of different cultures can send messages to one another?

Concerning what Guernica refers to we underline that it is rare to find such an uncontroversial point of capturing the way aggression and war completely lost its human face. While there are hundreds of comparable events in modern history many of these events invite for taking sides and finding excuses – at least explanations - why there were reasons for the actual tragic unfolding of those events – Hiroshima, the bombing of Dresden etc.. What is one of the peculiarities of Guernica is the fact that it seems to lack a struggle about appropriating the past, which allows for it to have a global reach.

Furthermore, it is even more significant that Picasso's painting provides an abstract depiction of Guernica, which makes it both particular and universal at the same time. Guernica is in a way a 'logo' that is not bound to an event but goes beyond it. The painting is about Guernica but it is about much more than Guernica. This is, however, we argue, a rare phenomenon. Usually when we remember, WHAT we remember is upon which the emphasis is put. In case of Guernica, however, the medium of remembering – i.e. the painting- turned out to have a much greater significance than the actual event itself.

MIGRATION AND MORALITY: A CASE OF POLISH LABOUR MIGRANTS IN OSLO AND LONDON

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Abstract: Migration is a multidimensional process in which an individual changes their position in geographical, social and cultural space. Migrants are replaced from an axionormative system that they are familiar with to the unknown one. Each culture has its own system of norms and values, including moral ones, and creates a specific system of internal and external sanctions that come into play when certain norms are breached. The paper analyzes migration is in context of morality. The author tries to examine what happens to individuals' morality when they emigrate. Does it change? What do migrants think about their moral attitudes abroad? Do they sanction deviant behaviour of their compatriots? Does emigration from one's country mean emigration from one's morality?

Paper presents the partial results of the research conducted among Polish labour migrants in Oslo. Data were collected using both qualitative (focused and in-depth interviews) and quantitative (survey) methods.

The research results show that if there is no social sanctions that regulate individuals' behaviour abroad, migrants are more prone to break their moral norms.

THE EXPANSION OF THE SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACE. POLES VERSUS FOREIGNERS

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Abstract: Opening of national borders and labour markets affects migration processes in various degrees. For example, in Poland a change in the dynamics of migration processes has been apparent since joining the European Union and later, in the period of global economic crisis. Migrations cause not only encounters with 'cultural differences' but also implement this 'difference' into individuals' own activity space such as work and education in the multicultural environment. Acquired competences help to understand a 'stranger' and co-operate in a different organisation culture.

Work and education in the multicultural environment are, in a way, a form of dialogue between various individuals and groups. Functioning in such environment may benefit later in the form of a future co-operation or gaining trust whilst working for an international company. This refers to both - foreigners immigrating to Poland and to re-emigrating Poles, who gained new experiences in the multicultural environment. There appears a question: how does a common presence of cultural diversity affect attitudes towards foreigners? Accepting one defined attitude expresses itself in one of multiple possible accultural strategies towards the strange group.

The aim of this paper is to present the outcome of research conducted as a part of the Polish Measurement of Attitudes and Values (PPPiW) project in 2009-2010 on attitudes of Poles towards foreigners. One of the concepts referred in this paper to, is the Bogardus Social Distance Scale. It was used in order to describe the social distance between Poles and foreigners. Acquired data is compared in the local and national scale and allow depicting two different perspectives towards strangers.

ETRE UN DES NOTRES, UN DES LEURS

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Abstract: Au Capo di Leuca, au sud de l'Italie, parler dialecte crée immédiatement une proximité qui se traduit généralement par le passage au tutoiement, un regard et un sourire complices, des gestes amples d'affabilité, etc. Cela s'explique peut-être par le fait que mes interlocuteurs pensent, à ce moment de découverte de connivence linguistico-territoriale, que nous partageons, pour ainsi dire, un même « nous ». En effet, partageant une même langue locale, il va presque de soi que nous partageons une culture commune et que nous appartenons au même « nous », bien que celui-ci ne se définisse ou ne s'explicite jamais. Un élément apparaît au

cours de la discussion et crée un « avant » et un « après » dans les rapports, les modifiant. Il a le pouvoir d'opérer un changement d'attitude chez mes interlocuteurs vis-à-vis de moi et me permet d'être incluse dans leur groupe dont les contours s'avèrent flottants, mouvants. Ces « comme nous », « des nôtres », « d'ici », ne s'explicitent pas. Vouloir le faire ou tenter de le faire reviendrait à se désavouer soi-même en tant que membre, se déclarer non-membre rien qu'en posant la question de clarification puisque celle-ci avouerait le manque de capacité - attendue chez et par tous les membres -, de comprendre, non au niveau rationnel mais au niveau émotionnel, donc de « sentir » ce qu'englobe ce « nous » énoncé à tel ou tel moment. Comme le rappelle Watson, cette indétermination des propos, même centraux, au cours d'une conversation, remplit une fonction communicationnelle importante et parfois, le caractère vague (« vagueness ») du langage n'est pas un défaut à corriger, mais au contraire, « il peut être une ressources interactionnelle très valable pouvant servir à assurer la continuité d'une conversation ». Le discours souvent répété par les locuteurs du dialecte dit que l'italien est la langue nationale indiscutable, qu'elle crée l'unité entre les Italiens, le fondement de l'italianité même, le sentiment d'appartenance à la patrie, le partage d'une culture cultivée commune. C'est elle qui permet la communication entre toutes les régions d'Italie, qui ouvre l'accès au monde du travail et à l'instruction. En résumé, la langue nationale a réussi à créer plus qu'un simple sentiment d'appartenance à un État, une solide croyance en l'existence d'un « nous » national dont la réalité est indiscutée, voire indiscutable, et une importante loyauté à son encontre.

CULTURAL PARTICIPATION IN DIGITAL TIMES

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Abstract: In turbulent economic times public spending is scrutinized. Especially subsidies for arts and cultural organisations are criticised in a context of financial crisis. Recently governments all over Europe have drastically cut down support for the cultural sector. Cultural organisations are trying to legitimise public support by focusing on participation numbers.

It seems, though, that we are dealing with a very static cultural participation divide. Numerous publications show that the characteristics of cultural participants are well known and are very invariable. Among others, parental context and educational level, are excellent predictors of cultural participation.

In the quest for new audiences cultural organisations are experimenting with new technologies, namely internet, which are increasingly domesticated by all social groups. Museums are presenting there collections in a digital way, music concerts are streamed online, youngsters buy or download music on global platforms, etc. The internet seems to have changed both the cultural industry and cultural participation.

In this paper we will compare the outcome of two participation surveys (2003 and 2009) in the northern part of Belgium (Flanders). First of all we will focus on the meaning of digital cultural participation as such. What are people doing online? (on the internet, by using their smart phones, etc?) Which cultural forms are attracting an online audience? What is the evolution of the participation numbers? Secondly we will investigate the correlation between digital cultural participation and variables such as age, education and sexe. Thirdly we will look for an explanation of digital cultural participation by presenting a multivariate model.

Finally we will comment on the impact of our results for the cultural actors and for cultural policy makers.

ITALIANNESS AND MADE IN ITALY IN FASHION ADVERTISING: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The aim of this contribution is to investigate the convention of representations of Italianness in fashion advertising. Through the findings of an empirical research carried out on a sample of 360 Italian fashion brands, the authors will provide a better understanding of the image of Made in Italy, emphasizing a progressive shift from a simple notion of "country of origin" to a more complex and universal concept labeled as "metabrand".

Specifically, qualitative and quantitative content analysis of print advertisements enabled the researchers to identify the discursive strategies through which fashion companies reappropriate their national identity to strengthen their brand imaginaries and values. The comparison of the visual narratives on the Italian geographies, stereotypes, traditions and cultural heritages emerged from the advertisements gave insight into a deeper comprehension of Italianness and Made in Italy distinctive features, highlighting the power of Made in Italy as a metabrand in supporting fashion companies' communication strategies.

THE CONTENTIOUS GAP: FROM DIGITAL DIVIDE TO CULTURAL DOMESTICATION?

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Abstract: With the rise and widespread application of the internet, social scientists rapidly emphasized that some people were better able to gain control over these technologies than others. This so called *digital divide* between the *haves* and the *have-nots* was seen as a new feature of contemporary inequality – as a reproduction or transformation of existing social disparities, favoring the rich and aggrieving the poor (for an overview: Gunkel, 2003; Hargittai, 2008; Selwyn, 2004; Partridge, 2007). Motivated by these concerns about social inequality, it is argued in this paper, research on the digital divide has been theoretically and empirically blinkered. Even though the focus changed from simplistic questions of having access or not, towards the more informative dimension of usage and skills, the same socio-economic bias was maintained. In this paper we therefore theorize that appropriating the internet (or not) is less related to socio-economic position or usage and skills but is more culturally informed than theories about a digital divide allow for. Especially peoples' evaluations of social life online, we hypothesize, is nowadays crucial. To empirically test our assumptions we used the internet based community project "Telebrink" as a case-study. Based on a survey among Dutch citizens involved in this project (N=251) we studied the explanations for (not) using these applications by testing hypotheses about the influence of skills and knowledge on the one hand and culture, i.e. evaluations of online

social life, on the other. Our statistical analyses show that cultural attitudes, i.e. evaluations of online social life, influence appropriations of the internet most strongly. It is therefore concluded that how people actually evaluate the internet, how they *feel* and *think* about this technology, is of major importance. Especially when this technology coalesces with peoples' social life, like it does today, it should be evident that the cultural dimension of appropriating technology cannot just be ignored as mere socio-economic explanations simply don't suffice in this discussion.

A TRADING ZONE FOR CONSERVATION OF URBAN HERITAGE AIMING AT REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: This paper presents an application-oriented theoretical platform and a new model, providing adequate approaches to solving boundary-spanning challenges for regional growth, strengthening competitiveness, sustainability and development of building conservation.

Here, tailor-made multi-stakeholder networks have been operating pro-actively with a jointly organized formula of the historic environment sector together in concert with representatives from other public sectors and industries. The cases observed, illustrate how the historic environment sector took an intermediate position and provided historic buildings at risk, useable as working places for long periods of time as well as "containers" for new functions. This regional cross-sectoral cooperation with a multi-problem-oriented approach has demonstrated win-win situations for the historic environment sector as well as for other partners and for regional sustainable development in general.

Research on such a comprehensive collaboration scheme demands the use of hybrid methodologies and boundary-spanning, transdisciplinary and multidimensional theories. Based on a participatory action research methodology the objective of this paper is to analyse the trading zone. Each separate sector or industry has had its own objectives as well as its own resources, needs, policies, networks and regulations, but also its own vocabulary and mindset. The study of these manifold relations and judgements involved – between different systems of policies and values – is connected to meta-modelling discourses dealing with sustainable development. A generic model is developed where the trading zone is defined as an active arena or a field of force corresponding to the actors' various policies, values, facts and resources.

Key words: trading zone, integrated conservation, sustainable conservation, sustainable development, cross-sectoral networks, multi-problem orientation, policies, values, judgements.

CONNECTING PATTERNS: SUSTAINABILITY AND THE CULTURE OF COMPLEXITY

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Abstract: Away from a culture of unsustainability characterized by "disjunctive simplification" (Edgar Morin) plaguing the modern modi cognoscendi, and its declination in the autopoïesis of social systems, the shift toward uni-plural 'culture(s) of sustainability' requires specific aesthetic experiences fostering a sensibility to complexity, which may contribute to a culture of complexity.

Elaborating a theoretical understanding of the cultural dimension of sustainability as based on a trans-disciplinary understanding of complexity, the paper will explore the importance of 'aesthetics of sustainability' for contemporary social agents to become "knowledgeable Earth stewards" (as sought by sustainability science).

Following Morin's approach to complexity, away from both the simplification of reductionism and the simplification of systemic holism, a culture of complexity implies the possibility to think unity and diversity alongside each other, and to think about any pair of terms, with a combination of unity, complementarity, competition and antagonism, altogether forming a complex relationship and calling forward a dia-logical thinking process.

Furthermore, the proposed understanding of aesthetics of sustainability stresses the importance of the participatory nature of perception (after David Abram) as well as the sensibility to patterns that connect (after Gregory Bateson) and to complexity (after Morin), fostering embodied, transversal modi cognoscendi and an autoecopoïetic evolutionary ability of social systems.

EEPOCH, A MULTIPLE CASE STUDY INVOLVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY, PRESERVATION, AND MANAGEMENT AND WORKING CLIMATE IN CONSERVATION TEAMS

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Abstract: The research project EEPOCH, Energy Efficiency and Preservation in Our Cultural Heritage, concerns the complex set of problems that hold between these two perspectives including usability and the performance in teams at conservation work.

Energy efficiency is in focus throughout Europe. The potential is pointed out in the existing buildings. At the same time we know that built environment is an important heritage worth preserving, and do not only concern the monuments. This is considered to be a contradiction. There is an imbalance in models and tools in favour of tangible and measurable energy issues. There is also the discourse on usability and preservation. The hypothesis is that all perspectives can converge to be met in applied cases. The aim of EEPOCH is interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary theory building, and development of useful methods. Case studies will form foundation for the methods.

Preserved objects for studies are chosen from the Halland Model, a co-operation project and true model for integrated conservation. Its' success is described as an outcome of an entrepreneurial model where the trading zone is defined as an active arena for negotiations and a field of force corresponding to the actors' policies, values, facts and resources. It has, though, not so far been evaluated regarding the energy or the working teams' performance.

EEPOCH is carried through by multiple case studies and workshops, analysis of different measures and interviews, and document studies. The work so far, indicates that the hypothesis is right and will result in models useful for other objects than the monuments.

EEPOCH is financed by the Swedish Energy Agency and by local companies who are engaged in workshops where solutions evolve.

CONSERVATION OF "PLACE" TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Our attention is pointed on Laviano area, a little village in province of Salerno in South of Italy. It destroyed completely by earthquake happened in 1980 on 23rd November, with 300 dead. The earthquake did not destroy only houses, it contributed also to destroy the "common identity" of the territory that was already in crisis for the migrations, but community does not seem surrender and it tends to rebuild a new identity pointing on young people born and growth after earthquake.

The research "Returned Laviano", is based on the idea that the "soul restitution" to Laviano population could be still possible through the recovery of collective memory starting from an interactive 3D virtual reconstruction and from a plastic model of the town before 1980 earthquake thus to reinforce the territorial belonging sense.

The research, that sees the involvement of several disciplinary areas, hereafter the computer – technologic aim, tries, from a socio-cultural point of view, both to make surpass cultural choc due to the substitution of the old town with a new town and put the result of research at disposal of cultural sustainable development in a twofold sense:

• Supporting research, knowledge, recovery, protection and valorisation and availability of cultural and memory heritage considered as identification element for Laviano population but also as attractive force for external and possible occasion of development;

• Supporting, as process of cultural development, appropriation or re- appropriation of these goods and of these realities burdened with values and reminiscences, by local population.

THE IMPACT OF DIGITISATION OF MUSIC IN ART AND HERITAGE FIELDS

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Abstract: The emergence of digital technologies has important implication in many fields of social life and activities. In the case of music, studies have pointed out the transformations of broadcasting and creating implied by the digitisation. Here I would like to discuss the effects of digitisation on the status of records, by investigating the reissue of old records. It concerns analog recording technology and, on one hand, the loss of sound quality due to degradation of this kind of recordings (78 rpm, vinyl, magnetic tapes), on the other hand, technical insufficiency leading to non-desired recording sounds. The analysis deals with remasterisation of old records and way of considering them, taking into account consequences of interventions.

An empirical investigation with some remasterisers helps us understand the practical content of the operations. In order to avoid any risk of confusion, I must precise that remastering and reediting records are not restoration actions in the field of heritage preservation. The paper focuses on making a new master to carry out a new pressing, and thus put the record in circulation. The reissue is not conducted for preservation first but for publication, with a goal of making profit. But for this analysis, we'll maintain the parallel between remasterisation and restoration. Our objective is to use reference works in the field of restoration of works of art in order to analyze remasterisation operations and their consequences for the recording. How are to consider the transformation of the sound compared to the original recording? Are old recordings improvable?

In the end, this research on remastering leads an investigation of the status of recordings status in a context that includes historical, aesthetic and technological aspects. How can we consider them? As Alvin Zak said, records hold a fundamental place in the dynamic of modern musical life, but what do they represent? Are they documents? Artworks? Fetishes? Commodities? In other words, are recordings simply artistic traces of a music event fixed on a carrier or are they artistic processes in themselves, distinct from music performance?

PROSTHETIC MEMORY OF COMMUNISM. THE CASE OF NEW ROMANIAN CINEMA AND ITS RECEPTION IN THE MEDIA

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Abstract: Romania's cultural background nowadays is a battlefield of conflicting visions about past Communist experience (and the accompanying colonialist discourse about Soviet globalization) and the rivaling temptation of the incoming global culture, with its array of controversial messages, eclectic cultural goods and multi-centered cultural providers. Ethno-nationalist discourse was bound to reemerge in this field of cultural transformations, confirming that 'there is an awful lot of handwriting on the allegedly blank sheet of postcommunist culture' (Kovács in Berger, Huntington, 2002, 146). Within this framework there is a strong need to come to terms with the previous Communist experience as a constitutive element of national identity. On the very rich cinematic stage reading the Communist period in Romania, Andrei Ujică's movie, 'The Autobiography of Nicolae Ceauşescu', stands out, and its frank yet unframable and uncomfortable meanings have triggered a public debate which might be taken as an indicator of an ongoing elaboration on Communist experience. Starting from a reconceptualization of 'prosthetic memory' (Landsberg, 2004), we aim at identifying the processes, frames and contextual understandings through which the meanings of the movie are established and integrated in the social memory on Communism. By confronting the movie with the media debates it generated (opinion articles in major quality papers and cultural weeklies), we will further problematize the prosthetic attributes of the representations created as a consequence: its exterior and possibly unauthentic character, the potential to produce social responsibility (thus confirming Landsberg's view) but also the potential to block identification or to rule out the possibilities of empathy (thus amending Landsberg's concept). The communist experience is still difficult to integrate in an identity profile, and the prosthetic character of memory might be conceived as a compromise formation between the traumatic experience of the past and the challenges of contemporary culture.

CHALLENGES OF EUROPEAN CULTURAL IDENTITY IN INTERCULTURAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: This paper discusses the relationship between national and European cultural identities in an intercultural context. More specifically, how identities are activated in short-term sojourns of young people in different national cultural environments.

The problem of cultural identity has long been discussed in the late decades, especially due to the increasing phenomenon of migration in search of a job, an education and/or a change of lifestyle. We argue that cultural identity reacts to the changes in the environment. As long as an individual stays in his/her cultural environment, cultural identity changes slowly, as to incorporate new information into old patterns. However, when individuals find themselves in an intercultural context, cultural identity is challenged by the new patterns, and demands a considerable adaptive effort.

At present, little is known about how people experience European cultural identity in an intercultural context. Do people experience a sense of being European or rather of being citizen of their country? Does the European dimension of one's identity facilitate in any way the adaptive efforts to a new environment? In order to answer these questions we conducted twenty-four in-depth interviews with Erasmus students studying abroad between 3 and 6 months, in the last two years. The main focus of the research is how young people experience two different layers of cultural identity: national and European.

Research showed that national identity is the strongest cultural dimension of people experiencing an intercultural environment. European identity seems to be rather a theoretical construct than a well established presence. It does not merely support the adaptive effort of short-term sojourners.

CAPITALS, CLASSIFICATIONS, AND LANGUAGE PRACTICES: CONFLICTING DISCOURSES OF SOCIAL EVALUATION IN CONTEMPORARY SERBIA

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Abstract: The paper aims at presenting the contours of the dynamic field of competing scales of evaluation – of people, social groups, and practices – operating in contemporary Serbia and shapingsocial inclusion and exclusion. We will be taking our leads from three theorists sometimes seen as incompatible: Bourdieu's notion of classification struggles, Boltanski and Thevenot's economies of worth, and Lamont's boundary work. This composite theoretical framework will be used to explore how these struggles are manifested in ordinary people's discourses in semi-formal settings. The paper will be based on analysis of qualitative data collected through focus group discussions set up as part of the research project "Social and Cultural Capital in Serbia". Special attention will be paid to the differential use of language as a performative instrument in classification practices.

CULTURE CONFLICTS BETWEEN OWNES AND WORKERS ON RUSSIAN PLANTS

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Abstract: Economic changes (the development of market principles, the maintenance of competition, recognition of private property rights, etc.) face with resistance of various groups of contemporary Russian society. This resistance is rarely leads to the open expression of dissatisfaction. Probably, we should speak of the latent cultural conflict (modernizations type). The economic crisis only reinforces this gap.

The report considers the cultural conflicts by the case of the owners of the factory and its laborers. The report is based on data from sociological study one of Urals industrial plant.

At the plant it can be observed at least three groups, whose culture (philosophy, technology of behavior, actions symbolic) is opposed to each other: the owners, top management and workers. Workers are not aware of themselves as workers, their labor at the plant is perceived as natural condition, and the thought of occupational mobility frightens them. Owners use a wide interpretation of their status. In their eyes, they hold not only the plant, but partly its employees. Workers are eventually powerless and helpless. Their work is underestimated, wages may delay, working conditions deteriorate, and safety precautions are not observed. Company's owners do not have considerable economic knowledge; the plant for them is like a bottomless box from which one can borrow money. This opinion determines the dual position of top management: they share the views of the owners about the powerless workforce, but instead refuse their own professional claims.

As a result, formal and informal norms of labor at the plant have equal status. Workers, management and owners are choosing among them those that conserve the status quo and exclude changes both inside and outside. Employment at the plant alienates its workers from the rational participation in the economy. Ownership of the plant does not give its owners the opportunity to learn rational economic market behavior.

HOW CAN THE FUTURE BE BUILT UPON THE PAST?

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Abstract: The Case of Latvia: March 16 vs. May 9. When Latvia became independence in 1991, it also inherited the legacies of the Soviet occupation. One of the most challenging legacies has been the disagreement between communities who have contrary understandings of themselves and history, in particular between local ethnic Latvians and (primarily) ethnic Russians who arrived with the Soviet regime. Although in 1994 the last Soviet armed forces left Latvia, 20000 retired members of the Soviet military (and their families) decided to stay in Latvia.

The conflicting understandings and identities between the Latvian and Russian communities is reflected in the very different com-

memoration of World War II. Since 1998, ethnic Latvians commemorate "Day of the Legionnaires," on March 16, which honors the Latvian soldiers who fought, during the Nazi occupation, against the Soviet Union during World War II. The Legion remains a controversial part of Latvia's past as many Latvians saw, and continue to see, the Legion not as serving the aims of the Nazis, but rather as a possible source of national defense against both the Soviets and the Nazis. The veterans and their supporters gather at the Monument of Freedom (unveiled in 1935). The Russian community, however, commemorates May 9, 1945 as the Day of Victory, gathering at the Soviet Monument of Victory (unveiled in 1985).

These two commemorations reveal contrary understandings of World War II and these days point to both visible and invisible confrontations between the "winners" and "losers" of history. These commemorations point to conflicts between identities, historical and cultural traditions. Moreover, this is not just a conflict between ethnic communities, because ethnic Latvians were also drafted into both the German and Soviet armed forces—the ethnic Latvian community itself is also divided.

This presentation will be based on interviews with members of both commemoration communities and discuss how each community sees the other 60 years after the end of WWII. How can a democracy build its future on the past and reconcile these two communities of people—both of whom are victims of war? Moreover, how does the split within the Latvian community shape the development of collective memory?

SOCIOCULTURAL APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN POLITICS MODERNIZATION

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Abstract: Sociocultural approach to the analysis of Russian politics-modernization

The intent of this Abstract is to draw attention to some correlations indicating that the some aspects of sociocultural differentiation in contemporary Russian society are reactions to the process of its modernization. These aspects are reflections of the contradictions in the society resulting from the clash of sociocultural features that are normally associated with different stages of historical process of social modernization. According to the theoretical framework, the process of cultural change must follow the process of technological change in adapting human behavior to new technical environment. The cultural and symbolic systems of these people do not correspond to the new environments. Russia is a powerful example of such inconsistencies. Just a few generations ago the majority of Russian population was rural. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment characterized by manual labour. The process of modernization has changed economy and other sides of environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the cultural adaptors far behind. People experience conflict with impacts of modernization such as market economy, new models of division of labour, etc. There are a number of groups with different levels of culture modernization and different reaction to continuation of modernization. The author attempted to investigate the problem of socio-cultural differentiation under the impact of modernization using the methods of quantitative sociology. The main concept of our research is a concept of the socio-cultural type. Socio-cultural types have different degrees of adaptation and connectedness to, or disconnectedness from, the relations of modern market economy. The Likert's scale was used for the elucidation of the level of modernization of culture of respondents.Two groups emerge from the study results: the first and tenth decile groups. The first decile group had minimal culture modernization score and tenth decile group had maximal culture modernization score.The results of our study show us not only the change in attitudes (culture modernization score) but also in activities and real life decisions in sphere of politics. Sociocultural approach gives an opportunity to see the range of social political and cultural identities produced in the context of processes of politics modernization.

"BE WHO YOU WANT TO BE?" THE MYTH OF AGENCY IN ONLINE COMPUTER GAMES

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Abstract: The academic debate on new media is dominated by the paradigm of a "participatory culture" (Jenkins, 2006). It is not so much anymore about the powers of the "culture industry" (Horkheimer and Adorno, 1944), its dominant-hegemonic ideology and mass media texts that may or may not be "decoded", negotiated or opposed by the audience (e.g., Fiske, 1980; Hall, 1980). It is primarily about handing over the means of production to an emancipated, critical audience and fascilitating self-expression for the individual. This paper critically studies this alleged relation between new digital media and agency using Massively Multi-Player Online Role-Playing Games as a strategic case study. Based on 25 in-depth qualitative interviews with Dutch players of *World of Warcraft*, a content-analysis of advertisements of 50 MMORPGs and literature on game design, it is argued that MMORPGs are indeed exemplary for "participatory culture" emphasizing player's agency but that this individual freedom paradoxically has become an hegemonic ideology and an unacknowledged mode of social control. Players, it is first demonstrated, celebrate the opportunity to express their human potential online through role-playing: they act out what they consider to be a better, more heroic version of themselves that does not easily surface in real life. The second part of the analysis demonstrates how this liberating discourse about the self is articulated and (re)produced in game advertisements as an important selling point and how game designers literally engineer immersive experiences, manipulate emotional identifications and enhance feelings of unlimited agency in the game. The paper concludes that agency in online games is a myth in two ways: from a cultural sociologist perspective it provides, like every myth, meaning to the players of online computer games. From a neo-marxist perspective, however, the well-crafted myth of agency online, comparable with Horkheimer and Adorno's "pseudo-individualism", veils the bare economic interests of the game (culture) industry and provides a strong ideological enticement for consumers to 'stay in the game' of modern capitalism.

MICRONATIONS AND DEMOCRACY 2.0 - CHANCE TO CHANGE?

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Abstract: Contemporary times cannot be analyzed without progressive digitalization and computerization of societies. Nowadays, media are often used in everyday life of almost every individual.

Furthermore, individuals still transmit more and more of their activities, social organizations and structures to the virtual reality. Either these can assume other dimension, adapting to specific form of communication, or – with different effect – they are being copied from the real world without any change.

Some kind of attempt to transmit organization of social life to the virtual space is micronations, which constitute a practical exemplification of technological remedy for many problems of contemporary democracy. Therefore, I choose functioning of the virtual states possessing their own history, social organization, structure and authorities as a main subject of my paper. An analysis, which was preceded by in-depth interviews with micronations' citizens, reveals many interesting conclusions considering both the point of view of the examined medium as well as existing political regime that is democracy.

This kind of activities can serve as an answer to fundamental problems concerning democracy, especially lack of social trust to politicians, poor citizens' interest or weak involvement in politics. It is important however to determine to what degree such involvement and change in the virtual reality translates into the real world and functioning of the real civil society and state. An analysis of empirical research not only enables one to answer that question but also provides a basis for a more complex conclusion about possibilities of 2.0 democracy, being understood as an application of IT technologies for an increase in civil participation in democracy processes, in terms of both quantitative form as well as the real influence exerted by the individuals on the functioning of a state.

MEDIA CULTURES AND CREATIVE NETWORKS; FORMAL AND TACIT KNOWLEDGE TRANSFERS IN THE MEDIA AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

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Abstract: In recent years truly global markets have developed with mediated cultural products, films and music flowing relatively freely around the world. Whilst the producers are widely scattered around the world, certain cities have emerged as clusters/hubs for the trade and exchange of such products. These hubs function not only as clusters - important employers and generators of export earnings - but also have important spillover effects on cities' reputations for innovation and creativity. This paper offers a study of two of such clusters in the Netherlands, Amsterdam and Hilversum, both known for their clustered location of media firms.

The paper investigates to what extent intermediary spaces and actors, rather than primary producers such as artists, directors and musicians are the basis for urban competitiveness and reputations in global cultural markets. The paper is based on a mixed-mode approach of both extensive quantitative information, and intensive qualitative information. The quantitative data consist of detailed statistical and economic data on the cross-media sectors in both cities. The qualitative data consists of 20 interviews with media personnel, analysed by means of Atlas-ti.

The paper contends that we need to understand how intermediaries are not just essential for delivering cultural goods to markets but also to the flows of both formal and tacit knowledge which ultimately links creativity with the market and connects commercial innovation with cultural excellence. It points to the importance of understanding spillovers not just in terms of knowledge transfers but also in the form of reputational economies. Knowledge and value in the cultural industries are crucially related to reputation and the dynamics of taste. Reputation economies affect products' value and are very often related to and supported by the reputation of the place they are brokered and sold within. Thus the value of a city's reputation and status for brokering high quality and innovative culture and entertainment is important to the products brokered there but also to the city's ability to sustain a global market hub. The paper argues that reputational economies accrued within the cultural industries can spillover to other sectors of the economy. Furthermore, it critically assesses the effectives of policy interventions in such urban reputational economies.

PERCEPTION OF CHINA AND CHINESE IN CHILEAN AND ARGENTINIAN MEDIA

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Abstract: The paper is a part of the broader project which aim is to investigate the perception of China and Chinese in Africa and Latin America. The aim of the paper is to categorize the way how China and Chinese are presented in local media: whether the picture is negative or positive, in what context they usually appear. And finally if this picture has been changing during the last few years. We have chosen Chile and Argentina mostly due to the fact that the historical background and economical context of Chinese expansion in these countries differ significantly. Chile is a country with a long lasting history of diplomatic relations with Peoples Republic of China, it is also the first Latin America country that signed a free trade agreement with China in 2006. Argentina, on the other hand, is one of those countries which are trying to limit Chinese economic expansion and its relations with China are not better than moderate.

The purposive sample of Internet news portals and online versions of local newspapers in Chile and Argentina has been chosen for the analysis. In order to obtain some knowledge about the audience reception, the analysis of Internet forums at those portals will be conducted as well. The content analysis (both quantitative and qualitative) is the main method used in this research.

LUXEMBOURG ET GRANDE REGION, CAPITALE EUROPEENNE DE LA CULTURE 2007, PLATEFORME TRANSFRONTALIÈRE

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Abstract: Luxembourg et Grande Région, désigné Capitale européenne de la Culture en 2007, a dressé le profil d'une ville-frontière située dans un pays-frontière, à vocation européenne. La suite des événements culturels organisés sous le chapeau de ce vaste programme annuel, lancé en 1985 répondaient aux enjeux de l'*identité transnationale*, propre à notre temps. Couvrant à la fois le volet local, régional, national et international, l'enjeu de cette identité a été de *dépasser les frontières* (visibles / invisibles, objectives / subjectives, humaines / technologiques, etc.). Le profil de la ville s'est dressé comme un pluriel, mouvant et pacifique (la personne

n'est plus coincée à faire un choix), en déployant une *pensée en réseau* (dans l'idée de la décentralisation) et encourageant une saisie des rapports sur l'horizontale.

L'étude de cas du Luxembourg, Capitale européenne de la Culture 2007 met aussi la lumière sur l'opposition entre l'initiative de l'institutionnalisation d'une certaine identité *vs.* sa fragmentation ; la mise en avant d'un discours officiel *vs.* un autre réactif, subversif ; facteur de cohésion sociale, qui amène à une certaine standardisation de la conscience publique *vs.* instrument de différentiation et d'affirmation individuelle.Désignant à la fois une identité transfrontalière, une identité décentralisée et une identité européenne institutionnelle, Luxembourg-ville européenne nommée en 2007 ville-Capitale européenne de la Culture 2007 en pair avec la Grande Région a offert à l'œil public de nombreux exemples de questionnement sur la l'état actuel des perceptions de l'identité(s) transfrontalière(s), notion clé pour la compréhension du *nomadisme*, de la *migration* et du *cosmopolitisme*.

Au sein du symposium « Social Relations in Turbulent Times », nous pouvons questionner la capacité de ces initiatives culturelles à apporter des réponses à des changements des paradigmes politiques (L'Union européenne, notamment après les programmes communautaires mis en route après l'an 2000) et aux défis de la coopération transfrontalière (à noter que dans le passé, la Grande Région a été le terrain de sanglantes disputes (XIX-XXème siècles), ce qui a laissé un lourd héritage à « retravailler » dans le contexte européen avec les outils de la coopération culturelle et transfrontalière.

CULTURES DIVERSITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION: PARTNERSHIP CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract: In the globalized world cultures can't escape meeting. At the same time, standardization, unification of life practices now is leading to the formationof anti-chaos – ordered hyper-simplicity, which is characteristic feature of the "culture of nothing" (Ritzer), intensive development to nowhere, deepening of ecological crisis. Cultures diversity preservation is the main maxim, on which the development of sociology of culture is based. However the main maxim of the sociology of organization is overcoming of culture diversity.Cultural differences are regarded here as a nuisance at best, and often as a reason of disasters (Hofstede). Thereby there is a necessity of collation of key problems, analyzed in the sociology of culture and in the organizational sociology for the elaboration of the model of diverse cultures interaction, which is leading neither to the elimination of their diversity, nor to the clash of civilizations (Huntington). When developing this model it is reasonable to usethe concept of sustainable development, which supposes establishment of the new, fair global partnership by creating new levels of cooperation between social actors.

Construction of the partnership assumes the development and the acceptance of the vision of the global future; mobilization of each culture for the conscious participation in the global interaction; conscious attitude to the chronotope; forming dialog type relationship. Partnership is a method of mutual understanding and sharing common work on preservation of cultural diversity in the future and humanity as a whole.

GLOBALIZATION AS A FACTOR OF ETHNIZATION OF CULTURAL SPACE

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Abstract: In the context of globalization, intention to preserve their culture typically manifests itself in an acute reaction to a threat to their sovereignty. In particular, Russia's liberal reforms in the 1990s of the 20th century were marked by active attempts to change traditional attitudes, the introduction of new social and moral values. They are based on the ideology of individualism, hard pragmatism, suggestions of historical guilt, civilizational backwardness and national disability. All these elements have been more alien to the culture of the Russian society. Rejection of new ideas is predetermined by historical memory of the people, their ethnic character and spiritual guidance. There is the same picture in most countries, which under the influence of global change, changed the political, economic, social, value orientations (State Socialist orientation in the past, the Middle East, a number of European States).

Search for a sustainable position in global coordinates system has led them, in our view, to ethnization of cultural space. Ethnization of cultural space due to us, firstly, the increasing of globalization and the emergence of the internal protective mechanisms to preserve their culture with her attributes. Secondly, external strengthening ethnic emphasis in international politics, business, media, labour markets, ideology. Thirdly, with the understandable intention of ethnic communities to be heard and participate effectively in a historical process. Fourthly, realization of rapid incorporation of ethnic communities in a global society by sustained mental features and cultural preferences. Fifthly, the real threat of ethnic dislocation.

Thus, the projected earlier universalization of culture, the multicultural model of human development, increased by globalization has proved to be untenable. A general movement towards the global community has reinforced the sense of danger to cultural homogeneity, reduced the quality of adaptation mechanisms, dramatically increasing the likelihood of ethno-cultural confrontation and reconstruction of social reality.

FILLING THE PAIL OR LIGHTING THE FIRE? THE OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS OF DIGITAL HERITAGE IN EDUCATION

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Abstract: In these turbulent times access to and knowledge of our public cultural heritage is being challenged. It appears problematic to broaden existing audiences and to legitimise public funding in times of financial crisis. Nonetheless, digital access to cultural heritage is argued to be an instrument to sustain and support participation. Indeed, sustainable access to digital cultural heritage has become an important long-term objective of cultural heritage institutions and policy makers throughout Europe. Moreover, increasing amounts of audiovisual content and cultural heritage are becoming available online (e.g., European Commission, 2009). Parallel, the educational field has become increasingly digitised, with teachers ever more being invited to apply digital practices to engage their 'digital native' pupils (e.g., Parker, 2010). The presentation of digital

cultural heritage in classrooms can be a means to introduce heritage to the pupils in a way that is close to the social reality of youngsters.

Scholars have, however, pointed to the distinct character of cultural content, i.e., requiring guidance, knowledge and skills to be able to comprehend and appreciate it (e.g., Bourdieu, 1979; Stavlöt, 2005), as such requiring additional efforts from educators.

Drawing on own research obtained in the Flemish research project Epics (E-learning Platforms In the Cultural heritage Sector), the main research question is: How does the postulated 'embeddeness' of digital heritage in education correspond with teachers' practices, needs and expectations when it comes to using digital heritage in classrooms?

We set out a multi-method qualitative research design in which a mixed (age, gender, subject) group of 19 teachers spread over 2 demo sessions assessed an e-learning environment in a pre-structured form and were interviewed in focus groups.

The majority of participants indicated to feel inadequately trained to educate young people in digital culture. Moreover, some expressed reservations on cultural e-learning environments, e.g., because of the lack of clarity about the (legal) status of own content in environments where commercial players (e.g., educational publishers) prevail.

Subsequently, we propose recommendations to facilitate cross-sector collaboration, respond to curricula and support pedagogies.

FADO FLOWS IN OUR VEINS: A FAMILIST VIEW OF MUSICAL PASSION AND PRACTICE

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Abstract: Assunção, Câmara, Câmara Pereira, Carmo, Carvalho, Duarte, Maurício, Moutinho, Pacheco, Parreira, Proença, Rocha, Santos, just to mention some of many, are surnames that appear in duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate over the past years within Fado, the most emblematic musical genre of Portugal.

This paper/presentation, that will focus on fado heritage and its intrafamilial and intergenerational transmission, will provide a theoretical and empirical overview of the common phenomenon of family tradition among fado practicioners, will examine the role of families in the preservation and extension of the fado's heritage and, at last, will explore its social meanings nowadays. These several aspects will be discussed in the light of data obtained from field-work in Lisbon (Portugal) with a sample of fado's families.

"UNWANTED CULTURAL HERITAGE" – POLES, JEWS, GERMANS, UKRAINIANS – STRUGGLES WITH THE PAST AND MEMORY

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Abstract: In Europe there are made some attempts to establish a certain way of understanding cultural heritage in rural areas. Behind this activity lays an assumption that each rural community has heritage and our duty is to protect it and "bring to life" somehow. This understanding of rural heritage shows villages as nice and peaceful places for living where people should protect all tangible and intangible elements from the past.

In Poland we may observe the process of finding "multicultural heritage" that used to belong to Jews, Ukrainians, Germans. Why this process of discovering heritage is now so important, why does it begin? How this heritage is being constructed, what is considered as "our" heritage and what elements are still "their". What is the role of social memory in constructing local heritage –is it useful or not?

An attempt to answer on those questions will be based on researches (participant observation, narratives) that were conducted in two rural communities in Poland laying in boundaries of national parks. The first village is on the south-east of Poland in mountains region called Bieszczady and before WWII Ukrainians and Jews lived there (Lutowiska). The second community is on the north-west of Poland and before WWII Germans lived there (Smoldzino). From many reasons inhabitants "disappeared" from their homelands and landscapes. Some of them were murdered, some of them expelled and some of them made decision on their own that they had to migrate. They left their houses, fruit gardens, pasturelands and different kinds of personal belongings. After WWII Poles were settling down in those places. What happened with those territories, how did they change and how is it seen from the point of view of inhabitants. What kind of narratives are connected to this local heritage? In broader sense this presentation is about Polish - German - Ukrainian and Jewish social memory.

HIGH CULTURE AND GRASSROOTS CULTURE: A CONFRONTATION BETWEEN CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract: My speech will present the results of an empirical research focus on the study of grassroots cultural production in social media, plus a comparison between the latter and the institutional web communication of Italian Cultural Heritage. The research was focused on photographic contents.

Two research questions:

1) Do the *user generated contents* in social media tend to be produced by means of individual frames and actions or can we find recurring modus shared by all users? Within the social media, do users produce their contents driven by personalization and technology induced 'distinction', or rather driven by their socio-cultural capital?

The key point here is the conflict between a model of cultural reproduction characterized by *standardisation* and a cultural model characterized by *uniqueness* and *individuality*.

My final interpretation, supported by empirical data, was established with the help of three main theoretical frames: Tactical action (De Certeau, 1980), Strategic action (Bourdieu, 1979) and Dramaturgic Teams (Goffman, 1959).

2) Are the *grassroots* cultural production (ex: social media as Flickr) and the institutional cultural production in conflict or not? Do they produce a collective imagination or not?

The key point here is the confrontation/conflict between *high culture* of Cultural Institutions and *popular culture* of social media.

We do not intend to answer the questions that have launched this research project by focussing on a detailed and in-depth analysis of a few data, but rather on a very wide data sample inside a huge environment of similarities and differences between institutional and user-generated contents. For these reasons we have set up an experimental method of visual content analysis, an automated technique for the analysis of photographic contents.

« TASTE OF NECESSITY » OR « CREATIVE LEISURE » ? SOME RESULTS FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH CONDUCTED ABOUT THE USES OF THE « JARDINS FAMILIAUX » IN GENEVA

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Abstract: This contribution aims at describing about many differends kinds of practices who are present in the "jardins familiaux", institution who was spelled "jardins ouvriers" (allotments) until 1958. For this purpose, a plurimethodological perspective hase been conducted (20 interviews and 10 directs observations) in many sites of the canton. It demonstrates that the function of this space for the population has been changed since the second part of the 20th century, we would like to show that the sociological signification of the practices engaged (meaning of the gardening, function associated with the production / consumption of vegetables, meaning of this shape of pass time, forms of sociability) is caracterised about a lot ambivalences between "taste of necessity" and "creative leisure". In conclusion, we will also see that this specific social microcosm represented a pertinent laboratory of the analyse of the today "working class culture".

THE VISIT OF ART EXHIBITIONS AS CULTURAL PRAXIS

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Abstract: The visit of art exhibitions as a cultural phenomenon is a complex cultural praxis that cannot be reduced to the act of reception as often done in sociological studies. The function of museum visits for the reproduction of class was famously investigated by Pierre Bourdieu in the 1960s. His theory of art reception is until today often quoted for explaining the elite character of art audiences. I will question this conception by showing that even in the late version of Bourdieus reception theory a specific aesthetic knowledge is crucial for the reception of an object as a work of art. Following this conception it is the gaze of the aesthetically educated beholder who produces the artwork as such. This notion of reception is highly ideological as it declares one specific way of reception as the only adequate way of watching artworks. I will show that this notion of reception is only one position in the highly differentiated art field of today, where the idea of autonomous art is only one conception within a vast plurality of art conceptions. On basis of qualitative empirical material I will show that for understanding the praxis of visiting art exhibitions not a certain knowledge or kind of reception is core but the communicative and social value that is ascribed to the visit by the visitors themselves. It is obvious that these results have wide reaching implications for the contemporary attempts to democratize art museums.

POWER STRUGGLES AND HISTORICAL GENESIS OF CINEMA'S PRODUCTION FIELD IN IRAN

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Abstract: This article is an attempt to examine the effects of the *field of cultural production* on movie production in Iran. This examination takes place *based on Pierre* Bourdieu's theory of *cultural production* and on the basis of analyzing the struggles between various agents who are/have been involved in movie industry. The article will also develop a theoretical model to be used for explanation of trends on movies production in Iran.

More particularly, Taking Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical approach and concepts such as field, capital and power struggle, this article will analyze the historical genesis of movie production in Iran and the accompanying history of struggles for approaching capital in cinema's field.

Applying the genesis structuralism approach, this article outlines the trend of the formation of field's parameters with emphasis on two historical periods, i.e., before and after the 1979 revolution.

Some of the findings indicate that in the first period, the formation of popularized and particularized parameters took place. It also indicates that the government-based and private parameters pushed the industry towards outlining the tenets of the movie production in the second period.

In the end, the article will offer an argument on the major trends of the Iranian cinema that occurred due to the effects of these parameters during the 1990s. This will lead the arguments towards the final point and claim of the article which is based on the research results that directed us towards presenting a theoretical model by which the major trends of the Iranian cinema production can be explained.

Keywords: cinema, film's production, field, capital, power struggles.

"MAKE LOVE WITH THE FLAVOUR". SYMBOLIC VIOLENCE: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE VOCABULARIES OF WOMEN ON A PHOTO AD

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Abstract: The abstract offers the results of the analysis of 20 biographical interviews conducted with migrant women currently living in the North-East of Italy for the research "Violence against women, family life and security of urban migration processes" directed by prof. Franca Bimbi.

The research deals with the crises of discourses and the debate on violence against women: it focuses on the different vocabularies used by migrant women to refer to the domination between women and men but also between migrants and natives.

The contribution is based on the impressions of the respondents to the image produced by Phoenix Advertising (http://www.phoenix-

adv.it) for the "Mini-Muller" yogurt. We used this photo as a producer of meaning; it looks like a quotation from "The Sleeping Beauty", with a background that recalls Botticelli's Primavera. The image is not explicitly violent or victimizing. It is just ambiguous: the lady is not the typical housewife neither the temptress; within the feelings of relax and pleasure she acts, we can read the incorporation of male models of female appearance, but also a model of subjective pleasure for the woman herself. The different interpretations of respondents seem to show that freedom and violence lay in the same field, which is both confrontational and ambiguous.

Our hypothesis is that this photo let us analyze the structures and forms of symbolic violence (Bourdieu 1998) as well as to explore both the representations of violence and those of the self-determination of the body. In order to investigate domination, it seems useful to consider what is widely recognized as violent and what is not (or, at least, what is not perceived as such).

THE ATTENTION REGIME, OR SITUATING MASS MEDIA WITHIN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

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Abstract: Drawing on the recent writings of German theorist Peter Sloterdijk, the paper unfolds the hypothesis that the power of the various mass media, in the broad sense (including for instance YouTube), has everything to do with their ability to synchronize the attention of a myriad of individuals and other 'ego-spheres', thus temporarily creating a common sphere and a public. Mass media indeed acts as social synthesizers, as producers of an unstable and fleeing social integration via the production of current news events, clothing fashions, popular music trends, or (trans)national celebrity information. Moreover, mass media communications excel in 'hot', often value-loaded messages that not only want to arouse a temporary cognitive interest but also try to produce an affective involvement, an urge to take notice and to respond because one feels at once emotionally and normatively concerned. This socio-emotive performativity is situated against the background of the current information society, in which attention is a scarce good and therefore the object of a fierce competition between not only the various mass media or different television channels. The very same competitive logic dominates for instance the sphere of advertising or the selling of popular music. One may therefore defend the thesis that the synchronization of attention and the concomitant creation of mass publics, and thus also the performative production of various modes of an instant socio-cultural integration, is a broader hallmark of contemporary society. This justifies the expression 'attention regime', thus it will be argued.

THE MAN RAY GAME: INVOLVING YOUNG AUDIENCES THROUGH SOCIAL SPACES

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Abstract: This paper presents an innovative way to involve a new audience, of young people mainly, in the art sphere building upon the success of social spaces like Facebook: the new "agora" where youngsters meet, discuss and socialize.

The occasion is an exhibition about Man Ray taking place in Lugano (Switzerland) in spring 2011, at the Museo d'Arte (Art Museums). TEC-LAB of University of Italian Switzerland developed an online game to foster interest in Man Ray's biography and artistic expression. It is a competition for "creative writing" and at the same time an occasion to better understand how the life of Man Ray influenced his artistic production and vice versa. Each week an image is published, featuring a work by Man Ray. Users are invited to make up a fictional episode that could go with it. The most creative ones are awarded while at the same time the "real" explanation of the image is given: entertainment is thus coupled with learning.

Users are strongly involved in the activity according to the rules of the web2.0: in order to take part in the competition, they need to have a Facebook account; moreover, users are voted by other users; eventually, at the end of the competition, all contributions will be published as a "fictional biography", downloadable from the website (a form of "users-contributed content").

The game will take place in spring 2011. For the time of the conference, results on its impact will be fully available.

See the official website: www.manraylugano.ch/game/pages/rules

BEING ORDINARY WHEN DOING EXTRAORDINARY: "ILLUSION OF SURVEILLANCE" IN PORTRAYING THE SELF OF CELEBRITIES

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Abstract: This paper introduces the concept of "illusion of surveillance" to define the movie narrative in which a celebrity acts his or her own role as a famous person on the basis of an imagined biographical scenario. In the last decade the number of media products (such as the TV series of Hannah Montana, Jonas Brothers, Rebelde etc.) that presents the life of a celebrity as part of an unreal story line has increased substantially, but little systematic knowledge was assigned to its thematic cultural coverage. The aim of the present study is to find the mechanism used in the creation and maintenance of the celebrity's status through movie performance by integrating Max Weber's concept of "charisma", a special type of social authority built on the basis of integrating ordinary situations into extraordinary settings. According to the understanding of charisma as a combination of special qualities which set an individual apart from ordinary people, the celebrity charisma is gained in a movie account by endowing a famous person with common attitudes, behaviors, relationships, problems or usual situations (in other words, by assigning a famous person who is special by virtue of his or her popularity with ordinary individual features). Thus, the celebrity's portrayal of the self emerges from the intersection between a fictional private life and a public authentic career. This integration of the two spheres of existence in the same media frame has the potential to draw a blurred boundary line between two discursive realms difficult to be handled by young audience. Moreover, the analysis of media products based on a fictional surveillance scenario, centered on celebrities seen as the metaphor for the actual cultural conditions, is a way of expressing the *zeitgeist* of actual times.

SOCIOLOGY GONE CROWDED : FIELDWORK IN THE FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR (2010)

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Abstract: Cultural globalization has its own institutions, operating simultaneously at various scales (be it local, regional, national, international or supranational). When it comes to book trade and translation rights, the International Bookfair held each year at Frankfurt happens to be the most important event in the world : during a few days, it gathers several dozen thousands professionals coming from all the continents, and as many visitors, mostly German.

As a team of researchers mixing professors, graduate assistants and students (Prof. J. David, Prof. T. David, M. Busset, A. Catzeflis, D. Daellenbach, L. Morend, O. Piguet and M. Trezzini), we went to Frankfurt in october 2010 and did intensive fieldwork during the five days of the Fair, hand to hand with Argentinian colleagues who focused their attention on the «Guest of Honor» of this year, namely Argentina. This collective ethnography was oriented by a «questionnaire» both sociological and historical : How did this Fair become within forty years the capital of editorial capitalism ? What does its organization (for example its spatial distribution or its financing) tell us about the unequal exchanges between cultural regions ? Why do people travel from so far away in order to meet for the duration of a lunch, instead of using the new telecommunication facilities ? And, last but not least, how can we sociologize such a huge and crowded event ?

The 10th Conference of the ESA would be an opportunity for us to present some of our intermediary results, a month or so before going back to Frankfurt for the Book Fair 2011, and the most appropriate place to raise some tricky sociological issues related to (i) the recent emergence of powerful transnational actors (literary agents), (ii) new ways of negotiating nationality in a supranational context (the case of Switzerland) and (iii) the combination of methodological tools in the analysis of this paradigmatic global institution.

BOJNOURD COMMON CULTURE RESEARCH

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Abstract: research in the people's thoughts and lives in terms of social science is useful, literature and culture folkric tradition rather than written documentary, to say it other way, it is largely narrative and folk orgion. the goals: maingoal: bojnourd common culture research minor goals: common culture indexes investigating bojnourd common culture dimensions how different parts of bojnourd society view common culture research main questions: 1- how are social, economical and population charecteristics of bojnourd city? 2- what about culture and religion? 3- what is peoples cultural and political condition? 4- how does family cultural condition in bojnourd look like and how do they react to sexes? method of research: the method of research is post-event. Kolinger holds that in this method, in depended variances have already occurred and research observes the variances. Correlation and causative studying is used (Hasanzade,2003;p158).

Data collection methods: a questionnaire with 156 questions was prepared. the analysis done for 140 questionnaires.

Finding: total respondents 140 persons, male 48/8% and female48/6%; lower than 30 years old 51/5% 30-50years old 33/5%and above 50 years old 15%.

CULTURAL INTERVENTION IN RUSSIAN PROVINCES: TROUBLES AND PROSPECTS IN THE CONTEXT OF COOPERATION WITH EUROPE

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Abstract: Presentation is devoted to the new cultural policy in Russian regions where culture is considered as the main resource for region developing. That is new approach in Russia because usually culture financed last of all and considered as non important area for investing.

As a data base of the paper we use results of interviewing experts from five regions of Russia and content analysis of federal and regional mass media. We also take case study of Perm region since it was Perm where the policy of cultural intervention had been more successful.

Nowadays culture is not integrated in territorial regional and local policy and mainly cultural sector is excluded from the innovation area in strategic plans of Local Development. Situation has become complicated because of irregularity of developing of different regions in Russia, not equal share of culture in economics of different regions.

Presentation observes some results of cultural intervention policy in regions including establishment of new cultural organizations, new jobs, arrangement of conditions for active cultural values consumption and public opinion about new forms of cultural activity. We analyze an increasing of cultural activity of inhabitants, media role of culture, and role culture as a factor of city development.

It is shown and described how it's possible to overcome existing inequality in access to cultural values in Russian provinces.

We are also going to estimate the involvement of Russian cultural sector in all European processes considering level of participating in European events and programs.

FOOD AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: The importance of food or rituals associated with food in maintaining human relationships is well-recognised and perhaps it is by now part of our anthropological commonsense. Food is essential for life and it is highly symbolic as well as banal. Its significance to personal identity can be seen in conditions such as anorexia, an area on which psychologists and psychiatrists would have much to say. It is therefore logical to assume that there is a strong relation-

ship between food and national identity, one particular form of collective identities which matters to many of us in the world. This relationship is, however, under-explored. Existing studies often focus on the use of food in projecting national identity, as a branding exercise by the state. The proposed paper investigates the more banal aspect of the relationship between food and national identity. It first investigates the emergence and spread of the 'Japanese' type pasta source in contemporary Japan. Pasta, which is clearly seen as a foreign food item, has been consumed nonetheless as something Japanese with the help of these sources. Secondly it investigates the flopped idea of instituting a 'Sushi Police'. While the first example suggests a success in a project of maintaining Japanese national identity, the latter suggests a failure of a branding exercise by the state. By comparing these two examples, the paper aims to shed light on the banal relationship between food and national identity.

WHO DEFINES INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE ? THE EXAMPLE OF THE UNESCO RECOGNITION OF "THE GASTRONOMIC MEAL OF THE FRENCH" AS INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract: In 2003, UNESCO set up the first international convention recognizing and protecting intangible cultural heritage. It resulted from an important shift in the conception of heritage. Until then, only tangible cultural heritage was protected by the 1972 World Heritage Convention. This heritage was mainly located in rich northern countries and it was defined by nation states in a top-down approach. The first aim of the 2003 Convention was to offer a tool for protecting the often non tangible cultural heritage of the countries of the South. Its philosophy was also to reverse the traditional top-down approach of heritage by allowing communities to define by themselves the heritage constituent of their identity.

The study[1] of the successful attempt of France to have its gastronomy registered as intangible cultural heritage underlines the discrepancies between UNESCO's ideals and principles and the concrete process of the definition of intangible cultural heritage.

Far from being an obvious existing element promoted by a community, French gastronomy as intangible cultural heritage is the product of a construct involving many actors[2]. Thus, the study of the iterative process that led to the final definition of gastronomy as "the gastronomic meal of the French" questions the effective role of communities in the definition of their heritage. It also points out the structuring role of UNESCO rules and ideology in the definition of elements constituent of a national identity and it raises the question of the strategic uses of the notion of intangible cultural heritage by lobbies or by nation states.

[1] *Methodology*: I have based my work on interviews of the different actors (N=13), on observations of events linked with the project, and on a study of the written production in relation with it (official UNESCO texts, working documents of the project promoters and press articles).

[2] Academics, politicians, civil servants, journalists, UNESCO employees and diplomats, *etc.*

THE MATERIAL ECOLOGIES OF CULTURAL DIGITAL HERITAGE: THE CASE OF THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART (MOMA)

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Abstract: While it is possible to successfully store, preserve and display cultural objects produced centuries and even millennia ago, preserving cultural digital objects produced just a few years ago poses formidable challenges. The inherent transient nature of some digital objects and the rapid obsolescence of the technological equipment upon which they depend, makes cultural digital objects one of the most vulnerable art forms of our contemporary heritage. This paper explores the 'material ecologies' of the digital, that is, the different infrastructures, technologies, practices and forms of expertise, required to transform digital objects into indelible parts of our contemporary artistic heritage. It will do so through ethnographic data gathered at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. As I will show, the relentless change of technology forces the museum to create complex and ever-evolving material ecologies in order to allow the circulation of digital cultural objects over space and time. Exploration of MoMa's material ecologies will be used to counter dominant narratives of the digital as an immaterial and deterritorialised cultural space in which material constraints and spatial boundaries are minimized or simply become irrelevant. The paper will conclude by offering a reconsideration of the digital heritage as a specific form of material culture.

NEGOTIATING THE PAST, MOBILIZING FOR THE PRESENT: LINKAGES BETWEEN SOCIAL MEMORY AND ACTION

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Abstract: With the ban of censorship in Poland in 1989, the possibilities to freely discuss issues that were once swept under the carpet by the communist governments have greatly expanded. The new elites' acceptance of ethnic diversity has made room for the debate on at times controversial topics concerning Poland's ethnic relations. This article draws on collective memory, political mobilization and cultural sociology studies to explore mnemonic conflicts between ethnic groups in Poland and the Polish majority over the interpretation of events that have created sharp divisions between both groups since the early 1990s. Using the claims-analysis method, I examine the discursive strategies employed by actors in the ethnic relations field and in this way explore the nuances of national and ethnic collective memories. One could expect that in a country whose almost entire Jewish population has been killed in the Second World War, Ukrainian and Lemko minorities forcefully resettled and large numbers of Germans expelled, talking about the ethnic relations in the past would be particularly controversial. However, the analysis of claims shows that about 30 per cent of claims advanced by ethnic minority members within the 1992 – 2006 period touch upon the past. Ethnic leaders struggle for a reinterpretation of history and for redressing past wrongs. This article, by examining discursive battles over how past ethnic conflicts should be remembered and interpreted, allows to shed light on the

ways in which history and national and ethnic identities are socially "imagined" and negotiated in the Polish public debates.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE MEDIATIZED GLOBAL VILLAGE. A COMPARISON OF GEOPOLITICAL IDENTIFICATION PROCESSES OF SOCIAL NETWORK SITE USERS AND NON-USERS.

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Abstract: The world as global village (McLuhan 1962) – More than ever before, this future vision seems to become true with the rapid appearance of social network sites (SNS): Where formerly "village gossip" is exchanged between people who live door-by-door, nowadays the interaction partners can live in completely different parts of the world (cf. Nash 2009, Papacharissi 2009, Hampton/Wellman 2002). But traditional mass media as well as SNS are not only used to exchange information, but also used for geopolitical-identity construction, i.e. the regional, national or transnational rootage (cf. Gellner 1995: 15f).Whereas traditional mass media offer "serious" information and identity facetes, SNS represent the more individualised form, i.e. they represent the world through the lenses of their users from all over the world. So, the question can be asked how these new forms of communication in SNS can influence and change individual and social geopolitical identity construction. Two oppositional effects are imaginable: Firstly, the increasing interactions with people from all over the world via SNS result in a decreasing importance of the national or even regional belonging because the users feel as members of a global community and so they are even more interested in globalised information than in regional or national information transmited by the mass media. Secondly, the communication and presentation in SNS give rise to a rediscovery of the own regional or national roots. The citizenship becomes to an integral part of the own identity conception and the mass media remain important as information source about regional or national happenings. My study tries to proof with qualitative interviews and an online survey of Facebook users and non-users (N=650) both of these assumptions and should offer some predictions of future developments in the (virtual) global village.

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF PERSIAN LANGUAGE GROUPS: THE CASE OF PERSIAN LANGUAGE USERS OF NETLOG

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore the identities represented through the photographs of Iranian, Afghan, and Tajik Netlog members. Having reviewed three theoretical approaches concerning the issue of identity, we particularly focused on Gidden's multiple identities in the discussion of globalization.

Methodologically, we used Semiotics and triple category described by Fiske, and accordingly analyzed 31 photos of Persian language users. Our findings indicate that Iranian, Afghan and Tajik Netlog members use two or multiple sources of identity simultaneously. It means that Persian language people who are Netlog members are willing to show and represent their identities both locally and globally. However, in comparison to Afghans, the visual identities and images of Iranian and Tajik users consist of more signs of global identity. Thus, these groups are eager to represent themselves globally rather than locally. On the other hand Afghans who use Netlog are enthusiastic to represent themselves more locally rather than globally.

Keyword: representation, Persian language users, visual identity, cultural identity, Netlog

MODERN POETRY IN THE INTERNET: THE READER AS A SOCIOCULTURAL PROBLEM

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Abstract: This address concerns a new perspective of the sociology of culture and literature in the context of development of such new innovations as the Internet. The wide-spreading of the Internet has resulted in the changes of mass culture and particularly of modern poetry. A lot of recent poems have been placed on the specific websites. This novel developing cultural trend subsumes new representations about aesthetic values in poetry. The major purpose of this project is to reveal the transformations of aesthetic values and social meaning of poetry in the context of popularity of the Internet and the new technological possibility for creative activity. I supposes that aesthetics values have collective nature and are shared among the authors and readers The empiric materials for this study are based on the text of online discussions on the specific websites about modern poetry and also interviews with modern poets. The future results of this study probably provide a guideline for studying the mass culture.

A SPATIAL SEMIOTICS OF PUBLIC SPACES IN MIGRANT NEIGHBORHOODS IN BROOKLYN AND PARIS

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Abstract: A good deal of the literature on global cities has tended to reduce cities to nodes in the networks of capital and communication. Urban public space, from this perspective, becomes little more than the location of homogenized global culture. What is neglected with such a macro-level focus is the importance of the global flows of people and their cultural practices. Homogenizing forces are real and powerful, but people are not always passive and powerless. Migration is one of the most significant forms of mobility in contemporary cities because it brings together 'cultural strangers.' There is a second level of mobility in migrant neighborhoods: the performance of collective identity involves a multitude of forms of movement, both quotidian and spectacular, through urban public space. These forms of mobility create social conflicts that concern visibility; people from different cultural groups change the meaning of urban public spaces by changing the way these places look, through their activities and by their presence. As people make their neighborhood look like 'home,' they sometimes come into conflict with their neighbors, whose 'home' looks different. Close examination of visual evidence, in the form of hundreds of photographs as well as observations 'on the streets,' permits the telling of the story of the agency of ordinary urban dwellers in the midst of political

and economic conflicts. Public space is also used as a 'public sphere'—a place for communicating identity and moral claims-making. Through their social interactions and their material traces, resulting from the ways that they 'take possession' of public spaces, urban dwellers fill social space with expressive, conative and phatic signs of their collective identity. I present data from urban neighborhood communities in Brooklyn and Paris. Analysis of these data demonstrates how collective identity gets embedded in urban public space and some of the kinds of social conflict that result. I argue that it is not possible to understand these visibility conflicts—and their reflection in the 'public sphere'—in global cities without such data.

GLOBALIZATION AND VIDEO FILMS IN EAST AFRICA: A REGIONAL BLOC OF TASTE AND "SOMETHING" GENERATED BY "NOTHING"

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Abstract: If the homogenization thesis is correct, the same kind of movies should be sold across Eastern Africa. Observations in the city centers of Lubumbashi (DR Congo), Bujumbura (Burundi), Kigali (Rwanda), Kampala (Uganda), Nairobi (Kenya), Mwanza and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) conducted during several field trips between 2005 and 2009 reveal a nuanced picture.

(Pirate) copies of Hollywood films, a prime example of cultural globalization, were abundant at these places. So were video films from India and Hong Kong (China), two other centers of film production with a global appeal. However, also Nigerian movies were common. Conceptually, there are neither global nor (g)local. They form an intermediate category that could be labelled a bloc of dominant taste, using a concept developed by Dave Laing in another context.

All these films were available in international versions and translations (English and partly French), but they were also locally dubbed into East African languages by one voice-over artist. This is a rare example of privately organised translations of cultural products for profit in this area. However, it is rather a form of "re-mediation" (Birgit Meyer) than translation, as new layers of meaning are added.

Furthermore, in several countries locally produced video films adapting the Nigerian production model to the respective contexts were also abundant. To use the conceptual tools of George Ritzer, both this emergence of video films and the re-mediation mentioned are examples where the global dissemination of "nothing" generates the development of "something".

GÉOLOCALISATION: THE REDISCOVERY OF BODY AND SPACE

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Abstract: New media don't require the geographical proximity, but extended audiences made cohesive by common interpretations; the contemporary network society works with a node structure, where the dialoge is apparently complex, an "all to all" and partecipative rhapsody, no more "top-down" with a linear medial and informative consumption; the function of new expressive ways changes the traditional aristotelian definitions, giving life to a new type of relationship, fluider and more dynamic than in the past. The readership shows a flexible constitution, similar to the definition of performance as social practice (Moores).

However, it's borning an "incorporated" generation, that inglobes the technology inside its emotions without the static filtre of the screen, an improvement of reproduction, mobility and creativity typical of the mobile audiences (Sorice): an "always on" and delocated performance remediated by the augumented reality. Local based software like Gowalla and Foursquare starts from the exploration of our habitat such as basic field for inner and collective narration. An enhancement of our concrete enviroment; a geomapping that recalls to the ground and favors the reformulation of the social and cultural life. But also an opportunity for big companies in order to know everything about people. The nodles of society are reframing themselves, and also the culture and its definitions.

The purpose of the paper is to analyse the main elements of this new kind of media with a discursive realism approach, describing its possible future developments and the social process that it conveys, also with the support of qualititative methods.

THE POWER STRUGGLE OF FRENCH INTELLECTUALS AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II; A CASE-STUDY IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF IDEAS AND THE STUDY OF CULTURAL TRAUMA

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Abstract: This paper is a contribution to the sociology of ideas, and its core arguments centre round a case-study of intellectuals in France at the end of World War II. In particular, it explores the role intellectuals and their ideas played in the power struggles that took place between 1943 and 1945 in France. It shows the extent to which intellectuals became involved in the political struggles at the time and how, in this process, they themselves became embroiled in battles of legitimacy, using old and new ideas to justify their decisions and condemn the actions of others. It also explains why some hitherto unfashionable or unknown ideas and intellectual currents ultimately prevailed and previously established views were seen as redundant or pernicious.

DEMYSTIFICATION OF EUROPEAN SYMBOLISM AND THE DOUBLE IMPACT OF SOCIALISATION

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Abstract: Despite the vast research on cultural symbolism dating from the 60s, few studies have enquired over "modern" political symbols and even less managed to detach from a purely historical perspective.

The current research aims to unpack the concept of political symbolism, thereby examining the different processes linking the European flag to the European society. We have deliberately chosen a

new symbol (the European flag dates from 1955) wishing to study by ourselves the process of creation, legitimisation and empowerment of an originally meaning-deprived image.

To this end, two levels of analysis have been identified and studied.

On a first level, the research has focussed on the socialisation process having as target the European flag, offering a particular attention to the instruments employed by the European institutions in order to create a brand new symbol. This first stage essentially corresponded to the introduction of the European flag into society and the strengthening of its presence as a valid political symbol. On a second level, the analysis discussed the socialising and europeanising impact that the European flag has upon the society.

The findings of the study are based on three methods of analysis and interpretation.

We have performed qualitative interviews on 41 individuals, discovering a large misconception on the name and use of the flag. We have also submitted our various hypotheses to comparison with different political symbolism theories (especially Paul Cohen's). Furthermore, the present research was also based on personal observations on the terrain, gathered images attesting to the use of the European flag and practices that split from its institutional role.

TV SERIES AND CRITICS : A NEW WAY OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DISTINCTION ?

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Abstract: The broadcasting of the fiction *24* by the French channel *Canal +* in 2002 introduced the American "quality TV" in France. Series have been "depreciated" on the French screens for a long time. But, the renewal due to US TV fictions contributes to change the opinion of French spectators and intellectuals.

Indeed, the success of American serials such as *The Sopranos* or *Dexter* must be considered in terms of audience but also in terms of critics. Progressively, the artistic legitimacy of series seems to be recognized by cultural critics. A form of "*seriephilia*" (serial enthusiasm) – by reference to cinephilia (cinema enthusiasm) – slowly appears in France and sees series as an independent "genre". How professional and amateur critics contribute to valorize this genre ? How can new cultural hierarchies appear and contest the traditional domination of cinema in France ? Whereas the recognition of series is still incomplete, series offer news strategies of distinction. We defend that series progressively become a support of cultural and professional distinction. A new form of "intra-genre" distinction structures the discourses of journalists specialized in series. Specialization in series could become a strategic choice of career in cultural journalism. These strategies establish new hierarchies in the professional world of cultural journalism and "world" of TV series. Through twenty interviews with French critics of TV series and the qualitative analysis of three French magazines specialized on TV fictions – *Génération Série, Episode, Générique* we will discuss the notion of distinction and cultural legitimacy.

INDIVIDUALIZATION AND SECULARIZATION: A TWIN PROCESS TO POLITICAL MALAISE

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Abstract: The paper will focus on the impact that two societal processes have had – and still have – on the political domain, and more particularly on party politics: individualization and secularization.

The paper investigates the expansion of the individualistic mobilization (Pizzorno) in the last third of the XX century which gave rise to the era of narcissism (Lasch), and the diffusion of a secular approach not only to the spiritual-religious domain but to the political sphere too.

These two societal developments had an impact on the political domain in the sense of "liberating" people form ascribed and traditional ties and loyalties, but at the same time leaving them "alone" without cues for understanding and deciding in front of political alternatives.

The paper will discuss whether this situation may have provoked a sense of alienation and frustration which, in turn, had negatively affected either the political systems in terms of confidence and the party politics in terms of representation and responsiveness.

A NARRATIVE APPROACH TO CULTURAL IDENTITY: THE CASE OF PIRATE RADIO IN THE NETHERLANDS.

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Abstract: This paper is part of the research project *Popular Music Heritage, Cultural Memory and Cultural Identity* (POPID), a large scale international collaborative research project funded by HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area). The aim of this particular study is to explore how the heritage of offshore and pirate radio is reworked and employed by local legal and illegal radio stations in the Netherlands. These broadcasters, who are predominantly based in rural areas, cater for a local audience by playing music that gets less attention on public radio.

By paving the way for commercial radio, the offshore radio stations that were broadcasting between 1960 and 1974 had a pivotal role in the popularization of the then emerging beat music. Nowadays, local illegal radio stations build upon this heritage, but focus on Dutch language music and schlager instead. With their festivals and radio marathons they fulfill a cohesive function in local communities.

By drawing on a narrative approach to identity, this study explores how the cultural identity of the pirate stations connects to particular music genres and media history. This theoretical perspective makes it possible to understand the dynamic character of identity. While some of the pirates move their practices to the internet, we see continuity in way they position themselves in the cultural field. The radio pirates re-interpret the past narratives to fit their present identities. Qualitative interviews with fans, broadcasters and festival organizers will shed light on this relation between the medium of pirate radio, particular music genres and local cultural identity.

"BLOG IS THE NEW BLACK" - THE IMPACT OF WEB 2.0 PUBLISHING ON FASHION'S MEDIA LANDSCAPE

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Abstract: Over the past few years, the emergence of blogs and online magazines as fashion media in their own rights has challenged the firmly consolidated and long-established opinion leadership of traditional fashion media. In my paper, I will scrutinize the impact of these new media on the hierarchically structured system of fashion media.

The participatory and user-friendly technologies of web 2.0 have enormously facilitated the access to start a publication and led to a transformation of the recipient's role: besides from being interactive users, fashion bloggers are editors, stylists, models and photographers in one person.

It is during fashion week that the worlds collide: established journalists sit close to amateur fashion bloggers in fashion's most important place-to-be, the runway shows. This proximity evokes reactions of defence and strengthening on the one side, and struggles for recognition and attention on the other side. The paper is based on empirical research with qualitative methods (text analysis, artefact and picture analysis) using a grounded theory approach. The data consists of texts and pictures from national and international online and print fashion media coverage of the spring-summer 2011 collections in New York, Milan and Paris.

Focusing the differences and similarities between old and new media in fashion, the mutual influences and demarcations will be traced, as well as the strategies of conservation and challenge of power structures, and of exclusion and inclusion. The findings will be supported by a theoretical framework grounded in the empirical data and complemented by current theoretical debates in cultural sociology.

HOW ONLINE CULTURAL INTERMEDIARIES ARE MADE/WORK: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH ONLINE CULTURAL CRITICS AND MANIAS

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Abstract: This study empirically investigates how the roles of online cultural intermediaries are being formed and affecting arts field in Korea where cultural industries are experiencing a recent expansion with huge amount of information abounding, produced by online discussion groups and communities. The emerging cultural intermediaries working as online community leaders, perform multiple roles such as gatekeepers, promoters, and commercial intermediaries between artistic events and audiences, therefore accumulating their own power and influence. Main questions are: 1. How are audience turned into cultural intermediaries and get legitimized? 2. What are distinctive roles the new intermediaries play? How are they differentiated from traditional ones? 3. What is the influence of the expansion of media space and online participatory activities on the growth and change of art field? 4. What implications can we draw from the comparison of high and popular arts? In-depth interviews were conducted with fourteen well-known online community leaders spanning the fields of classical music, theatre and movie. We found out that they started to get engaged in online activities initially attracted to joy of knowledge-seeking and social collaboration. Without professional education, they grew to be opinion leaders and activity planners for the genres of interest. As a result, they played an important role in both the transfer of knowledge and contagion of enthusiasm to other participants so that the interest can be retained transforming novices into buffs. These online cultural communities hosted regular offline activities such as screenings, lectures, or conversations with artists after a performance. Committed participants had chances to network with promoters or marketers as well as develop their expertise. They were invited to a preview, asked to write for a newspaper or called for jury duty in award shows by existing cultural institutions helping them legitimized as official 'experts'. They built more non-hierarchical relationship with other audiences. Their emergence affected and reflects Korean arts fields which are used to be dominated by oversupply of artists. The logic of media convergence, whereby audiences talk to one another bypassing the authorities, starts to penetrate even in high-arts. The role of Internet as an enabling medium is also discussed.

ELVIS HAS FINALLY LEFT THE BUILDING? CRITICAL EVALUATION OF WHITES AND NON-WHITES IN HIP HOP AND ROCK MUSIC, U.S. AND THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: Since rock music has been appropriated by white artists and audiences – the "Elvis Effect", few non-whites have managed to "infiltrate" this music genre, as the Moroccan Dutch singer of Marock&Roll rightly points out. Despite a similar alignment of ethno-racial and artistic distinctions, whites such as Eminem, have been very successful in hip hop music, a traditionally black music genre. The main research question is: How does this alignment of ethno-racial groups and music genres affect the critical evaluation of rock and hip hop artists (white and non-white)?

This paper examines the dynamics of social marking, the distinction between "the marked" – the side of a contrast explicitly given positive or negative value – and "the unmarked," which is ignored as being neutral or unproblematic. First, while whiteness usually remains invisible or "unmarked", it might be foregrounded within racialized genre conventions, that is, when whites participate in hip hop music or non-whites in rock music. Furthermore, reversals of markedness are also more likely in publications that serve a predominantly black or ethnic minority readership. Finally, research has shown that national thought communities, drawing on specific "national cultural repertoires," also differ in the way and extent they use ethnic and racial markers.

Yet, how various genre, institutional and national contexts interact and influence social marking has remained highly understudied. Therefore this paper studies the critical discourse by content analyzing rock and hip hop album reviews in mainstream media, pop/rock magazines and hip hop periodicals from 1990-2010 in the U.S. and the Netherlands.

THE GREAT MOTHER IN CONTEMPORARY MEDIA IMAGERY: A REFLECTION ABOUT "SYMBOLIC EFFICACY" OF MEDIA IMAGES AND NARRATIVES

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Abstract: The Great Mother is one of the most relevant images running across the collective imagery from the Palaeolithic to the present age: in religion, Greek mythology and also in the fairy tales. In the perspective of the Jungian psychology, the Great Mother is one crucial archetype of collective unconscious. On the basis of the studies in the fields of history of religion (Kerenyi, Gimbutas), sociology of culture (Morin) and analytical psychology (Jung, Von Franz), we can affirm that one fundamental meaning of the Great Mother' images is the idea of human life (and social life at the same time) as a complex circle of birth, death and regeneration.

The paper will focus on the images of Great Mother seen in contemporary media imagery, particularly in cartoons and animated films, in order to discover if there are different "medial Great Mothers" expressing and representing the fundamental meanings of the traditional figures, that we can also consider "symbolically effective" (Levi-Strauss, Mary Douglas, Victor Turner), in other words that are able in giving sense and order to contemporary experience of modern media consumers.

In particular we analyzed the animated features of the Japanese cartoonist Hayao Miyazaki and some USA comics (prevalently Marvel Comics superheroes sagas).

THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ON INDEPENDENT CINEMA IN IRAN: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is studying effects of digital technology in expanding independent cinema in Iran. The article explains how digitalism changes current occasions in production and distribution in cinema and because of these changes supplies a good content for independence directors from commercial producers and also producers from controller institutions. Because of this situation, independent cinema production becomes more and more in Iran.

The article, with historical study, explains how digital technologies help Iranian independent filmmakers to reduce their problems in production process and also give them new distribution possibilities. Indeed, independent cinema in Iran resistance with two flows: in one hand, government's control in production and distribution processes and on the other hand, cinema's proprietors and producers unwillingness for showing independent films. The article, on this basis, divides independent cinema's problems to two stages: 1- production 2- distribution and consumption.

The article, in production process, reviews independent cinema's problems after revolution in Iran and explains how digital equipment in film-taking and compilation processes combine with independent director's creatorship, cause free them of government control. In production process using the digital camera, omitting the most of the production group and etc could let this kind of cinema to be progressed and it caused the independent cinema to be advanced more and more. When we studying history of this kind of cinema, we can see a lot of problems in distribution and now digital technology can help to solve it. Obviously in consumption because of some limitation of showing this kind of movies in Iran in present time it is broadcasting and showing by internet and DVD. Indeed, DVD and internet supply audience for independent cinema in Iran.

We use of cultural study approach to show this point that independent cinema with using digital technology could grow and progress beside the formal cinema which is under the government power and is support by that. At last we do case study on "No One Knows About Persian Cats" directed by Bahman Ghobadi.

Keywords: Iran, digital technology, digital cinema, production, distribution, consumption.

THE FORMATION OF AN ARTISTIC CATEGORY IN THE FIELD OF ORIENTAL MUSIC IN ISRAEL AS A LEVER FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

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Abstract: From an historical perspective the field of popular music in Israel was always subject to a cultural hierarchy between East and West. The dominant culture has been traditionally oriented towards Western music an its gatekeepers considered Oriental music as inferior, denying it access to musical institutions and establishing excluding categories used in the media and the academy: "Israeli" music as opposed to "Oriental" music.

In my dissertation I argue that during the last two decades a unique social group has operated, consisting of app. 50 musicians, cultural professionals and agents in the media and the academy, who have conducted a classificatory struggle and established a unique category of 'Oriental *artistic* music', clearly distinct from the common genre known as 'Musica Mizrachit'.

As part of this process of canonization, leading members of the cultural elite whom I've named the "Oud Aristocracy', have employed several strategies, which supported an artistic position in the production field, in order to institutionalize the *artistic* category:

1) Inspired by the international multi-style of "World Music" and post-colonial discourse, the pioneering musicians produced hybrid music, thus legitimizing types previously considered marginal.

2) The cultural entrepreneurs founded musical centers, orchestras, festivals and recording companies, all dedicated exclusively to the production and dissemination of the new musical style. A parallel process took place with Israeli-Palestinian Music, due to a tight collaboration with Jewish-Israeli music.

3) Media gatekeepers have participated in this process of social stratification, by promoting Oriental music on radio, television and printed media.

4) Music scholars introduced the Oriental music in the academic world, writing professional syllabi, establishing new academic departments, in fact theorizing Oriental music and defining it as a legitimate field of academic research.

Consequently, by claiming recognition of the Arab elements in their cultural roots, members of the 'Oud aristocracy' engaged this classificatory struggle to the cause of social changes.

UNDERSTANDING CONTEMPORARY FILM FESTIVALS AND ITS COMMUNITIES: THE PORTUGUESE CASE

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Abstract: The purpose of this communication is to present preliminary results of an ongoing research, a PhD project concerning the participants of two film festivals in Portugal: Curtas - Festival Internacional de Curtas Metragens de Vila do Conde (held in Vila do Conde, a small town that belongs to Oporto's metropolitan area) and IndieLisboa (held in the portuguese capital, Lisbon).

Cultural festivals are peculiar events that affect the life of cities and city dwellers. No matter its type, cultural festivals provide festive episodes that fracture the normal rhythm of everyday life and, in doing so, they become a paradigmatic expression of city life. In addition, festivals are cyclical and reshape themselves in each of its repetitions, becoming a kind of profane or desacralized rituals (Maisonneuve, 1988) that attempt to recover the magic of sacred ritual and ceremonial participation (Fabiani, 2001).

With this brief presentation we ambition to discuss the significance and complexity of *being a festival goer*. Based on data gathered using both extensive and ethnographic approaches we wish to discuss: i) the relationship between film festivals, the creation of social and cultural identities, and the (re)definition of urban lifestyles; ii) the possibility of identifying episodes of permanent transformation of distinctive *habitus* and cultural dispositions, as stated by Lahire (2006); iii) the influence of festivals in the social construction of taste and in the definition of a particular relationship with culture and cinema; iv) and the relationship between participants and the different contexts that surround each of the festivals.

CULTURE, POLITICS AND IDENTITY: THE POLITICAL RAP IN COVA DA MOURA, LISBON.

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Abstract: Beginningwith a reflection of the concepts of culture, politics and identity, this proposal aims to address a case of study on the representation of rap from a group of young people in the Cova da Moura (Lisbon).

First, we will focus on the transformation of the relationship between culture and space. Today, social space is characterized by an increasing fragmentationand ephemerally (Deleuze & Guattari, 1988), therefore, uniformity and consistency disappears, space of modernity and flexibility arise belongings, deterritorialization and mobility.

We will see how this transformation affects the concepts of culture and identity, controversial themes in the social sciences in recent years. Finally, we reflect on the relationship between the concepts of culture and politics, as the group in question promote ideological initiatives through their lyrics, so that the representation of rap in this case gives rise to some processes we must understand as political.

THE SOCIAL PRODUCTION OF POPULAR MUSIC HISTORIES

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Abstract: This research applies the art worlds and production of culture perspectives to an analysis of the dissemination, reappropriation and reinvention of popular music over time. Exploring the official narratives of popular music history since the post-war in the Netherlands, we are called to look at how the meaning of popular music is formed and changed through the collaborative action, rather than to decode the object itself and uncover a universal meaning. The focus then shifts on how this collaborative action is itself reproduced in time and space, via different intermediaries. Our data draws from a mapping of printed and documentary references on national and local popular music histories over the last fifty years, an analysis of charts and music awards, and in-depth interviews with journalists and music industry representatives. On the one hand, we analyse the diachronic revaluation of particular popular music scenes and styles, exploring how their meaning and popularity evolve in time. On the other, we investigate the actors engaged in these processes of reappropriation and the social situations in which these occur. We conclude by drawing insights on the systems in which national popular music is evaluated and preserved, and their articulation in the context of a globalising popular music industry.

WHEN CULTURE MOVED AWAY FROM CULTURE - CAPITALIZING CULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL STATISTICS

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Abstract: There is a wide and vivid international discussion on the insufficiency of the GDP for describing the progress of societies, or even the economic performance. In this context also culture has come to the centre of the rhetoric of many international bodies and organizations. Culture represents both social wellbeing but especially hope for growth and new economy. Culture is increasingly framed as part of 'creative economy' and comprehensive economical frameworks and classifications.

The today's economical and societal thinking emphasizes countable evidence. The development gives more and more emphasis to quantitative representations in all parts of societies, also in those surrounding where it has not been customary or predominant. The idea of evidence based policy concept has rapidly circulated around the world. The idea of 'evidence based' seems to have gotten new uses and tones also in research.

As an example, I use the revising process concerning the UNESCO Cultural statistics framework. I also look for parallel and interactive chains of events. My aim is to examine that phase of action, where different and sometimes conflicting concepts of culture and ideas of the role and justifications of culture in wider societal or economical policy are traveling between nation states, localities, research, consultancies and international organizations. The paper is looking for centers and peripheries, key actors and followers.

Statistics are constitutive to modern societies. A whole group of ideas like nation, economy and state consisting of population developed hand in hand with statistical thinking. I want ask, what is this new renaissance of measuring, monitoring and developing indicators, which seem to captivate all political, also culture political, reasoning. Is there anything left between economics and social?

How are concept like art, high and/or popular culture framed in these different discourses?

WORKING ON THE SELF: POPULAR PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE, AGENCY AND POWER IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: Self-help literature is an increasingly popular genre and a booming business worldwide. It introduces new forms of knowledge and conceptual models with which to make sense of our selves. It also parades a host of 'engineers of the human soul' who advise on how to become happy and successful, and find love and harmony. Previous research on self-help has focused, on the one hand, on empirical analysis of mainly Anglo-American self-help literature, or on the other hand, on cultural criticism of the therapeutic ethos of self-help literature, seen as promoting an individualist ethos of self-reliance and deflecting a collective protest against socio-structural inequalities. However, what has not been addressed so far is the consumption and reception of self-help. In this paper we analyse how and why people read self-help literature, and what kinds of meanings they ascribe to it. We examine this topic in a context in which it has not been previously studied, i.e. contemporary Russian society. By drawing on a set of focus group and one-to-one interviews conducted in the city of Saratov during 2010-2011, we trace the readers' motivations for and experiences about reading this type of literature, and how they reflect upon the ideological messages offered by this literary genre. Our analysis brings together micro and macro levels of analysis so that we interpret our data in relation to larger social processes of Russian society, in particular the restructuring of the welfare state, labour markets, health practices, education and the reconfiguration of class and gender orders.

CULTURAL CAPITAL, KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL ORIGIN: THE DIFFERENTIAL INFLUENCE OF PARENTS' EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ON RESPONDENTS' CULTURAL PRACTICES

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Abstract: According to Bourdieu's theory of distinction, various forms of capital determine the agents' positions in society and, consequently, their cultural practices and life style. Beside the economic and social dimensions, "cultural capital" plays a key role according to this model. This complex form of capital is, among others, composed of a social agent's educational level and of his overall cultural "background", in which the parents' own cultural capital – and educational level – play an important part. Knowledge – of a person, of his or her parents –therefore influences access to culture.

Based on a recent national study of cultural practices in Switzerland, we wish to explore this double relation. What is the influence of the social origin of the respondents – measured by the parental educational level – on their cultural practices? Have respondents with the same educational level, but whose parents have reached different levels, the same opportunity to visit cultural institutions, use print or audiovisual medias or do amateur cultural activities? Can differences be noticed according to the type of institution, media or amateur activity? The analyses show a differential effect. For respondents with low or medium educational level, the parental level clearly influences their cultural practices. For respondents who have reached a tertiary educational level, this statistical link is weaker and often, even non existent.

These results lead to a double conclusion. On one hand, they put into perspective Bourdieu's findings, as completed tertiary educational level implies a certain autonomy and emancipation from parental heritage and, therefore, lightens the weight of family heritage components in the cultural capital. On the other hand, these findings confirm the importance of the social agents' reached educational level and, through that, of his of her own cultural capital.

HEALING AND TOURISM: THE CULTURAL SOCIOLOGY OF MANAGEMENT FASHION IN JAPANESE TOURISM INDUSTRY

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Abstract: This paper asks why many hotels and rural tourism destinations in Japan took imitative behaviors in using the word "healing" in their marketing in the 2000s. This management fashion is analyzed from the standpoint of cultural sociology (Abrahamson and Fairchild 1999; Spillman 2002). The word "healing" is one of the biggest buzzwords in the Japanese business world in the 2000s (Matsui 2010). The categories of healing products and services ranged from massages to compilation CDs during this boom. One of the many industrial sectors that exploited this catchy word was the tourism industry.

Since the end of the 1990s, exclusive hotels in metropolitan areas have launched package deals that featured comfortable music and aromas in rooms, spas, massages, and other relaxation facilities using the term "healing." Rural tourism destination also promoted their resources such as hot springs and nature areas using the concept of "healing," such as the "Healing Shikoku" (one of the main islands in Japan) campaign in the 2000s. During the 1980s "bubble economy," companies had used these hotels for business trips and banquets, and group tourists enjoyed hot springs in local areas. But with the collapse of the "bubble economy in the 1990s, many companies reduced such expenses. As such, hotels and local tourism areas tried to cultivate individual customers with sufficient disposable income (i.e., single young females), and "healing" was utilized to attract them.

Two kinds of data were collected in order to understand the social construction of the meaning behind "healing" (Berger and Luckmann 1966). First, I collected documents from hotels, other tourism companies, and local governments, and conducted interviews with these groups in order to understand their behaviors and intentions. Second, I also collected media coverage that reported the "healing" phenomenon in order to understand how such media discourses promoted "healing" marketing techniques. Using such data, this paper analyzes the reflexive processes between agents and the discourses observed in the meaning-making process regarding "healing" (Sewell 1992; Spillman 2002).

SOURCES OF POWER IN FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS: UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL LOGICS OF MEETING TALK

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Abstract: Large parts of coordination and strategizing in social movements (as well as in other domains) takes place in meetings. Despite the ubiquity of meetings and assemblies, they have received little attention in social theory. Scholars tend to be more interested in what happens *in* meetings (decision-making, deliberation, identity construction etc.) and less in the social form of the meeting itself. As a result, meeting talk is either viewed as mere reflection of larger societal or organizational structures and inequalities or as a "blank slate" or "free space" where participants can engage in non-coercive discourse and resist dominant structures. Both views fail to understand the inherent logic of meetings themselves.

The aim of this paper is to explore this logic of meetings as a social form in its own right. Based on ethnographic material from numerous social movement meetings, it suggests that every meeting comes with six elementary structural constraints (or forces): time, place, cognitive frames of reference, status hierarchies, the needs of face, and sequentiality. These forces, however, do not simply determine the meeting talk but they can be handled in culturally contingent ways. The paper describes a variety of meeting cultures and how they regulate the meeting talk in different ways. Based on an in depth analysis of micro-interactional sequences in conflictual situations, it shows how conflicts are "solved" or forestalled by the way culture prescribes how the meeting should be held and what kind of moves are perceived as legitimate or "well performed".

THE COCKTAIL BAR A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF BAR KEEPING

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Abstract: The cocktail is a cultural phenomenon that became a global icon during the second half of the last century. Nowadays, cocktail bars can be found all over the world, even in Konstanz, where we collected several hours of video material in order to analyze the social behavior in a cocktail bar. We were mainly interested in the following research questions: How do the barkeepers manage their work and the limited space behind the bar? How do they interact with each other and the objects around them? And what role do the customers play? We decided against a grounded theory approach and chose to begin with a flexible theoretical framework consisting of two terminological triplets. *Space*, *body* and *artifact* are not only observable items of the social world, but specifically arranged and encoded in a cocktail bar. *Practice*, *ritual* and *performance* are used by us as modes of action that have specific characteristics and fulfill different social functions. After having defined and situated these concepts with regard to the contemporary sociological literature, a selection of our video material will be shown and discussed. A qualitative analysis of the empirical data enables us to see how actors deal with the enabling constraints of body and space; furthermore, the multiple functions of artifacts and performances become visible. This study is a first step towards an understanding of the cocktail bar as a culturally significant phenomenon. To deepen our insights in this complex microcosm, we wish to discuss our findings with a broader audience.

PERFORM IT AGAIN!WOMEN IMAGES, HISTORICAL ARCHIVES AND CONTEMPORARY ART

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Abstract: The paper will present and discuss some works of three contemporary artists who restore a visual genealogy of gendered body control, using cultural historical archives. Enacting hyperrealistic photos, they evoke almost literally the action of modernity on women body, transformed into a privileged object of social control, using 'the photo as a come-back of the death' (as Roland Barthes suggested). American photographer Cindy Sherman and Indian artist Tajal Shah recreated images from historical and visual archive of nineteenth-century hysteria as represented by *Iconographie Photographique de la Salpetrière* (1876-80). *F*ocusing on ambiguous role played by nineteenth-century medical photography on female bodies, Sherman and Shah perform realistically faces and gestures of hysterical women from the past, which have been central in psychiatry and psychoanalysis history, but forgotten in the historical narrative. Crossing medical images as figures of a gendered imaginary, the artists challenge gender stereotypes of hysteria as *feminine* disease, and enact a provocative statement: they share a gendered visual genealogy identifying themselves with it, and – at the same time – they assert a distance to an encoded gendered role. Swedish photographer and video-maker Ann-Sofi Siden, with her work *Codex 1993-2005*, recovers judicial archive documents from Middle Age to nineteenth-century, concerning processes against some `deviant' women. Focusing on ferocity of social control practiced on women bodies, she enacts an upsetting gallery of hyper-realistic reconstructed portraits of women, victims of cruel or bizarre corporal punishments or tortures. As the judicial documents put the persons on the light of history – she said - paradoxically we can 'know' those women only because of (and after) their confrontation with law. Reversing the calm and transparent light of Vermeer, Siden points out the obscure side of modernity with his gendered bodily effects. The paper will finally discuss how the critical use of historical archives seems to challenge the contemporary spectacle of pain performed by media, and points up the cultural and historical quality of bodies, with their ancient marks produced by gender, religion, policy, science and medicine, as political technologies.

THE PERFORMER'S SCENIC EXPERIENCE. EMBODIMENT, BEING-IN-THERE, EXPERIENTIAL TRANSLATION AND THE ROLE OF THE AUDIENCE IN DANCE PERFORMANCES

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Abstract: Starting from the analysis of those artistic performances which are non-verbal, and fully corporeal, par excellence, i.e. dance ones, I address the performer's scenic experience, with a particular

focus on its embodied, phenomenal and interactional features. The paper derives from the ethnographic research that I have been carrying out on the world of dance. Data primarily include field-notes, videorecordings and in-depth interviews.

After a brief panoramic on the process of progressive, collective, and emergent construction of the performance from "nothing" to the form that it shall take on the stage (e.g. Atkinson, 2006; Becker *et al.*, 2006), I discuss the role of embodiment in both learning and enacting a performance, and show how that is fundamental for reaching the "status of experience", the modality of being-in-the-world (Merleau-Ponty, 1945), in which the performer shall need to be on stage. What is usually called "scenic presence", and I call being-in-there, in fact, is nothing but the ability to enter – and remain inside – the universe *internal to* the performance, being thus able to experience "flux" (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975). It is about, therefore, a voluntary experiential translation. This is something that performers also try to rehearse in the staging process' final phases, yet the audience plays a fundamental role in theatre. If the audience's quantity and quality affect the performer's scenic experience, in fact, its simple presence, on the other hand, interactionally works as a legitimizing factor for both the performance as a social ritual and the performer's acting and transformational experience.

Keywords:being-in-there, dance, embodiment, (aesthetic) experience, (non-verbal) performance, performer-audience interaction.

VIRTUAL ETHNOGRAPHY- AN APPROACH FOR STUDY DIASPORA CULTURE IN THE INTERNET

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Abstract: This proposed paper discusses strengths and limitations of methodological procedures and approaches which have been experienced in a research project about staging cultural and social identities in Diaspora communities in the Internet. The research project focuses representations of dance groups and socio-cultural, youthful dance groups living outside Bolivia staging social and cultural identities in the cyberspace. Many of these groups are deeply committed to reproduce Bolivian and Andean music culture and dance. Throughout, the paper draws on a range of illustrative empirical materials from a recent still ongoing research project.

Aspects of the use of virtual ethnography, mainly based on field work which has been used in the project will be discussed. Experiences of participant observational research combined and visual analysis of relevant websites about popular culture and popular music to study questions of identity, origins and belongingness through case studies about Diaspora communities will be summarised.

I study virtual rooms as leisure spaces where old and new meanings of identity, and relationships based on a sense of community can be pursued. By describing and analysing the Diaspora culture and its contents I try to understand processes of cultural production as a way of creating new media spaces by using the methodology of virtual ethnography. Issues such as how relationships between the local and global music cultures and new as well as old identities are articulated in the Internet are examined with the methods of ethnography.

Materials from what can be seen 'on the screen', visual, audiovisual and textual information have all been used as a source of information. Histories of the groups, social webs of meanings, downloaded performances, events, recordings made about, and by the groups, are all part of the collected data.

Major points in the paper are: the definition of field locations. The important step of sampling and questions about which are the appropriated units. Aspects as the access to the field, field roles and the potentials of social interaction online are taken up. The use of archival websites which have been used will be discussed.

INDICATOR SUITES AS TOOLS FOR SUB- AND TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH

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Abstract: Traditionally, the starting point for many analyses of globalisation is the country level. This has recently been critizised as "methodological nationalism" (e.g. Beck 2002), as the national focus may not be able to grasp current processes of globalisation adequately. Such global trends (Beck's example is the world risk society; one could add the internet, migration etc.) become ever more important for developments in sociological theory. Therefore, new units of analysis beyond the nation-state and better indicators may be needed. There is, however, a problem with missing data for alternative levels of analysis. To circumvent these problems, we introduced the idea of data suites (Anheier 2007). The basic idea behind indicator suites is that indicators of different units of analysis, and even with incomplete data, can still be brought together in a thematic (not statistical) way, and generate insights about relevant aspects of the relationship between globalization and cultures. What unites indicators to form a thematic suite is not some statistical rationale but a conceptual, qualitative one. In methodological terms, we are using (mostly) quantitative information in a (mostly) qualitative way. Indicator suites are a compromise in the sense that they take the inchoate and incomplete state of quantitative indicators as a given, at least for the medium term, while refusing to accept the interpretative limitations this state imposes on descriptive analysis. The notion of indicator suites is informed by Tufte's (2001) approach to the visual display of quantitative information. We would like to discuss benefits and problems of this approach and assess its usefulness for analyses of the relationship between cultures and globalisation.

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P.S. This paper was already accepted two years ago, but due to illness I was not able to present. Nevertheless, I would like to make good for this, either by a full presentation or a poster, as I still think that the approach is interesting and relevant.

RESEARCHING CULTURAL POLICIES IN SWITZERLAND: METHODOLOGICAL OR POLITICAL ISSUES?

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Abstract: To begin with, the Department of Culture of the City of Geneva asked us to compare the cultural policies of several swiss cities and cantons. Through the analysis of their 2010 budget, our goal was to identify performance indicators to use or construct to systematically evaluate these policies. Now that we have handed our report to the Department of Culture, we discover that we cannot make our results public. Therefore, instead of adressing substantive issues, we focus on specific methodological issues that arose along the way.

We first outline the impacts of the swiss federalism on the complexity of obtaining and comparing information on the financing of culture. Then we highlight somewhat technical difficulties underlying the comparison of cultural budgets (de- and re-construction of accounting categories to harmonize them, validation of the results, feedback to informants/actors). Further still, we must adopt a reflexive stance due to the necessity, in our case, to work with the political autorities and their administrative staff. Because if for sociologists culture is both an object to scientifically construct and the result of negociations with political actors, for politicans, culture is both a stake and a tool.

We then adress the reasons preventing us from presenting our results and that in turn leads us to call for further investigation of the relationship between private sponsorship and public support; territorial spillover effects and their consequences; as well as the modes of governing culture now emerging in Switzerland.

WHAT CAN CULTURAL SOCIOLOGY CONTRIBUTE TO ETHNOGRAPHIC WRITING?

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to demonstrate what the Strong Program in cultural sociology can contribute to ethnographic writing. Cultural sociology offers a well-organized alternative for rethinking the logic of the “sociology of culture” perspective, which treats culture as a dependent variable. Ethnographic writing has the potential to benefit greatly from cultural sociology. In order to achieve this, however, ethnographers must break free from the sociology of culture and the habit of forming arguments that are dependent on the economic base. Instead, cultural sociology suggests ethnographic works that focus on the processes of meaning making. First, the paper will introduce the term “cultural sociology” and carefully distinguish it from the “sociology of culture”. Then, it will discuss the similarities and contrasts between the current discourse of constructivist ethnographic writing and that of cultural sociology. Finally, it will argue that cultural sociology, which promises to bring fresh “analytic” perspectives to sociology, may help ethnographic writing to reformulate its discourse.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AS SYMBOLIC ACTION

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Abstract: FINANCIAL CRISIS AS SYMBOLIC ACTION

Financial crisis destroys established understandings and expectations, creating what Clifford Geertz calls a need “to render otherwise incomprehensible social situations meaningful, to so construe them as to make it possible to act purposefully within them.” In other words, the uncertainty produced by financial collapse calls out the search for “maps of problematic social reality and matrices for the creation of collective conscience”—one of the characterizations Geertz offers for the concept of “culture.”

This paper will examine the changing narratives and dramatisms that effectuate the cultural construction of the financial system, the ways that the logic and legitimacy of the financial system have been “naturalized” over the centuries, as well as the ways that the financial system re-legitimates itself after crisis despite the “disquietful” properties of finance that crisis dramatizes.

ENCULTURATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE CONSUMER SOCIETY (ON THE MATERIAL OF MODERN RUSSIA)

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Abstract: Modern crisis of culture contains two aspects: the crisis of creation of cultural patterns and the crisis of assimilation of cultural values. The last one is associated with the process and mechanism of enculturation. On the basis of sociological researches held during the preparation of the PhD thesis, the author considers children and youth enculturation in modern Russia, becoming the part of the global consumer society. The main problem of this type of society enculturation concludes in extention of consumption stereotypes, which leads to the culture vision only in categories “production/consumption”, and ultimately, to the strains of human relations with the culture. The research results show that a significant part of youth is alienated from the culture. The origins of this phenomenon are based on the child's experience of contact with the cultural patterns, that is the beginning of enculturation, which analyzes through the basic cultural phenomena – game, toy and fairy tale. Herewith, their distortion is considered as the basis of distortion enculturation itself.

NOKIA TOWN IN ROMANIA, BUKOVEL SKI VILLAGE IN THE UKRAINE AND TAKATA-CITY IN POLAND. ARE LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE OWNED BY FOREIGN INVESTORS?

Milosz Miszczynski[1]

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Abstract: Since the transition, the rocketing development of Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe can be observed. However, in recent years, the strategies of investors have changed. Investors, having saturated the big cities, started aiming at smaller towns and villages, where, due to the low costs of living and general socio-economic stagnation, developing new projects is possible and highly promising. On the other side of the table, facing the difficult situation of being on the geographic and economic peripheries, local administrators, politicians and engineers of regional growth try to secure their region's well-being. One of the means of creating new work-places and boosting social capital is attracting investors to these (usually) remote locations by offering

them endless and lucrative tax privileges and a pool of basic human resources.

In the presentation, I focus on local communities with different cultural specifics. I will show how sudden belonging to the 'corporate' town changes its inhabitants' interpretation of reality. All the places in which my research is being conducted belong to the post-communist bloc and have an 'Eastern' past. This includes the both physical and intangible presence of artifacts of post-communist state-run factories and farms. By referring to different aspects of locality, I will present observed social changes and outline selected issues emerging from the decision of a foreign investor to settle in one of these locations. Using the three cases from the three places mentioned in the title, I will signal how the change occurs in each instance. In the presentation, I will limit my focus to shifts in power relations, valorization of local space and local identity. Finally, by analysing the observed impacts, I will try to answer the title question and diagnose to what degree an external investor can 'buy' a local (rural) community and change the way a locality functions.

HUMAN TERRAIN, THE ROAD RE-TRAVELED: THE CULTURE, POLITICS, AND HISTORY OF U.S. ANTHROPOLOGY

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Abstract: How do culture and politics frame the professional ethics of anthropologists? Complex interactions between social scientists and political events in cultural context recurrently challenge definitions of science and ethical practice. In particular contexts how are these definitions engaged? Is the inability to hold a set of unchanging definitions and accompanying principles, ergo unprincipled? Today, a "Network of Concerned Anthropologists" has organized itself to question the recruitment and placement by the U.S. military of anthropologists, sociologists, historians, political scientists and others, in Human Terrain Systems, whose stated goal is cultural knowledge. This paper explores the issues of professional ethics they engage, against the backdrop of comparable exchanges between and among American anthropologists in reaction to domestic and international political events between the 1930s and 1970s.

INDIVIDUAL GÉNIE VS. COMMON RESEARCH— UNIVERSITY TEACHING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

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Abstract: Pierre Bourdieu once stated that "systems of education" distinctly shape "systems of thought". Educational systems are "containers" of culture: They preserve and transmit culture. In my paper I want to provide empirical evidence for the cultural shape of higher education systems, more precisely, of French and German university teaching. The study uses the idea of "patterns of interpretation"–a sociological concept that came up in the 1970ies and that I fruitfully anchored in the new sociology of knowledge (Berger and Luckmann 1966) for my study. In respect of cultural-sociological aspects my study mainly leans on more or less structural theories (Münch 1986; Stichweh 1994).

I analyzed about 25 in depth-interviews with French and German academics in two different disciplines. In both countries actors of university teaching conceive university teaching (and studies respectively) as matter of the students' personal education. But this very orientation towards personal education varies culturally: In Germany, the interpretation of university education has a large intersection with disciplinary socialization and thus: with academic research. On the contrary, academics in France stress critical thinking and civil emancipation in expressing their objectives in teaching. University teaching in France is oriented towards students' refinement of individual reasoning—a focus that reflects French scientific culture: The mode of scientific progress is individual *génie* rather than collective research. This is especially condensed in the *mémoire*, the final work for obtaining academic grades: The *mémoire* is expected to be an original individual performance by the student; it is juxtaposed to the lessons at university being the professor's realm. Among German professors, student's written theses are contextualized in a different way: They are seen as the fruit of a common process of work in the laboratory or the class (Seminar) at university. They are perceived rather as contribution to the *common* discipline and as "fuel" for *common* intellectual reasoning.

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DIALOGIC READING, CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL REALITY

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Abstract: This paper analyses how knowledge which is generated through dialogic reading (Soler, 2004) contributes to the cultural construction of a social reality based on the collective acquisition of values and learning. The project *Lectura dialógica e igualdad de género en las interacciones en el aula* [Dialogic reading and gender equality in classroom interactions] funded by the National Programme of Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation (2003-2005) proved that dialogic reading transforms not only the knowledge of the involved target groups but also the values and the interactions transmitted in the contexts where it is developed. Dialogic reading based on communicative speech acts (Searle & Soler, 2004) promotes respect, solidarity, and collective knowledge when it is based on arguments and not on power relationships. Furthermore, dialogic literary gatherings will also be analysed as a successful action which illustrates the theory of the communicative speech acts, and which is part of the research conducted in the framework of the European Integrated Project INCLUD-ED (2006-2011). **Dialogic Literary Gatherings** demonstrate how children and adult people without academic degrees involved in literacy programmes read and discuss classics works of universal literature such as Lorca's Gypsy Ballads or Joyce's Ullyses. Gather-

ings in which the collective interpretation of classic works contributes not only to the acquisition of the instrumental dimension of reading but also of a critical stand in front of social inequality.

CONSUMING CULTURE: A CONSIDERATION OF VALUE

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Abstract: Neo-liberal ideologies are taking centre stage in cultural consumption debates. Input-output considerations now underscore public funding and cultural programming discourses. Cultural producers are increasingly required to operate within the convertible use-values of culture which, confirm the value of the arts to be that of social, economic and often political gain. Cause and effect thereby, justifying the worth of public subvention. However, this value of culture offers a fragmented and incomplete understanding of the value and impact of an individual's consumption of cultural experience.

The sociological paradigm of the 'Hierarchy of Needs' by 20th century psychologist, Abraham Maslow, offers us an ontological consideration of the individual intrinsic impact of cultural experience. Questions centring on his three Higher Order psychological needs (Love and Belonging: third level, Self esteem: fourth level, Self actualization: fifth level) provided the basis for research conducted in visual arts venues, July 2010 in Dublin, Ireland. The findings demonstrate that an individual's engagement with art events acculturates their thinking and sense of themselves as per Maslow's pyramidical progression. An intrinsic value of cultural consumption was surfaced centring on knowledge accumulation, feelings of connectedness, development of self-esteem and feelings of harmony and intuneness. This research study demonstrated that the consumption of culture can fast-track an individual to a temporal feeling of Self actualization (fifth level) without satiation of *a priori* lower levels. Further connections were also made between Maslow's pyramidical theory and Bourdieu's social and cultural capital. Consuming culture is considered with a frame of personal and ontological value which goes beyond the narrow post-Fordist logic currently in vogue with policy makers.

The gathering of empirical evidence followed a structured format of random sampling within 4, not for profit, publicly funded, visual arts venues, of 100 individuals who engaged in the self completion of a 2 page questionnaire. The findings were furthered contextualised within arts participation national surveys and cultural exclusion and social cohesion empirical research and published findings, conducted in the UK and Ireland in the last 4 years.

REMEMBRANCE OF THE 1980 MILITARY COUP D'ETAT IN TURKEY

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Abstract: After the military coup d'etat in 1980 in Turkey juntha regime and the following government of 1982 have established new institutions to re-structure the cultural and social life in Turkey. The legal sphere was re-organized by the new constituion, the educational life was completly changed and controlled by the higher education institute and neo-liberal politics were addopted and applied in regard to accommodate Turkey into new world order. Finally the cultural life became one of the key issue for the new regime to be re-constructed in regard to re-construct past. The most obvious changes were the bannings on literature, music, films and TV programs. However within past thirty years the arrangements on cultural life became more visible. The usage of the language, images in the public sphere, the turn of space were key elements of the process of reforming cultural life. In my presentation examples from films and TV serials based on the 1980 coup d'etat I will discuss the changes in cultural life after the 1980 and the practices of remembrance/forgetting of the past.

PERFORMANCE OF PERCEPTION: EXPERIENCE AND COMMUNICATION IN AN EXHIBITION SPACE

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Abstract: Within the sociological tradition of art studies there is a widely accepted approach to investigate art perception as a process of decoding. It is supposed that an audience member has or does not have culturally attained abilities in order to approach a particular object in an exhibition space. However the performative nature of perception is obscured. In this paper I argue that perception of contemporary art is primarily performative and therefore perception is not reduced to interpretation. Contemporary art objects imply particular patterns of behavior or scripts which are shared by members of audience regardless of their interpretative abilities. Through following these scripts exhibitions' visitors successfully participate in the process of audience making if the same set of actions is regularly performed. The paper focuses on these performative dimensions of art perception in several exhibitions settings located in Moscow. Video based observation and interviews with visitors provided empirical evidence to support the argument and brought attention to the events when audience making (or following the script) is problematic. The problematic situations are indicated if they cause communication and therefore the study of how these problematic situations are reduced focuses on the processes of communication. The research showed that communication is necessary if experience fails and it helps to perform a proper script. The research also contributes to the discussion of the issue interactivity in contemporary art.

NETWORKED AMATEUR: PARTECIPATORY CULTURE AND THE CONTINUUM PROFESSIONALS-AMATEURS

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Abstract: This paper observe the transformation of the creative and artistic experience concerning with the relationship between cultural production and consumption in relation with the evolution produced by the digital culture characterized by convergence and participative languages.

This transformation reshapes the boundaries between the professional and amateur nature of art in a direction where the "artistic gesture" becomes clearly widespread.

The digital culture, supported by the spread of practices developed by blogs, SNSs and online worlds, makes this process clearer and

lets us talk about widespread creativity, grassroot production. All of this creates blurred boundaries between professional artists and amateurs that develop in two directions.

1.Professional artists use the creative contribution of the users in their own work (which, thanks to the SNSs, becomes more visible). The performer Jenny Holtzer moves her famous "truisms" from the street to her web site, Facebook and Twitter. In drama we find the works supported by the web of companies as The Builders Association or Rimini Protokoll. In Italy Angelo Pretolani describes his performances on Facebook with short poetical status updates and his users/friends add comments and their contributions.

2.The architecture of the web and the logic of the SNSs allow the spread of the amateur culture and the creation of citizen artists: the artistic creativity spreads over the works of professional artists. An example of this process may be seen in the online worlds as SL. Here each user works in a creative way when creating his/her avatar, projecting environments, objects, dresses, and so on. But the most interesting thing is that many SL residents find in the online world the chance to express their creative streak in art works, installations, performances. They may be artists, as Moya Janus the French artist Patrick Moya, or users-not-professional artists who become online professional artists (Gazira Babeli, Asian Lednev).

The digital culture shows a new relationship between acting and experiencing art (Simmel) creating a new profile of networked amateur as an evolution of the traditional amateur. The NA has at his disposal some appropriate contents and techno-cultural abilities within an easy reach, different from classical artistic ones. This figure works in an environment where an artistic tension and a playful attitude interweave

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE OF CULTURAL OBJECTS. CULTURAL PRAGMATICS OF THE ATTACK OF THE MEMORIAL OF FALLEN SOVIET SOLDIERS IN BUDAPEST 2006.

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Abstract: The paper examines performance of culture and its influence on social reality of actors and audience. More particularly it explores the conflict between deep iconic meanings and discourses (Alexander 2008) based on different narratives and memories connected to a particular memorial of fallen soviet soldiers in Budapest in September 2006. The topic works in the theoretical framework of cultural sociology and cultural pragmatics (Alexander 2006) which is used as an analytical tool for interpreting the events. The author analyzes the relationships between cultural object's deep meaning, cultural memory and individual action and argues that the iconoconflict was performed through culture. The author explains how meaning of material object is performed and argues that a cultural and symbolic universe of cultural object is interpreted in different ways and understood from different perspectives. The text uses the 2006 riots in Budapest, particularly the attack of the memorial for fallen soviet soldiers and the removing of the soviet emblem from the memorial to demonstrate the visualization of meanings and their conflict to discuss the relative autonomy of culture. Through this example the author points at the importance of the connection between cultural object, different views of its sacredness, national and cultural identity. The author also shows the consequences and proofs that the performance was fused on the example of media discourses.

'THE ENERGETIC IMPERATIVE': WILHELM OSTWALD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CULTURAL SOCIOLOGY OF ENERGY

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Abstract: This paper forms part of a larger-scale research project that sets out to explore 'Cultural Responses to the Dilemmas of the Hydrocarbon Age' in three interrelated strands: First, it assesses sociological and cultural theoretical approaches to energy; Second, it investigates the place of the arts in 'energy cities', and the flow of cultural capital between these cities; Third. it traces artistic and cultural responses to energy, seeking to understand the role they play in constructing the ethical and legal framework that circumscribes the actions of institutions seeking answers to the 'dilemmas of the hydrocarbon age'. This paper is part of the first strand, which aims to (re)construct an approach to the cultural sociology of energy.

Currently sociology has little to offer in response to key contemporary issues such as energy security and energy transition, and has been slow to offer theoretical tools with which to understand them (MacKinnon 2007). Yet energy was a key concept in the development of classical sociological theory. Simmel's *Philosophy of Money*, for example, takes up contemporary scientific debate on energy in a number of ways: drawing analogies between natural and social understandings of energy; relating energy to work and money; and extending the term to encompass 'intellectual energy' (Wegener 2006). Meanwhile, the Nobel prize-winning chemist, Wilhelm Ostwald, became involved in the founding of the German Sociological Association, seeking a forum for the dissemination of his ideas on the 'energetic foundation of the cultural sciences'. Ostwald's scientistic approach to culture received robust criticism from the humanities and social sciences, not least from Weber. This penetrating and damning analysis, together with Ostwald's social Darwinist views on eugenics and euthanasia, has meant that his work has not been taken up by sociology. While not seeking to downplay these aspects of Ostwald's thought, this paper aims to revisit his attempt to ground sociology in 'energetics', in order to consider the extent to which his work might provide a basis for developing a cultural sociology of energy that can draw together insights gleaned from the natural sciences and the social sciences, without reducing one to the other.

RESEARCHING CULTURE: DEFINING COMMON CULTURAL PRACTICES INDICATORS?

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Abstract: Cultural practices indicators are widely used but their definitions are mainly specific to each analysis. The main purpose of this presentation is to provide some insights regarding the possibility of common cultural practices indicators for quantitative analysis at the individual level. This could be useful to allow easier comparisons among European societies and between individuals within countries. Moreover, this could be an appealing way for culture to become much more considered in interaction with other fields of

research. Cultural practices are considered here through a broad definition: all free times activities are included.

The presentation is structured as follow. First, a survey of the already existing cultural practices indicators is considered. This underlines the heterogeneity of these indicators. Second, the presentation focuses on the various potential uses of cultural practices indicators in order to identify – thus in a positive way – the broad shape of a desirable indicator. This underlines both conflicts regarding the manner cultural practices are represented and key points where these different uses could need a common approach. Third, a way to obtain common cultural practices indicators is offered and discussed. An empirical application is presented, using the Culture 2009 data set (Ministry of Culture – Luxembourg and CEPS/INSTEAD), and in comparison with already collected variables throughout Europe to ensure the practical value of proposed procedure for quantitative analysis.

HOW CAN WE UNDERSTAND A CULTURAL INSTITUTION?

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Abstract: Sociology and institutions are connected since the first sociological texts. The development and specialization of sociological "currents" and intra-disciplines endorse new theories, methodologies and instruments to study institutions, organizations, enterprises, culture, cultural relations, cultural policies, etc. But how can we understand a cultural institution in a comprehensive approach?

In order to understand the uniqueness of a particular equipment of Porto, I have initiated a research device firmly anchored in qualitative methodologies, namely interviews to cultural mediators and decision makers and direct observation. I follow the interest of apprehend how a cultural institution shows itself to its audiences, that is to say, how it establishes its speeches and rhetoric. The use of a specific rhetoric helps to institutes a specific organizational culture (and vice versa of course). Therefore, the interviews with cultural mediators are fundamental, e.g. guides of the guided tours service, educational service agents and other specialists. After the collected speeches and the observed reality, can we say that this cultural institution has a particular culture? Is it consistent with the cultural and political values that structure the institution?

Taking this equipment as departure point, how to synthesize the transversal dimensions that pass through all cultural institutions life? How do cultural institutions transform their inputs – organic framework, cultural function and vocation, etc. – into outputs (like mediation strategies, cultural marketing, and audience's approaches)? Concerning all the above, I propose to present some key aspects to study cultural institutions, mostly regarding in this perspective the social relations towards its publics.

LOCAL CULTURAL VITALITY INDEX: A REVIEW OF EXISTING STUDIES AND A MEASUREMENT APPLICATION FOR ROMANIAN CITIES

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Abstract: During the last decade, creativity and culture have been present in urban planning decisions, local or national economic strategies and boosterist discourses. 'Creative cities' has become a popular academic concept and local policy blueprint for a large number of cities. Compared to the ubiquity of the concept, there are very few methodological discussions of how local creativity or cultural vitality may, could or should be measured. Our paper will review the existing models of cultural vitality measurement, by analyzing the work of Richard Florida, François Matarasso, Justin O'Connor, Dominic Power, Allen J. Scott, Andy Pratt, Leonardo Vazquez, Maria Rosario Jackson. Produced in various contexts and designed to measure various dimensions, these studies different significantly, both in terms of units of analysis and in terms of overall emphasis. Using 2009 tier one data (Maria Jackson et al, *Cultural Vitality in Communities*, The Urban Institute, 2006) fifty Romanian cities have been ranked using six sets of indicators about local cultural economy and cultural sector: the size of creative industries, the existence of educational arts and cultural institutions, the local public financial support for culture, the scope of cultural infrastructure, the size of audiences of cultural institutions and the presence of non-governmental cultural organizations. The paper also presents various typologies which may be created out of these six sets of indicators.

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE AS A RESOURCE OF THE ANALYSIS OF CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIETY

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Abstract: A specific feature of sociology is that it works as a science in a definite field of social problems. It is the combination of sociocultural problems functioning in the society that defines the essence of sociology of cultural and spiritual sphere. Studying of cultural and spiritual sphere in the frames of sociological paradigm implies marking out a number of levels: conceptual (methodology of study), empirical (specific sociological state of cultural sphere) and applied (management, economy, organization of cultural objects).

First of all, we mean such parameters of the "science of culture" which are now recognized as its methodological bases and let us speak about its scientific status. The conceptual structure and methodological content of sociology of the cultural and spiritual sphere under the present conditions.

STRATEGIC ARTFULNESS – ON PERFORMANCE IN THE SEDUCTION COMMUNITY

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Abstract: Analyzing on-line discussions from the Swedish branch of the so-called Seduction community, the topic of the paper is the relationship between strategic action and artfulness in the reflective performance of gender and sexuality.

The Seduction Community is a male-dominated global phenomenon, organized around enhancing the individual members' seduction skills. Members organize and discuss their activities on on-line

forums, a performance in its own right. In their discussions, members reflect on performance of masculinity, femininity and attractiveness both in terms of strategic action and artfulness.

In the paper, extracts from the forum are analyzed parallel with the juxtaposition of two separate theories on the subject. Strategy and artfulness are central to Erving Goffman's concepts of strategic role-playing and impression management. The Seduction Community's gendered discussions on sexuality show the need to couple Goffman's concepts with Judith Butler's theories of gender and sexuality performance, where the themes of strategy and artfulness are not as prevalent.

I show that the Seduction Community members link the concepts of artfulness and strategy in various ways. In particular, they pose them as complementary. In this context, members write about the "outer" and the "inner" game, i.e. acquired behavioral techniques versus learned emotive states respectively, both described as types of performance. While both behavioral techniques and learned emotions are open to seduction community men, it seems that the community women are referred to more narrowly defined strategies such as the calculated enhancement of physical appearance. A combination of Goffman's and Butler's notions of performativity helps to synthesize these findings into an account of gendered embodiment.

THE PERFORMANCE VALUE IN "SOCIAL ART"

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Abstract: Nowadays the idea that "performance" escapes from the art market value has been undermined by the very process of "musealization" or recovery processes and artistic practices that led to the stabilization of the concept of performance art in the 70s. Given the new cycle of "return to performance" (Alexander, 2006), which is also manifested in the art via the "return to the social"(Bishop, 2006) or "return to real" (Foster, 2001) we should question the value of this art in contemporary society, either in the practices of emerging artists or in the practices of the reference artists of this art. In particular, we should question how can it be possible to buy, sell or collect an art form that has no object, reflecting only a process or experience. Taking for example the Portuguese context, and the return to "social art", we analyze these various notions of value.

AUTHENTICITY PERFORMED: CONTEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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Abstract: Following Benjamin co-presence with the original is the prerequisite of feeling the aura of authenticity. At the same moment the unique value of the "authentic" work of art has its basis in ritual. Though contemporary world loses the possibilities to feel the aura of the original I assume that the rituals that produce it still occur. This paper focuses on transformations in understandings of authenticity of historical monuments. Contemporary projects of reconstruction raise the question whether results of such projects still have any historical significance. The paper investigates this question through the study of perception of the particular newly built XVIII century manor in Moscow by its visitors. It occurred that perception of visitors is opposite to assessments of experts. I argue that significant number of normative regulations in the place produces successful experience of visiting a historical monument irrespective of its real historical value. Observations and experiments in the manor together with the interviews showed that historical significance today is more a feeling (of aura) than a matter of expert knowledge and that there are certain rituals that are willingly performed both by the norms setters and those who are to obey them. Therefore the authenticity of a place becomes the idea that has to be performed via conventional practices that express respect, importance of the moment of co-presence, fear to harm an artifact etc. Hence today we are able to speak about performance of authenticity instead of authenticity of the original.

EUROPEAN READING AND SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE. CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE, LITERATURE AND IDENTITY

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Abstract: Ten years ago, at the end of 2000, a judicial case broke out in France regarding the inclusion of *Le Grand Cahier* in middle school curricula, a debut novel written by Agota Kristof, a Hungarian immigrant residing in Switzerland. Provocative and fiendish, *Le Grand Cahier* was internationally successful from the time of its publication in 1986 and had quickly been translated into sixteen languages. The subsequent explosive judicial case surrounding the novel quickly took on a moral-politico-cultural dimension in the Hexagon.

In 1989, a decade before this highly-publicized case took place in France, the sociologist Jacques Leenhardt, then director of the GSL – EHESS, wrote a report of some fifty pages for the *Conseil de la Coopération Culturelle du Conseil de l'Europe,* entitled "Does a European Reader Exist?". The report stemmed from a study of lectors of Kristof's novel from three different European countries: Germany, Spain and France.

With this moment of judiciary peripeteia as a starting point, this paper will look at the Kristof case through the lens of sociological investigation, attempting to repose several fundamental questions regarding the "*conditions of possibility*" of production and of diffusion of what some would refer to as a "European culture" as a social and symbolic construction of reality.

CONFLICTS WITH CULTURAL HERITAGE: PREAH VIHEAR AND DRESDEN

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Abstract: What are the social mechanisms of the diffusion of UNESCOs cultural heritage program when one is not convinced that the (quantitative) success of this program is guaranteed by a worldwide acceptance of its goals? With the help of a colloborative and comparative study we try to find out the influence of two factors: first, the *social* recasting of the *cultural* idea of world heritage; se-

cond, and inextricably interwoven with that, the process of becoming a matter of routine within transnational politics. The question in our project is: what are the historical and institutional conditions of and which are the interpretative means for the acceptance of UNESCO idea of cultural heritage? Since we do assume that the standard program of UNESCOs heritage politics can be reconstructed from the standpoint of deviance we will discuss two cases of contested "World heritage": the case of Preah Vihear, a Khmer temple on the border between Cambodia and Thailand and the so called "Waldschlösschenbrücke" in the elb valey of Dresden.

STORYTELLING AND THE VALUATION OF ANTIQUES

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Abstract: This presentation examines the problem of valuation in the market for antiques, and the role of stories as devices that are used to create value. The evolution of valuation is a part of a process that reflects social, cultural, and political transformations in European societies. As a result, antiques are viewed as rhetorical goods (Appadurai 1986). They are objects from the past, which is uncertain. Discoveries of new artifacts or even historical facts can thus significantly influence the valuation of antiques. A credible story about a discovery can raise the value of an object. Based on the empirical study of the Russian market for antiques, I analyze the role of narrative in market exchange.

Stories are created and circulated in the market, they are always a generalization that helps to cope with cognitive deficit and personalization that attaches a product to a buyer. The nature of the value of antiques created the possibility for stories to influence the market: to address a lack of information about objects and their relation with the past (which is now imagined, but it was real). They often travel with the objects from one owner to another, sometimes being transformed in the process of personalization. Market actors thus use narratives as specific cognitive supports that stabilize the value of an object in a given transaction, placing it – along with the participants of a transaction – into a fictional period of historical time (Certeau 1984).

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PASSAGE FROM ISLAMIC ART TO THE MIDDLE EAST ART

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Abstract: This article analysis discourse of Middle East art. While studying the art of the Middle East, we face various questions: are the artistic works of the Middle Eastern artists a kind of representation of their social and cultural conditions or just cliché responses to the curiosity of the West into Middle Eastern affairs? Are these artists deconstructing the oriental clichés about Islamic territories or reconstructing the same in a new, customer-oriented appearance? Is the Middle Eastern art reconstructing the media clichés of the geography of the Islamic fundamentalism (in terms of al-Qaida and September 11)? Or have there appeared new social demands in postcolonial Islamic societies seeking common human values regardless of cultural boundaries?

This article shows that the art of the Middle East is a new narration of the tradition versus modernity conflict in a political geopolitics within the cultural scope of the Islamic art. It is also show that the art of the Middle East is not a representative of Islamic art; it is representation of modern art in the most important Islamic countries. We use Foucault's analysis of discourse forms in order to show the Middle Eastern art as a discourse product; therefore, the four factors of discourse – unity of object, unity of enunciative modalities, unity of concepts system, and unity of strategy – have been analyzed, as regards the Middle Eastern art, in order to specify the characteristics of its discourse. In this study we emphasis on Iranian contemporary painting as example of Middle East art.

Key word: Middle East art, Islamic art, Iranian contemporary painting, art discourse

CULTURE, POLITICS, AND THE DEBATE ABOUT CULTURAL POLICY: THE EVOLUTION OF THE CULTURAL POLICY DEBATE IN SPAIN

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Abstract: The relationship between culture and politics is very complex. Cultural policy represents just one of its dimensions. In spite of this, cultural policy, and the debate about cultural policy in particular, constitutes a very important key for its interpretation. Cultural policy has always been highly controversial due to the absence of any consensual notion of cultural necessities. On the other hand, cultural policy characterizes by its heterogeneity. It was institutionalized in the 60s in relation with a redistributive mission linked to the welfare state logics (Urfalino, 1996). But it also included a more or less important identity dimension associated with the legitimation function of culture in nation building (Gellner, 1983). In addition as we move towards a culture society (Rodriguez Morato, 2003), cultural policy also gains a development function. The field of debate on cultural policy is especially open to different actors and themes because of the intrinsic heterogeneity and the controversial nature of cultural policy itself. This is why it is so revealing. To what extent the debate on cultural policy reflects the evolution of cultural policy from one logics to the other (from identity to redistribution and to development)? To what extent the rationalization of the cultural policy domain, repeatedly confirmed in the most diverse contexts (Zimmer and Toepler, 1996; Gattinger and Saint-Pierre, 2008), translates into the homogenization of the debate? What do we learn about the changes in the relationship between culture and politics from the transformation of the debate? This study centres on Spain. It develops a comparison between the debate on cultural policy that has taken place in a number of its autonomous regions during the last thirty years. Spain and its autonomous communities is an exemplar case due as much to the intense development of cultural policy in the country as to its internal diversity.Samples of media reports – which were published inthe newspapers in different autonomous regions during three pre-election periods since 1980– related to cultural policy were ana-

lyzed by Claims-Making Analysis technique (Koopmans and Statham, 1999).

CONSPIRACY THEORIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: FROM PARANOID DELUSION TO LATE-MODERN CONSPIRACY CULTURE?

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Abstract: Conspiracy theories have a long and universal history in human culture (West, 2003). In contemporary society, however, conspiracy theories are omnipresent and seem to thrive like never before: the assassination of JFK in 1963, the attacks of 9/11, the financial crisis of 2008 are just few of the phenomena that have incited widespread conspirational thinking about the state or other modern institutions. Narratives of conspiracies have concomitantly pervaded contemporary popular culture, i.e. novels like the Da Vinci Code and series like the X-Files. Despite the ubiquitous nature of conspiracy theories and conspirational thinking in our societies, equivalent attention from the social sciences has, strangely enough, not been paid to it. When conspiracy theories *are* considered, mere moral condemnations dominate its discourse. This paper critically analyzes the literature on conspiracy theories and paranoia in the social sciences: it first disentangles the different ways in which conspiracy theories have been demonized over the last 50 years: it has respectively been depicted as being either delusional and pathological, being utterly dangerous – especially in politics – or as irrational and a threat to scientific reason (e.g., Aaronovitch, 2009; Hoffstadter, 1966; Jameson, 1988; Pipes, 1997; Popper, 1966). Some recent authors, it is secondly demonstrated, have provided accounts of what they refer to as "conspiracy culture" or "culture of paranoia" respectively, without normatively debunking it (Knight, 2000; Melley, 2000). More in particular, they show how its discourse transformed from neatly confined conspiracies about an exotic Other bolstering in-group identity into 'insecure' forms of paranoia, where the infinite regress of suspicion about social systems has become the default mode of more and more people. Conspiracy culture, these studies thus hold, is not so much deviant in contemporary society as it part and parcel of the cultural logic of late-modernity, i.e. processes of individualization, rationalization and globalization. Instead of ignoring conspirational thinking or pathologizing it, the social sciences should, it is concluded, empirically study the meaning it has for individuals and groups in contemporary society.

PARADOXES AND CHALLENGES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: In a period of public investment retraction and economic deregulation the debate about the State involvement in the Culture sector is of paramount significance.

This paper builds on Casa da Música as an example of the decades-long progressive tendency of a commodification of Culture, incentive to private-sector patronage and quasi-privatisation of Cultural institutions. These dynamics are particularly significant in a country such as Portugal where Cultural public policy is strongly influenced by the continental model of interventionism and welfarism.

Casa da Música was the flagship project of the 2001 Porto European Capital of Culture. The State, its initiator and financier, defined the objectives and future uses of the equipment as well as its institutional architecture. The management model choice fell on a Foundation with a strong engagement of private sector stakeholders through their involvement in the board of directors.

This growing private influence in a publicly funded, public service provision equipment raises some pressing issues: what is the degree of conformity between the *public* design of a Cultural policy and its *private* implementation? How to balance the public service vocation of an institution with its corporate management and market logics? What possible scenarios are there for this model of Foundation as far as the role of the State and the goals of the institution are concerned? In sum: How *public* does public Cultural service remain when it goes *private*?

MEMORY, TIME AND NATION: RESEARCH TRENDS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Abstract: In a time when research agenda in Social Sciences seems to give more importance to immediate social problems, this presentation seeks to explore the relevance and the place that memory, a central element for national identity understanding, is acquiring both scientifically and politically in different European countries. This communication is strongly grounded on the sociological conceptions about memory, time and national identity. Therefore, it aims at analyzing how memory is being considered in Sociological studies in the European context,particulary concerning culture studies. The authors follow through a wide literature analysis, which includes the identification of specific historical features which may justify the variations concerning the relevance given to memory studies. Alongside with theoretical questions, the authors are also worried with exploring the methodological options authors have been addressing, also considering the geographical spaces where research happens.

For many ways and more and more in diverse fields of study and action (from sociology to engineering and digital arts) memory is more and more alive and fueled discursively as well as empirically with the building up of specific projects which, though point out to the future, strongly claim the essence of past, the essence of an deferent and distinctive existence. It is undeniable that social and collective memories are core elements for discussing national identities and these are fundamental to understand today political modes of existence. Above all, memory entangles subjective and objective elements which not only constitute the historical past of societies, but also their present and future to be. Many times understood as a mere repository of events, memory has proved to be a central element for understanding and intervening social, cultural and politically. In deep, memory is together a source of power and a means of power to propel its sources of legitimacy through time and using time and temporal perspectives insidiously. A special terrain for studying memory and its political usage is Europe. In fact, this is the never ending land of nationalisms and omnipresent quests for domination which continuously weaken its projects for future propelling multiple sorts of social and political fears.

HOW JUDGES LISTEN: EVALUATING PERFORMANCE AT MUSIC COMPETITIONS

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Abstract: International music competitions are among the most controversial organizations in the world of classical music. This paper investigates the criticisms of the musicians who judge them. Drawing from eighteen qualitative interviews, I discuss how judges approach the evaluation of musical performance in this context, and the problems of commensuration that arise through bureaucratic attempts to institutionalize fair and objective procedures. I also address jurors' beliefs about the value and purpose of competitions, and their reasons for participating, even when they doubt their effectiveness as a mechanism for identifying excellence. Finally, I identify two common strategies to redeem the competition context and preserve musical values.

INSTITUTIONAL AND INTERACTIONAL MODES OF SITUATIONAL FRAMING

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Abstract: My PhD project is a qualitative study of two cases of live roleplaying, Russian and Nordic, respectively. This is a form of leisure activity, where participants organize and take part in play events. In these events the players take up and play fictive characters, and simulate small but complex social worlds for an extended period of time. Ethnograpic method is used, with data from Russian and Scandinavian communities analysed comparatively. The theoretical framework leans heavily on symbolic interactionist and related approaches, combined with the sociocultural school in psychology. A chapter of the analysis, concerns the topic of framing. In play and performance activities, situational framing – or, the process of defining social situation – are of particular importance. In such activities, the difference between "playing" and "not playing", "performing" or "not performing" are the result of a social communicative process. Based on data from a comparative study of Russian and Nordic live roleplaying, a new typology of situational framing is presented. "Institutional" framing involves constructing spatial and temporal boundaries that creating zones that oblige all within them to act in a certain way. Institutional frames work as self-fulfilling prophecies, i.e. as institutions they work because there is a shared expectance that they work. On the other hand, "Interactional" framing, refers to the reliance on temporary framing bound to cues elicited *in the situated interaction*, relying on communication from elicited in face-to-face encounters. After an initial presentation differences between the different modes are discussed. A late draft version of the chapter is ready to the conference.

PERFORMING THE SELF IN A NEW CULTURAL ARENA: AN ESCAPE FROM TURBULENT TIMES?

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Abstract: This paper will look at cultural constructions of the self and identity. In particular it will explore the virtual worlds of the internet and the opportunities this offers to create new cultural arenas and social realities where the self can be (re)constructed, (re)presented and performed. These new 'virtual worlds' can provide a haven or escape from turbulent times, as well as a connection to a world beyond the inner self. They may also open up new possibilities and offer new ways to be that enable an exploration or expression of other personalities or aspects of the self, where we can draw on new cultural constructions of selfhood that include multiple and virtual selves. These selves may commute between 'real' and virtual worlds, but might also be confined to the virtual.

The paper draws on two related research projects which share an interest in the ways we construct, represent, communicate and negotiate our sense of self (or selves) - which in the 21st century can involve both the 'real' and the virtual. One project, involving in-depth, semi-structured interviews, explored women's engagement with narratives of childhood sexual abuse, the self and multiple personalities. The second project examined online communities (including message boards, blogs and chat rooms) aimed at those who believe they share their lives with more than one self or personality. Drawing on the work of Hacking (1995) the paper will examine the idea that the virtual offers new arenas and new scripts in which to be (un)happy.

MARCHING FOR A KOSOVO REPUBLIC IN SWITZERLAND: FORGING ALBANIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: This paper analyses demonstrations as a means for building a national consciousness. More specifically it looks at marches organised in Switzerland by Albanian migrants from the former Yugoslavia who called for a Kosovo Republic. The numerous demonstrations that took place in the 1980s are scrutinised as a social performance which involves elements such as a precise script, particular symbols and a well-run mise-en-scène.

Two main sources of data are used to get back to the course of the protests, their various components as well as the intentions of the organisers. On the one hand, documents of the time related to demonstrations were collected and analysed: Swiss and Albanian newspapers articles, photos and organisational material such as leaflets, speeches and books. On the other hand, the analysis is also supported by a series of in-depth interviews carried out in 2010 and 2011 with organisers and active participants of the protests.

Demonstrations contributed to forge a particular national counsciousness among Albanian migrants through three main ways. First, they influenced the participants' cognitive structures, giving them a way to analyse the situation in their country. Second, they helped to create a distinct ethnic consciousness as well as a particular conception of their nation and especially to bring to the fore a specific Albanian identity while erasing the Yugoslav one. Third, they developed solidarity among members and increased their motivation to fight for the national cause.

THE WRITING PROCESS AS A WAY OF (DE)(RE)SOCIALIZATION

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Abstract: If it has been sociologically provedthat literary practices are related to social experiences, could we say that literary experiences take directly part to the socialization process ? Could we consider the writing as a way, for the novelists, to confirm themselves as thinking and acting subjects over the social determinations ? Does the literary creation, as a work of symbolization, leadto social accomplishment?

An empirical survey, established on a double corpus - interviews with twenty-two parisian novelists of the 21th century and analysis of their complete fictive work –, allowed us to examine the many interactions between the socialization and the creative process, especially on how novelists tell, lively or fictively, their own story about reading and writing experiences.

We would like to present the theoretical and methodological caracteristics of a study which let us think that the pathes of novelists, biographical such as bibliographical, could have three main sources : one would be the social and cultural background which introduce someone into a specific literary field ; another would be the individual research of an original and personal writing aiming to provide him a status of creator ; a last one could be the effects of the literary creation as an attempt of social self-creation, or how the authoring would be particularly favorable to the told-classical ambition to look ahead, beyond his cultural background to define himself as an undeterminated individual.

PROCESSUAL CHARACTER OF IDENTITY AND FACTORS LEADING TO CHANGES IN IDENTITY

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Abstract: The report will focus on the analysis of identity concepts and address the factors that change identity. These include Westernization, modernization, urbanization, cultural change, globalization, identity and multiculturalism, intercultural communication. An important factor in the conceptualization of identity that is the least represented in the existing identity concepts is the understanding of the processual nature of identity.

Identity is an important cultural attribute and has implications for all spheres of society, including social sphere, politics and economics. People who change their lives economically, for example, by transforming into middle class, change their identity in no less degree than under political or cultural changes. Attention will be paid to such factors as modernization and globalization stressing the importance of socio-economic changes.

Russian identity and its relation to European identity will be analyzed.

RELIGION AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ON MIXED COUPLES IN ITALY: ALLIANCES, MIXITÉ AND GENDER CONSTRUCTIONS WITHIN THE LIFE OF MUSLIM-WESTERN FAMILIES

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Abstract: KEY WORDS: Islam, gender, masculinity, mixed couple, mixed-cultural heritage

The research inquires the processes of identity construction within the Muslim-Western mixed couples (characterized by male immigrants from countries with Muslim tradition and Italian women) in Italy.

The survey analyzes the discursive representations of the family members (mothers and fathers with children) in order to investigate how meanings are produced and allocated to the mixture of habits, lifestyles and values. The research involves separate 15 in-depth interviews which are meaningful tools to study the facts and processes in which the word is the main vehicle, essential when the "taken for granted" has to be disclosed into the "world of the interviewee". The mixed couple is then approached as a "field" beholding the principle and rule of its operation, the nerve center of coexistence, communication and conflict (symbolic and not) around which the mutual recognition between the partners and their different cultures come into play. The strong symbolic resonance of these couples, at the macro level, directly affect the discursive strategies implemented by Muslim men to deal with the "dominant discourse" that knit them to a fundamentalist Islam and to an overwhelming and patriarchal culture.Therefore, it is necessary to go beyond a descriptive factor (if and as it happens), within the dynamic dimension of identity, examine the mechanisms of construction, negotiation and signification of these differences.

Thus, gathering the complexity of the social context, the research is located within an intersectional approach that seeks to argue the use of the same categories, by connecting the multiple dimensions of belonging (race-ethnicity, faith, class, and gender).

Facing the identity construction processes means detecting where and how the couple was formed, what kind of problems their relationship has raised in their own reference groups, how the relations with the outside (the family and their community networks) are managed, their relationship with ritual and religious practices, and their dealing with the important stages of symbolic transition for the children's education (including questions concerning the transmission of religion and their cultural heritage).

RN 08 Disaster and Social Crisis

SEGREGATION: TERRORISM AS A CATALYST FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGE

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Abstract: On the morning of March 11 2004 Spain woke up to a nightmare. Just three days before elections a series of ten bombs exploded on three different commuter trains in and around Madrid. 191 people were killed and 1,800 were wounded. The chaos that followed was unprecedented. After initially holding the Basque separatist organization ETA as responsible it soon dawned to the Spanish authorities as well as the general public that al-Qaeda was behind the bombings. The magnitude of the attack in combination with the fact that it represented a new threat turns it into a major dividing event. Contrary to public belief, which maintains that the terrorist attacks in Madrid did not stigmatize Muslims in Spain, I argue that the March 11 event triggered a period of increased segregation of the Arabic Muslim subpopulation. Using data from the Spanish local population register for the period 1999 to 2009. I will analyze about 4.6 million international immigration events and about 10.1 million internal migration events. The data enables me to measure change in the differential distribution of the Muslim subpopulation vis-à-vis the rest of the population, as well as change in the spatial clustering of different immigrant groups. This multi-ethnic approach to segregation show that the Madrid bombings consistently changed internal and international migration patterns in Spain in ways that significantly increased the Muslim population's degree of segregation. Hence, besides terrorisms well known political ramifications my findings show that it can be a catalyst for large scale structural change.

SOCIAL IDENTIFICATIONS IN THE FACE OF CRISIS - THE CASE OF FINNISH TELEVISION DISCUSSIONS ON 9/11 -

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Abstract: In my PhD I study the formation of participation framework in socio-political television discussions on 9/11. My data consists of three discussion programmes broadcast within weeks after the terrorist attacks in USA in 2001. My focus is on empirical investigation of the emerging field of relations in facing and dealing with a societal crisis situation. Live multiparty television discussions represent a long-established programme format in the Finnish media. They constitute an institutionally regulated arena on which current political affairs are discussed and intermediated to the wider public. 9/11 was an event which indeed shook the order of everyday life worldwide. Exploring three different kinds of programmes I will look at how this disturbing international news event was domesticated in Finland. How it was made 'something for us' and who was involved in trying to solve the crises?

The framework for the study is provided by ethnomethodology, the analytic focus being on the situated accomplishments of actions and identities, manifested in the details of interaction. It turns out that the crisis is met with layered membership categorizations which mark political boundaries and regulate moral standards for being a Finn and a European.

Key words: television discussion, crisis, participant framework, institutional interaction, membership categorization

TERRORISM RISK PERCEPTION AND CRISIS COMMUNICATION PLANNING ON FOOD CHAIN SECURITY

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to evaluate terrorism risk perception through a series of hypothesis drown from a social cognitive model of individual response to terrorism. The study was conducted using a survey method of companies' managers or directors of regulatory agencies on the food chain from Romania and Turkey. Perception of terrorism on the dimensions of probability, seriousness, personal impact and coping efficacy were examined as specific cognitive factors, while perceptions of institutional preparedness for terrorism were examined as social–contextual factors. Perceived coping efficacy emerged as the cognitive factor associated with the most favorable response to terrorism. Hence findings highlight the importance of social-cognitive models of individual response to terrorism in developing risk management strategies aimed at improving individual and organizational response to terrorist attacks. The results of the field inquiries are used in developing risk/crisis communication plans for Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development - Romania andMinistry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs - Turkey. The survey has been made during the Romania - Turkey bilateral research project *Risk/crisis communication during terrorist threats using biological agents. Messages' management and social behavior,* financed by The National Authority for Scientific Research of Romania, and The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey.

THE ALCORA EXERCISE AND TURBULENT RELATIONS DURING NATIONALIST STRUGGLES IN PORTUGUESE FORMER AFRICAN COLONIES: THE ROOTS OF PRESENT DAY SOCIAL CRISIS AND UNCERTAINTY?

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Abstract: Portuguese Colonial War, that began half a century ago, remains a little researched topic regarding its broader social and geostrategic implications. This paper seeks to discuss the preliminary results of an ongoing project about the *Alcora Exercise.* This secret alliance, established between Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia in 1970, aimed to fight against African nationalist movements, to preserve the "white" sovereignty in Southern Africa.

Colonial War, besides constituting a founding moment of the socio-political reality of present day Portugal, was crucial to independencies of its former African colonies, having, likewise, repercussions in the lasting conflicts that followed (the so called civil wars). Thus, a thorough understanding of Portuguese Colonial War gains relevance in a critical approach to the construction of national memories in all countries involved. It is crucial to understand the roots of present day social and political crisis in liberated African colonies, as well as to recognize how such important secrets – as is this "white" alliance against black nationalisms in Southern Africa – reached present days untold. Exploring research lines suggested by *Alcora Exercise*, Colonial War will be seen as part of a regional conflict – fight against black independencies in Southern Africa –, and as part of a global one – what some consider having been a Cold War subsystem in Southern Africa. One of our lines of questioning will, then, focus on the implications of the *Alcora Exercise* in a "post-colonial violent order" in newly independent African states, seeking to shed a new light over the roots of present day sociopolitical crisis sadly affecting those countries.

DISABILITY, INVISIBILITY AND VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

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Abstract: Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) is now widely used by organisations working in disaster risk reduction to identify vulnerable groups and assess their vulnerability to hazards and other external threats. Many VCA methods and guidelines are available, all of which seek to enable users to focus on the most vulnerable groups in society, which must include disabled people. However, in practice, it is not clear that disability is being identified as a key factor in vulnerability and it appears likely that disabled people continue to be overlooked in assessments. This paper reports on a pilot study that looks at a variety of VCAs, from different locations, at different scales, and using different assessment approaches, to review how they have identified and analysed disability in the context of vulnerability to disasters.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES AND INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: PURPOSIVE EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES

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Abstract: This paper aims to present and analyze examples of disaster risk reduction strategies that are inclusive of persons with disabilities. There is a growing body of literature on disaster-risk reduction strategies, seeking to explore the various ways that we can protect specific populations from the effects of geo-physical disasters (sometimes referred to as natural disasters). However, there is a very limited body of literature on how to best include persons with disabilities into these disaster risk reduction strategies. Through researching what exists in that field, both in the literature and through practical experiences, this research aims to present and analyze examples of such inclusive strategies. The data comes both from a literature review and primary data collection. The primary data collection consists of semi-structured interviews and questionnaires directed at a purposive sample of key informants, consisting of non-governmental organization workers and academics in the field. A qualitative theme content analysis will be performed on the collected data. The poster (or presentation) aims to discuss the findings of the study with the following objectives: (a) to present a review of the literature on disability within disaster-risk reduction strategies, (b) to present experiences and recommendations of NGO workers and academics in the field, (3) to underline examples of good practice, (4) to suggest guiding principles for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster-risk reduction strategies and, (5) to provide suggestions for future research and policies.

EVALUATING PHYSICAL REHABILITATION INTERVENTIONS IN POST-EARTHQUAKE HAITI

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Abstract: On the 12th of January, 2010, the capital city of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, and surrounding communities were devastated by a massive earthquake that killed over 200,000 people and left over 300,000 injured, many with severe disabling conditions such as spinal cord injuries and limb injuries requiring amputation. Consequently, the humanitarian response to the earthquake included a massive mobilisation in the delivery of physical rehabilitation services: prosthetics, orthotics, physiotherapy. To coordinate the roll-out of these services, an Injury, Rehabilitation and Disability Working Group was spearheaded by the WHO and, for its first year, managed jointly by the State Secretariat for Inclusion of People with Disabilities and two international non-governmental organisations (Handicap International and CBM). A study was carried in 2011 evaluating the effectiveness of the emergency rehabilitation response by interviewing over 125 UN and NGO staff, Haitian government officials and beneficiaries in a combination of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

The analysis focused on the interventions from the rehabilitation sector compared with post-earthquake responses in other humanitarian sectors (including health and food distribution). Significant challenges in the Haitian humanitarian response centred on major difficulties with coordination between international actors as well as with local and national authorities. The lack of involvement of the Haitian government at the very beginning of the response as well as the exclusion of Haitian civil society (ex. Disabled People's Organisations) due to the inaccessibility of coordination meetings (barriers related to language and venues) were also touched upon. The study also found that the interventions focused on centres and projects instead of adopting a sectoral approach encompassing various aspects of rehabilitation (including information system, policies and legislation). The paper concludes by exploring the positive and negative aspects of a systemic rehabilitation response in the achievement of overall goals of disability mainstreaming, as articulated in international standards applicable in humanitarian emergency responses such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Revised SPHERE Guidelines.

SPECIAL NEEDS OR CIVIL RIGHTS: EVACUATION AND SHELTERING CONCERNS FOR THE FUNCTIONALLY AND DEVELOPMENTALLY IMPAIRED

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Abstract: Emergency management agencies in the United States are facing new challenges in planning for and responding to disasters. The term “special needs” was previously used in both the scholarly literature and by practitioners to describe the vast range of concerns those vulnerable to disaster might face. Alongside the elderly, the young, those of low income, those whose first language is other than the majority, and non-citizens (among many others), the term was also meant to include those with functional and developmental impairments (FDI). There is a growing recognition of the specific challenges individuals with FDI and their families face when disaster strikes. According to Federal Emergency Management Agency Director Craig Fugate, who spoke at the 2010 meeting of the International Association of Emergency Managers in San Antonio Texas, accommodating individuals with FDIs needs to move away from the provision of separate but equal sheltering and evacuation strategies. According to Fugate, segregation of those with FDI and their families is violation of civil rights. Inclusivity should be a fundamental principle of all disaster evacuation and sheltering plans.

Yet what are the needs and challenges facing those with FDI and their caregivers? How do we best foster this inclusivity when a disaster threatens our communities? With funding from the National Science Foundation, this research involves social science and civil engineering approaches in an examination of how best to increase safety during high category hurricane events. Our emphasis is on evacuation and sheltering in North Carolina. The focus of this presentation is on the specific concerns of those with FDI or those who care for them, and how these concerns influence their evacuation decision-making process, their evacuation strategies (including transportation arrangements), and the type of shelter they may seek during a hurricane. Findings are based on a large telephone survey of North Carolina households. Data collection is underway with analysis planned for summer 2011.

HOW TO IMPROVE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ON A LOCAL LEVEL? A THEORETICAL MODEL AND EMPIRICAL ILLUSTRATION

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Abstract: The modern reality is unfortunately characterized by a growing number of disasters. They can gravely damage a community's social fabric, aggravate psychological well-being of citizens, aid workers and their families, and even cause death. A scientific research is of great potential to develop knowledge and effective practices in front of these complicated social challenges. The current study was a modest effort in a continuous process of development of theoretical models and valid empirical tools in disaster research.

This research proposed a novel comprehensive analytical framework. In empirical terms it concentrated on examination of emergency preparedness of Jewish and Arab local authorities throughout Israel, and the factors which may predict its level.

A structured questionnaire constructed specifically for the study, included 74 items, divided into 9 sub-questionnaires. The questionnaires were distributed in May-July 2008 among 177 local authorities' chief emergency managers all over Israel, using a random sampling technique. The response rate was 80.8% (143 out of 177).

Results indicate that the regression model was of relatively high predictive capability (adjusted R square of 49.3%). The following factors predicted significantly the preparedness level of the local authorities: joint activity of local emergency managers with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, socio-economic situation in a local community, collective efficacy and the city's previous war exposure. However, risk perception, population size, ethnic composition of a local community and financial resources weren't found significant in the framework of the comprehensive model.

The identification of the factors which contribute to the preparedness level and the validation of the measurement instruments has important theoretical and practical implications. Three of the five significant factors (joint activity of local emergency managers with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, and collective efficacy) are related to cooperation and coordination. In terms of both public policy and research insights, it highlights the importance of networks and effective involvement of multiple stakeholders from various societal sectors for a high level of emergency preparedness

* The abstract is based on my MA thesis from the University of Haifa under supervision of Prof. Yael Yishai and Prof. Faisal Azaiza.

REVIEW OF NECESSARY POLICIES ACROSS COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT HAZARD INSURANCE AND RISK REDUCTION AS COMPLEMENTARY SRATEGIES

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Abstract: Although hazard insurance is prescribed by the new international disaster policy as a financial risk sharing mechanism, there is evidence that hazard insurance can also be used for disaster risk reduction (DRR). Despite, developing and implementing insurance and DRR strategies as complementary can be difficult in medium-low income countries (MLICs) depending on higher vulnerability of physical environment, lower capacity of insurers, lack of accessibility and affordability to insurance products and lack of insurance culture. That is, insurers have confronted catastrophic losses in recent decades even in high income countries (HICs), where the insurance industry is well-developed. Nonetheless, the suggestion of the World-Bank to establish national and/or regional catastrophe insurance pools (CIPs) could lead to develop DRR strategies in MLICs. Beginning with the Turkish Catastrophe Insurance Pool (TCIP) in Turkey, similar pools have been established in Taiwan, Indonesia, Romania and Caribbean region. However, almost any efforts are observed in their contribution to DRR, whereas risk transfer to global reinsurance markets is emphasized. Then, success of these CIPs in risk sharing and transfer is also precarious, because their efficiency requires DRR in insured values. On the other side, ensuring DRR collectively and social equality principles necessitate strategies beyond market, but dealt with the enhancement of community and household capacities. These strategies that are discussed in this paper include: multi-hazard urban risk maps, urban risk mitigation plans, designing risk-rated premiums, subsidized premiums, contractual methods, land-use planning tools to offer incentives or mandate DRR and inspection, long-term credits as

linked to hazard insurance, access of poor's to land and safer housing and infrastructure, legitimization of informal settlements through DRR, and financial resources for local authorities. Therefore, this paper will compare countries in implementing these strategies based on the progress reports prepared for the Hyogo Framework for Action. Then, this paper will conclude with a model that attempts to integrate CIPs into DRR and distributes the priority of strategies and responsibilities to international, national and local levels.

SHORTCOMINGS OF CONVENTIONAL APPROACHES IN MEETING NEW DRR OBJECTIVES

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Abstract: Conventional social organizations and modes of conduct that focus in post-disaster activities and target singular objectives often prove outdated, as risks are often spread and embedded in networks of socio-physical systems. New responsibilities and tasks need be introduced and revisions made in the existing organizations and systems as circumstances change and finer DRR policies are adopted. As often is the case, the post-disaster social climate gives rise to revisions in the legal and organizational apparatus, not always however in the necessary direction. There are numerous constraints, belief systems, and interest groups that obstruct appropriate steps of development in DRR even if a large-scale devastation has been experienced.

The 1999 earthquakes in Turkey gave rise to a number of new institutions as "building supervision", "obligatory earthquake insurance system", "building retrofitting regulation", and "revisions in the flat-ownership law" concerning management of the building stock. These regulatory devices are all related to the structural risks of individual buildings. This confined attitude is the consequence of the prevailing conviction of authorities largely fuelled by activities of dominant professional lobbies, ousting the likelihood of other approaches. These regulations largely overlook the reality of risks beyond buildings and ignore the potential contributions of other professional approaches that tend to explore risks embedded in the social systems.

To challenge this entrenched point of view, it has been possible to investigate empirically the risks generated by the social conduct of land-use decisions, which are almost always determined by local interests and political pressures. The city of Adapazari, devastated in the 1999 earthquakes in Turkey prepared and ratified a master plan in 1985. The plan lost its compatibility, as it was modified by 750+ partial revisions in due course until 1999. These are often in the form of depletion of open spaces, developments in pockets of green areas, increases in densities, changes in the building massforms from detached order to attached buildings, commercial uses in residential areas modifying the environmental conditions. Analyses of these revisions indicate not only their subjective or untenable background arguments and their private interest base, but also provide ample evidence of a direct correlation with losses in 1999.

TRANSFER OF CONCEPTS OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL POLICY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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Abstract: The experiences of the disasters in the past decades resulted in the need for a new international policy which is being expressed and disseminated in English as the current lingua franca. Policy-makers, scientists, and professionals thereby try to transfer new concepts of the international policy into their local contexts where the newcomers meet old concepts and perspectives. Where the new concepts in the international context are often disputed, their transfer into local contexts is even more complicated. These transfer processes are not smooth and involve translation, transformation, and negotiation, may trigger conflict, and meet resistance.

This paper aims to interrogate the transfer of the concepts of the new international policy for disaster risk reduction into Turkey and Turkish. To this effect, we will analyze a corpus of texts produced in the related field in the last decade. The method used in this study will be critical discourse analysis. The corpus includes two groups of texts. The first group consists of articles which aim to introduce the new international policy. The second group can be evaluated to represent the views and practices of traditional post-disaster management experts and institutions. A comparison between these two groups of texts will provide insights as to the transfer process in general whereby points of resistance and of struggle between different agents will be shown.

Being part of a broader research on the transfer and development of concepts of urban studies in Turkey, also this study is done in the same multi-disciplinary framework. The two main axis of this framework are provided by Urban Sociology and Translation Studies. In addition, we rely on the approaches developed in Conceptual History. Our target in the long term is to contribute to the field of disaster risk reduction in Turkey by revealing how some concepts can become triggering concepts in Kosselleck's sense and thereby help to raise awareness.

COMMUNICATING IGNORANCE – A PRECONDITION FOR DEALING WITH CREEPING DISASTERS?

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Abstract: Human activities such as mining, industrial production or military activities have lead to contaminations of soil and groundwater throughout the 20th century. Contaminated areas can be seen as creeping disasters which pose a risk for ecosystems and human health. Due to the fact that knowledge on former dumpsites has often been lost and natural degradation processes transformed original contaminants into new substances it is hardly known when and what exactly will happen. Dealing with such creeping disasters is permanently confronted with (known) unknowns and actors often have to decide in spite of ignorance. A major challenge is achieving awareness and preparedness for potentially unforeseen events over long time.

To date in sociology no concept of preparedness does exist. Based on the analysis of decision making processes in revitalization projects I will discuss a concept of preparedness that is build on the communication about ignorance. Thus preparedness allows the development of coping strategies with creeping disasters. I will

show different strategies and media used by actors to create preparedness over long time in society.

NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT AND ITS MEASUREMENT: PROTECTING SOCIETY'S VITAL INFRASTRUCTURES IN FINLAND

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Abstract: This paper discusses large technological systems and their risks. The key theoretical starting point comes from studies of risk, uncertainty and government, and it emphasizes on risk as a concrete governmental technique. According to this argument, it is important to understand the concrete ways for protection against unwanted events, as these have fundamental consequences for the kinds of people we are and our contemporary ways of life. Social scientific discussions of this idea in the context of technological systems are not that common, and the paper addresses the topic through an empirical case on infrastructures. The research question is: what are the techniques that measure and mitigate uncertain future events in the Finnish efforts to secure society's vital infrastructures, and in particular, energy supply? An empirical analysis is focused on three sides of the question: first, on the different expert ways that try to take infrastructure threats into account and sensitize actors like ministries, authorities and companies to them; second, on the mechanisms that assign responsibilities and resources to these same actors; and third, on the concrete practices that are applied by the experts to monitor and test the success of the respective measures. The research is based on policy documents, interviews and participatory observations from the security of energy supply field in Finland. These materials were gathered between 2007 and 2008 as part of my ongoing sociology dissertation. Additional sensitivity to the data was gained from my previous professional background on electricity engineering. The paper concludes by discussing the results and the shaping of possibilities for people's actions and ways of life. The main finding of the study is without doubt the unpredictability of the ways that influential security experts in Finland apply when assessing and mitigating infrastructure threats. Risk in this context is most often not equal to standardized calculation of probabilities and harms of unwanted events. Instead, the experts rely on imaginative methods, like threat scenarios and crisis exercises, to produce knowledge about infrastructure threats and test the capabilities that actors have for protection against them. Risk techniques, in sum, can be a rather diverse set of rational responses to threats, and these can also shape the actions of organizations to various different directions.

REMEMBERING RISK? URBAN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN ARGENTINA

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Abstract: The process of planning for disaster risk reduction and disaster management involves an array of ideas and practices when estimating probabilities, calculating effects and imagining uncertainties. Such processes take place with temporalities that are based on past experience, present knowledge and future scenarios. Multiple governmental and non governmental institutions are involved in such a complex field of action enacted by politicians, government officials, scholars and activists. This paper explores the case of the city of Santa Fe in the northeast of Argentina where disastrous flooding is a historical and recurrent problem. In particular it focuses on how past floods and flooding in the past is remembered -and forgotten- within different institutions in order to understand how these processes forge risky people, places, and practices of the urban landscape.

THE CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY RULES AS MEMORY ARCHIVE IN SHIPPING

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Abstract: The paper explores the safety implications of using the classification society rules in shipping as a collective memory archive for the whole industry. In shipping developing safety has been a long process. Failures and close calls at sea are not efficiently monitored and analyzed, and technologies for controlling them have not been incorporated into daily routines as in airline traffic. Therefore, what is learned from anomalies in shipping remains often localized thus slowing regulatory development. The classification societies set rules for shipbuilding and inspect ships so that they can be insured. The inbuilt safety margins in shipbuilding are taken straightly from these rules, which are updated after serious accidents. The accumulated knowledge has been memorized in the classification rules. The rules were not intended to form such memory archive, but over time they have been established as that. The workings of the classification system are problematic, however, because the rules by various societies have varied a lot and because by agreement the societies cannot reveal observations about failures and close calls that have occurred to ships they inspect. The dubious role of the classification societies both as a regulatory agency and as a customer for shipbuilders and shipowners prevents learning and open dialogue within the industry. Safety margins are not widely discussed between central actor groups.

Previous literature on technological failures and risk regulation has focused on the importance of recognizing close calls and learning from them. It has been studied how such anomalies have been monitored, analyzed and what type of techniques have been developed for controlling them. More, it has been explored how the safety margins are negotiated and deviance may be normalized. The memory aspect of occurred failures, close calls and the related risk decisions has been studied less. The paper targets this cap in literature by creating understanding of the safety implications of using regulatory rules as the whole industry's collective memory. The analyzed material consists of public investigation reports, regulatory books and documents, and books on shipbuilding. Oil tanker and ro-ro ferry technologies are used as empirical examples.

HEURISTICS IN RISK ASSESSMENT OF COMPLEX PROJECTS

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Abstract: Mishaps in complex projects often originate in issues that the assessors of risk do not oversee. Their expertise is not special-

ized enough to understand everything that happens in the system they are trying to control and they depend on other, more specialized actors to provide information on it. The author has studied several complex infrastructure projects in which this phenomenon occurred. Many studies related to this issue, focus on risk analyses being applied *ex ante*. And if mishaps occur, most *ex post* incident investigations focus on the (technical) origin of the mishap and the responsible actors. Such an approach ignores the enormous number of ambiguous and often conflicting messages managers receive. This research therefore uses a different angle by attempting to identify the 'heuristics', i.e. the framework of reference, the managers of these projects use to make trade-offs between the values time, cost, scope and quality (including safety). With awareness of the context of both the actor's framework and the situation and conditions the researcher tries to understand why trade-offs are made the way they are.

Every way out of the dilemmatic trade-offs confronts the manager with double binds. For example: being susceptible to the indispensible input from other actors means managers have to listen to 'hunch feelings' about risks and are confronted with potential strategic behavior (because the interests of principal and agents are not aligned). Fending off this input, however, implies ignoring possibly valid warning signals. In such a situation managers for instance tend to do what is easiest to complete their job. They are often preoccupied with objectifiable data (time schedules, costs), because they are being held primarily accountable for them and because these are the values that they can measure and understand.

The paper will attend more of these double binds. It presents the first steps of identification of the double binds and the relevant heuristics and announces further research into this topic by the author. The purpose is to create a better understanding, not of risks, but of the risk assessors. Understanding the work of the risk assessors might enable us to detect managerial deviance in advance or prescribe perspectives to mitigate potential adverse effects of their acts.

PHRONETIC SKILL AND RISK GOVERNANCE: HOW DOES PRACTICAL WISDOM WORK IN NEW TECHNOLOGY RISK GOVERNANCE OF CARBON NANOTUBES AND ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS?

Arho Toikka [1], Nina Janasik[1]

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Abstract: New technologies posit complex risks with considerable uncertainties. Adequate understanding and response requires the integration of risk knowledge based in multiple fields of expertise. We propose that this integration process can be understood through the concept of *phronesis* or practical wisdom, defined by Aristotle as being a 'true state, reasoned, and capable of action with regard to things that are good or bad for man'. Risk governance requires the complementation of disciplinary understanding through active use of their phronetic integrative skills. These skills enable individuals to rise above their knowledge domains and to understand the logic of other domains through pattern recognition, or the ability to recognize complex perceptual patterns of non-symbolic nature.

We analyze two areas of new technology development: carbon nanontubes and endocrine-disrupting chemicals. Risks in both areas are characterized by considerable uncertainty and ambiguity: complex cause-effect links challenge risk assessment procedures, and interpretative and normative challenges question the valuations of benefits and harms.

We demonstrate *phronesis* and pattern recognition in these areas through case-studies. Carbon nanotubes are manufactured cylindrical allotropes of carbon with many unique properties and applications. They have recently attracted concern due to their similarity with asbestos, and a budding scientific literature has emerged around the hypothesis that health concerns of asbestos might be applicable to carbon nanotubes, too. We analyze the literature through the lens of pattern recognition in risk concepts: the most interesting advances were made when researcher's took the initiative to utilize these skills. Endocrine-disruptors are usually defined as exogenous substances that alter function(s) of the endocrine or hormone system and consequently cause adverse health effects in organisms or (sub)populations. Here, we analyze the expert deliberation taking place in a series of Finnish workshops on the topic through the lens of pattern recognition in risk concepts. Finally, we compare the results of the two cases.

RISK ASSESSMENTS AND HANDLING IN A RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER

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Abstract: We plan a study of how risk assessments and risks are handled in a rescue coordination center. Data will be collected through fieldwork; in-situ observations, formal interviewing and informal conversations. We are particularly interested in two aspects of the employees risk assessments and risk handling. Firstly the interaction that takes place between those who are involved in risk assessments or rescue operations and the information they generate as relevant and necessary for understanding and handling the situations at stake. Secondly, how those who take part in these activities relate to and use the information they obtain about the situation. This is information of multiple kinds from multiple sources. It may be information from electronic maps, from weather forecast, directly from vessels in trouble or other direct observations at sites of emergencies or risk situations. It may also be information from other rescue coordination centers or other agencies involved in this kind of activities. The first and the second aspect are both in use to establish an understanding of the situation of those in danger and to decide what to do in situations of crisis or immediate risk. Our intension is to study such activities at a rescue coordination center as collaborative and socially distributed problem solving activities with several participants, some of them are human actors and some of them forms of representations and technological equipment.

THE « NATURE CITY » AS AN ANSWER TO THE CITY AT RISK, AN EPISTEMOLOGICAL DISRUPT INTO PLANNING: THE "GRAND PARIS" CASE.

Adrien Gey[1]

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Abstract: In March 2008, ten selected teams have exposed their projects for the Greater Paris concourse. They developed their theories and plans by questioning the future relations between Paris

and its territories, but also by defining what could and should be a post Kyoto metropolis.

In our thesis we are trying to describe and analyze the "naturalization" process in course in contemporary practice of town planning throughout the specific issue of the "Grand Paris" project. Of course, interest in the environment, link between city and nature, are well known topics that are very often discussed and quite effective in urban policies. However, in the field of town planning, neither project nor practical event has ever developed such a variety of solutions all involving a strong city to nature connection. Therefore the "Grand Paris" concourse offers an extraordinary occasion to trigger the town planner's conceptions on the relation between nature and city. Eventually, our survey is an attempt to set up a history of ideas on the subject through one very specific case, sparing us from an arbitrary compilation of data from different times and different cities trough the world.

Embedded in this deep process of "naturalization", is the particular use of nature as a key technical element in the risk management. In addition to others pure technical artifacts dealing with natural and technological risks, natural elements like water, plants and air are included into complex technological devices making the whole city a kind of nested super technical object. This treatment is not only showing a representational shift among town planners but also the new status of nature and its relations with society and technology, as Beck demonstrated in his well known essay.

KEYS IN THE SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY OF RISKS

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Abstract: Keys in the social acceptability of risks

In that research we can find the blocks or batteries of traditional questions on training, information, perception, acceptability, and reactions of the population in catastrophic situations that provide us with updated information on the confidence levels of citizens in the institutions and organisms of intervention, related to the management of emergencies.

Another variable that is analyzed is the relation and role, so much at present as in the future, which the population plays between the development of the tecno-science, catastrophe and risk. It is of special interest the role that the citizens award to the technological and scientific progress, on the one hand as "reason" for future and new risks and on the other one as "solution" and minimization of the same ones. Role which oscillation between one and another saucer of the scale is going to determine with complete certainty our future as society in view of the weight that public opinion has in a democratic society. People think as if they were submitted to processes of destabilization and catastrophic situations whose genesis is out of their system and will.

SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR REFUGE PORTS IN GALICIA (SPAIN)

Juan De Dios Ruano [1], Ariadna Rodríguez [1], Elvira Santiago[1]

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Abstract: On the 25th of April, 2007 the European Parliament agreed the modification of the directive 2002/59/EC which establish –among other things- that Member States should draw up measures to give refuge to ships is distress in their ports or in any other sheltered areas in order to limit the consequences of accidents at sea. As far as places of refuge is concerned the modification of the directive indicate that Member States should compile previous information about possible sheltered areas on the coast so that in case of accidents or incidents at sea, the proper authorities can point out the most appropriate areas to shelter the ships in distress as quickly as possibly. The previous information should include a description of the physical, environmental and social characteristics of the places and the means and facilities available to assist the ships that had an accident or those which are fighting against the consequences of a polluting spillage.

So, the importance of social aspects when it comes to determine the shelter areas or ports of refuge in Spain is nowadays one of the biggest problems to apply this Community Directive independently of the political tendencies of the national, regional or local government. In fact the cases of the vessels "Prestige" In November 2002, and "Ostedijk" in February 2007 are two examples of the difficulty to implement the Directive in our country. So, due to the social alarm and the reluctance shown by people from coastal areas to shelter both vessels, it is decided to move these ships in distress further away. This measure was de subject of political, social and media controversy over the decision.

In this context our research group's experience on collective risk management has developed from the analysis evaluation and suggestion of social criteria which improve the social acceptances of controversial facilities (Ref. CSO2008-00324).

Our paper has two objectives:

1. To analyse empirically the social image in Galicia (Spain) of the areas and ports of refuge following in detail all the arguments, on the relevant opinions and connotations about this refuge areas on the coast.

2. To supply the necessary knowledge demanded about the social factors which affect the possible available refuge areas. This is, to define the criteria which contribute to the social acceptance of the ports and areas of refuge in Galicia (Spain).

THE MEDIA COMMUNICATION OF REFUGE PORTS IN GALICIA (SPAIN)

Ariadna Rodríguez [1], Elvira Santiago1

[1]Facultad de Sociología, Universidad de A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

Abstract: On the 25th of April, 2007 the European Parliament agreed the modification of the directive 2002/59/EC which establish –among other things- that Member States should draw up measures to give refuge to ships is distress in their ports or in any other sheltered areas in order to limit the consequences of accidents at sea. As far as places of refuge is concerned the modification of the directive indicate that Member States should compile previous information about possible sheltered areas on the coast so that in case of accidents or incidents at sea, the proper authorities can point out the most appropriate areas to shelter the ships in distress as quickly as possibly. The previous information should include a description of the physical, environmental and social characteristics of the places and the means and facilities available

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In this context our paper is focussed on the media communication carry on in relation of refuge ports in Galicia (Spain). Concretly, we will present how several newspapers present the messages relative to the possibility of receiving a refuge port in certain geographical points. Several cases of maritime catastrophe that took place in Spain show the need to know the media keys that are started on the occasion of this type of events of critical or catastrophic nature.

TWO WAYS OF UNDERSTANDING THE SEA RISK IN SPAIN. ZERO RISK VERSUS ABSENCE OF ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Elvira Santiago [1], Ariadna Rodríguez[1]

[1]Facultad de Sociología, Universidad de A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

Abstract: On the 25th of April, 2007 the European Parliament agreed the modification of the directive 2002/59/EC which establish –among other things- that Member States should draw up measures to give refuge to ships is distress in their ports or in any other sheltered areas in order to limit the consequences of accidents at sea. As far as places of refuge is concerned the modification of the directive indicate that Member States should compile previous information about possible sheltered areas on the coast so that in case of accidents or incidents at sea, the proper authorities can point out the most appropriate areas to shelter the ships in distress as quickly as possibly. The previous information should include a description of the physical, environmental and social characteristics of the places and the means and facilities available to assist the ships that had an accident or those which are fighting against the consequences of a polluting spillage.

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This paper is focus on the study about the different ways in Spain of understanding the sea risk. Using a qualitative analysis of the ten discussion groups conducted in the project (Ref. CSO2008-00324) we could find and analyze the differences in the public perception of risk by geographic region. While in Galicia and Andalusia is accepted we can not attain absolute security and that the risk of sea accidents is always present. In Catalonia defends the possibility of achieving zero risk disappearing the possibility of an accident. It is essential to study these differences as they require different management by crisis managers and politicians when planning to prevent and if necessary deal in the management of a potential accident.

AGENCY, STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL CRISIS: EXPLORING SOCIAL RELATIONS IN TWO FOREST-BASED COMMUNITIES IN RURAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

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Abstract: To what degree an individual has agency to respond during crisis and the degree social structures influence their course of action are important questions when examining social relations during uncertain times. This paper explores theoretical approaches to the agency-structure framework to examine constraining/enabling factors influencing individuals' response (i.e., individual vs. collective action) to social crisis. The framework questions the degree social structures and/or agency shape human behaviour, and speaks to central dilemmas in sociology pertaining to the degree human action is voluntary or determined. How independent each concept is or how much interplay exists between them has shaped a long tradition in social theory. For earlier theorists, the relationship is characterized in terms of ontologically fixed poles such as those emphasizing structure (e.g., Durkheim & Parsons) and those giving analytical priority to agency (e.g., Weber & Mead). Much of the work today is advancing attempts at synthesizing and accounting for the varying degrees of interplay between the two concepts (e.g., Anthony Giddens' *Structuration* & Margaret Archer's *Morphogenetic Approach*). The morphogenetic approach is of interest as it provides analytical means to examine the interplay over time and space whereby none of the 'parts' (i.e., structure & agency) are conflated into either component. Analytical attention is instead given to the conditional and generative mechanisms operating between agency and structure.

This paper draws on my doctoral research that examines individuals' response to a social crisis characterized by a threat of community decline/collapse in two forest-based communities in rural British Columbia, Canada. The cause of the current local crisis is often attributed to the recent economic recession and is experienced by individuals in terms of mill closures and job loss in communities economically dependent on the forest industry. This situation translates into individuals facing lost livelihoods and an uncertain forest economy, which pose a threat to community sustainability as industry undergoes transition and individuals face the possibility of uprooting in search of employment elsewhere. How to theoretically account for both agency and structure to understand the degree each constrain/enable response during this crisis offers useful insight into the nature of social relations during uncertain times.

RESILIENCE MEETS REFLEXIVITY: ANTICIPATING CLIMATE CHANGE CATASTROPHE

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Abstract: When it comes to climate change, the question is increasingly becoming not 'if' but 'when.' Appropriately, a growing level of social scientific attention has been directed in recent years toward studies of vulnerability and adaptation in the face of a multitude of forecasted negative consequences. Sociologists have been notably absent in this new field, however, with geographers and others playing a far more prominent role. As is true of any new field of inquiry, particularly one with a strong applied imperative, the conceptual frameworks of vulnerability and resilience guiding the research to date have much room for improvement, particularly in the area of catastrophe anticipation and planning. One potential advance could be achieved through closer engagement with sociological theories of reflexivity, particularly the work of Margaret Archer, who asks just how individuals come to give attention to certain problems, and formulate responses to them. In the case of climate change, individuals vary significantly in regard to their understanding of and concern for climate change and its impacts, and these standpoints in turn influence not just commitment to mitigation, but also propensity to plan for the potentially catastrophic consequences of climate change. Identifying pathways toward increased individual reflexivity in relation to climate change can make a valuable contribution to our understanding of collective responses to climate change risks, or the lack of them. In this presentation, I will make an initial exploration of climate change vulnerability from the lens of reflexivity, including an analysis of a comparative study of the residents of four small, forest-based communities in Western Canada, all of which are situated in eco-regions at risk of drought, catastrophic forest fires, and the loss of their community economic base.

THE DISTANCE ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK : A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF WARNING PROCESSES

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Abstract: For a long time now, we know that, despite many studies and researches on warning systems, we do not succeed in improving real warning processes (Sorensen, 2000).

Obviously, we need new theoretical frames in order to undertake real actors' practices, in real situations. More, it seems that we should also address the problem of "sense-making" (Weick, 1995, 2003) if we seek to understand what is at stake during a warning process.

This communication will present the outcomes of a new approach of warning: the "Distance Analysis Frame" (DAF).

This approach, based on a "pragmatic sociology" background, is characterized by:

• Integration: considers all the actors involved (even the unexpected ones, and non-humans entities)

• Symmetry: all actors are treated in the same way, within the same analysis frame

• Comprehensive: actors' actions and choices are regarded through their meaning for actors.

The warning is defined as the process by which we undertake some entities from the environment to make sense out of the situation, in order to ground and coordinate our actions.

Analyzing all distances at stake during a warning process, and how actors do achieve to deal /play with them (thanks to many technologies and strategies), the DAF allows us to built a new understanding of warning processes. For instance, we are finally able to provide (some pieces of) knowledge about - the whole warning process (from the meteo-forecaster to the riverside resident), - how actors make sense out of their environment, - how local issues and knowledge may "make the system efficient", - how technical improvement may also be a problem (if it creates new distances), etc.,…

So, going through the classical approach of warnings, and bringing in the DAF, seems to be a promising way to improve our understanding of real warning processes, in their situational complexity and their "sense-making" dimension.

THE USE OF ACTOR-NETWORK THEORY IN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CRISIS AND DISASTERS

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[1]Communication, Business and Information Technologi, ROSKILDE UNIVERSITY, Roskilde, Denmark

Abstract: In disaster research it has been discussed how to approach floods, earthquakes chemical spills, terror attacks etc – if they are to be regarded as external agents appearing from outside or as inherent parts of society.

The 2009 pandemic flu was presented as a large scale threat towards society. Though the accounts of the severity of the flu went through several changes from the virus was detected in Mexico in April until December 2009. High mortality was foreseen, much effort was put into prevention of contagion and production of vaccines. As the epidemic approached Europe, vaccines were released but a number of citizens rejected the offer. In Denmark – as well as in other European countries – it was questioned whether the vaccine posed an even worse threat than the virus.

Within the sociological research on disaster and social crisis it is a dominant tradition to analyse social agency and discourses identified in relation to disasters. Though as the virus and the vaccines seem to have constructed and structured many social practices in the course of the pandemic this paper questions if the analysis of the social crisis of the flu can gain from actor-network theory.

The virus, the vaccines, the medical experts, civil servants, the media and citizens will be investigated as actors, whether human or non-human, from the principles of 'generalized symmetry' and 'free association'. This kind of relational actor analysis may show how the virus and the vaccines are of strong autonomous relevance in order to understand the many different interpretations of the severity of the virus and the relevance of vaccination. These different interpretations and struggles could be seen as more than a conflict between laymen and experts and should be understood through the logic of both human and non-human actors.

The empirical data are produced through interviews with Danish authorities on national level, with general medical practitioners and women who were offered vaccination due to pregnancy during the pandemic flu. In addition a media analysis has been carried out.

AN INNOVATIVE THEORETICAL ANALYSIS BY SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIAL CRISIS

CONTEMPORARY CONTEXT: RETHINKING PHENOMENOLOGICAL AND SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM APPROACHES AND THEIR METHODOLOGICAL RELAPSES

Barbara Lucini[1]

[1]Department of Sociology, Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy

Abstract: Sociological theories have had in the past forty years a core role for the comprehension of disasters and catastrophes regarding collective behaviours, social dynamics and relationships as shown with the first classical studies on social crisis from USA to Europe. First of all a crisis may be defined as a disruption from the normality daily routine and could involve people as individual, part of group, community or institution.

The aim of this paper is enhanced the value of a new mixed sociological theory to understand the importance of these studies within the context of social crisis and sociology. This piece of writing arises from a specific analysis of social relations in our contemporary time of uncertainty during a crisis, whatever may be and in all its developing phases, through sociological theories used as theoretical instruments with a particular consideration to the possible methodological relapses in the human social science. The innovation in this field is represented by the interconnection among different sociological theories used to explain the crisis, its definition, development, management and response. According to the sociological tradition of phenomenological approach and its best known author A. Schutz, we define social relations as social environment relation. It is a useful logical operation to do for the following reasons: the importance assigned to historical and environmental context in which taken place social relation and social crisis and the methodological relapses within direct and indirect observations techniques, correlated with the implement and the social impact of new technologies applied to simulation game and training experiences.

The consideration of re - shaping new theoretical framework has been also considered by symbolic interactionism approach that taken into account the importance of key concept as role, identity, interaction process and communication process during a crisis. The possible methodological relapses in this area could be, thinking to a social crisis especially natural or technological, an increase in value about depth interviews combine with indirect or participative observations as well as focus group. Consider a new theoretical approach by sociological perspectives in social crisis context is a need of our contemporary society and its most strong characteristic of uncertainty to achieve the general aim of dealing with a crisis.

POLITICS OF DISASTER: RELIEF, INEQUALITY AND RESISTANCE IN 5.12 SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA

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Abstract: On May 12, 2008, a major earthquake, measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale, struck the Wenchuan County in Sichuan Province of China. A lot of people experienced suffering and sorrow in terms of losing their family members, property and psychological trauma. The impact of the disaster on social level is also phenomenal and the challenge of recovery, rehabilitation and rebuilding is daunting. Our research team has stayed in the quake-affected township – Yingxiu – for about three years for helping the post-disaster community rebuilding. Although the Chinese government claimed that they had won the war of fighting against the disaster in terms of relief and resettlement, we discovered that in fact due to the unequal distribution of the relief resources, some marginal groups in the disaster affected community did not obtain the aids from the government. Meanwhile, we discovered the power of the local people in this catastrophe. They did not passively accept the inequality caused by the misconduct, corruption and abuse of the power of the local government. However, they collectively resisted to the policy of the local government, but also actively participated in the community rebuilding process in response to the extreme difficult situation. In this paper, we will uncover the inequality in the relief process and demonstrate the power of the local people by using the case of self-help movement of the local women.

THE ORDER OF THINGS AND THE WORLD ORDER: MAKING PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SENSE AFTER DISASTER

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Abstract: Natural disasters have multiple social and individual consequences: they affect routines, disturb social organization, and provoke individual and collective stress. The classic management of these events targets essential needs through emergency assistance. But environmental psychology develops an approach to risk management, based on addressing psycho-social factors and reestablishing spatial habits and uses in the transformed environment, in order to tame its chaotic aspect. Systematically observing reordering behaviors becomes then as important as organizing emergency assistance.

Those reordering behaviors aim at reestablishing physical and symbolic sense to the surrounding space. They appear to be necessary as part of the active reconstruction of own's universe each individual undertakes, preceding the building of a new world and reality.

Living in a devastated area requires the implementation of new individual and social adaptation processes aiming at reducing uncertainties and insecurity. Those processes tend to model a new relation towards space and people, making new sense to daily reality. This communication will expose results of researches led after major flooding and earthquake.

In terms of social responses, even though deviant behaviors exist, they are quickly stigmatized. So what dominates is altruism and solidarity. Selfless behaviors and social mobilization appear as an efficient coping strategy (for instance providing social support through involvement in militant activities or improvement of the living conditions). With these activities develops a stronger sense of territorial and social identity.

In terms of spatial responses, the changing relation to space leads immediately to attempts of reappropriation. Related to this, insignificant behaviors are observed seeking to reestablish order: a newly high school graduate putting back her framed diploma of a crumbling wall, personalization of shelters. As a group, people tend to restore routines with symbolic markings and transitory social and meeting places.

These processes are part of individual and social recovery, as they allow reorganization of the world at individual and collective scales. They can act as resources or constraints depending on their integration to post-disaster social response. This presentation argues that these elements are crucial in the response's improvement.

VULNERABILITY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract: It is the aim of the paper to argue that the discourse of vulnerability not only reflects the main social characteristics of modern society; it also has a significant role in facilitating a critical understanding and evaluation of the present day socio-economic conditions. Today, in the context of financial austerity, major reductions to public expenditure and changes to the welfare state, the notion of vulnerability becomes especially topical as it, by capturing an individual's experience of many aspects of disadvantage, can expand our comprehension of changing social relationships and mechanisms shaping the quality of social life. Seen as a marker of the health of the socio-economic system, vulnerability can shed light on the way in which individual resilience, social struggle and governmental intervention challenge the conditions of vulnerability. After a compact discussion of shortfalls, potential limitations and commonalities in the dominant conceptualizations of vulnerability, the paper defines the notion of vulnerability as a three dimensional phenomenon rooted in an individual's experience of different aspects of disadvantage connected with human dependence on others, the unpredictability of action and the irreversibility of human experiences. The paper argues that to mitigate the first form of vulnerability, that is, people's dependence on others, there is a need to take responsibility for making sure everyone in need is cared for with respect and that her or his rights are recognised.

CHILDREN AND RESILIENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

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Abstract: The concept of 'resilience' has great potentail for enhancing the life-chances of individuals caught up in traumatic situations. In this paper we argue, however, that how resilience is conceptualised is crucial for it to have practical as well as analytic value in relation to children's capacities to survive and withstand traumatic crisis events such as floods. The positive potential of resilience can be diminished in scope where conceptualisations are embedded in hegemonic ideologies of what children need or what is of significance in their lives. Such assumptions are not uncommon in adult-centric conceptualisations of children's subjectivities as they often draw on presumptions about inter-generational orderings. In this paper we argue that studies of the effects and aftermaths of disasters need to include empirical research which documents children's own sense of their subjectivities and use that research to develop the application and relevance of notions of resilience in guiding policy development and practical interventions. Drawing on our own research with children in Hull (in England) whose homes and schools were extensively flooded in June 2007, we present a case for the value of such an analysis but also highlight the challenges involved in undertaking such research.

JOINT STAFF FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

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Abstract: When incidents or disasters occur, focus is often on response operations at the incident site, or on the highest command of emergency response organizations. Studies on the work performed in staffs are, however, rare. The term "staff" is often used in connection with the line-staff organization, to denote a permanent support unit for executives. The staffs in focus for this study are, however, temporary and specific for a certain emergency response organization. They are activated when a sizeable incident or a disaster has taken place, and they are disbanded when the incident is over. The aim of this study was to investigate interaction within a joint staff when a number of emergency response organizations, geographically localized in the same building, created a joint staff during an exercise, in response to a (fictitious) major incident. Thereby, organizational boundaries were transgressed in a way that may sometimes occur at the incident site, but is very uncommon in staff organizations. The boundaries between staff units of different emergency response organizations are generally fixed and rigidly upheld, each staff more or less independently supporting the operative units of its own organization. The focus of this study was trans-boundary interaction under pressure within a joint staff.

SPORT AND ITS STORIES. YOUTH PROTAGONISTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH SPORT.

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Abstract: This is a project of research committed by the Ministry of Wealthfare (started July 2010, end in July 2011), for the reconstruction of the social fabric through sports in the secondary school of L'Aquila after the earthquake of the 6th of April 2009.

Aims:

• promote an awareness campaign among people of different agesfocusing on the importance of physical activities for the creation of strong relations and social events;

• underline the central role of the youngest and a good use of the spare time;

• study the effects that this project would have upon the attitudes of the participantsin a context of social share.

Phases: workshops *"Sport and more"*, final event *"Sport and its stories"*.

Together sport activities, there will be some meetings for each sports and their purpose will be the creation of products related to the activities taken into consideration.

The production will be built through communication and representations laboratories (art, theatre, video-photography, interviews) in order to create a relation among corporeity and collective memory and an approach to competences for its active learning, social character and sense of community.

The intent of the study is to reach out how sports could modify and impact on the reconstruction of the social net and its attitudes in context of reference.

We will present the final report:

• results attended: a good frequency (about 80%) of the activities and an increase of the relationships of the 30% circa for the subjects take into consideration;

• monitoring and valuation instruments: *questionnaire* in two steps (initial and final phase) on pilot group (240 persons) and privileged and significanttestimony (160), survey on empirical/qualitative data produced in laboratories (*competence approach*). We will allow to have a descriptive analysis of phenomenon and a comparison among who have always practice a physical activity and whom that gave up after the earthquake.

RN 09 Economic Sociology

IMMIGRANTS IN EUROPE AND IN WORK BUT UNDER THE POVERTY LINE

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Abstract: The current economic crisis found immigrant workers in Europe in a particularly vulnerable situation. This paper aims at gauging the risk and the causes of in work poverty among non EU immigrants in the Union on the basis of the European Union Survey on Living Conditions. First, it compares the risk of in work poverty of those who migrate within the Union and those who migrate from non EU countries to the risk of those who remain in their country of birth. Second, it estimates the effect that being an immigrant (from within and from without the Union) has on the risk of poverty among workers in Europe, as against other relevant factors. Third, it analyses the impact of in work poverty among the most vulnerable group, non-EU immigrants, taking into consideration their socio demographic characteristics, the presence of other workers and dependants in their household, and their labour market situation. Conclusions to this chapter apply to immigrants in the Union as a whole, but also to their particular situation in four large countries: Germany, France, Britain and Spain.

SUCCESSFUL LIFE SCENARIOS TRANSFORMATION AS RESULT OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES IN MODERN WORLD

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Abstract: The main goal of the proposed research is to analyze on RF and EU countries experience how mechanisms of welfare state could empower individual human capital and support successful life scenarios in spite of turbulent state of modern politics.

Globalization creates new risks for individual realization of life scenarios making life of modern individual unstable and unsafe. Among these risks can be stated such effects as effect of turbulence (world economyy crisis, new threats, rapid changes in world economy developmental strategies, etc.), changing shapes of social time and space (where development of ICT and transport communications changes our understanding of time and space, when it takes same time to get from Moscow to London and to Ryazan - city in central part of Russia if you take different kinds of transport), new forms of competition inlaborr market (transparency of locallaborr market influenced mostly by global and regionallaborr markets, i.e. US firm hiring a soft engineer living in India on a distant base) and effect of virtualization of world politics, connected with ICT and global mass-media fast spread in the modern world.

On the other hand, welfare state supported by Western culture pushes up individual human capital development as a base for successful life scenario. Particularly, based on the ideas of political philosophy of Enlightenment with its idea of individualism, welfare state supposes creation of social, political and economic structures preserving individual private space and opening chances for individual self-realization.

Hence, possibility for both EU member-countries and RF to maintain institutes of welfare state in order to empower individual life strategies and human capital development. Analysis includes 3 levels: legal data, political support, social institutes which are seen as interconnected an supporting development of individual human capital in spite of risks created by globalization and opening possibilities for successful life scenario.

WOMEN AS ENTREPRENEURS. A CRITICAL VIEW ON ECONOMIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH WHILE BEING ON THE SCENT OF THE HABITUS OF FOUNDERS

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Abstract: Even though entrepreneurship is a very diverse phenomenon that calls for divergence and multiplicity in understanding it, the majority of entrepreneurship research is still based on economics. This paper will be a contribution to the discussion of entrepreneurialism and shall highlight the socio-cultural factors which influence entrepreneurial processes, identities and activities.

Especially self-employed women contrast the economic view as they found (according to the scientific literature) less often and 'different' – which means slower, smaller, more careful, less oriented to growth and economic profit. In this respect and starting from the hypothesis that the aspiration for self-employment has to be considered against the background of the familial habitus, this paper highlights the relevance of embodied cultural and social capital for the propensity for and the success of founding and searches for the familial interfered and acquired dispositions of perceiving, thinking and acting which influence the process of founding.

The underlying empirical findings stem from a qualitative study of female founders in Germany. The study asks about the inclination and the success of women founding a business. The project bases on the assumption that this process is influenced by and a manifestation of the familial culture of origin: The habitus can be found in the way of founding. In total twenty founders, their partners and their families (mother, father and sibling) were interviewed with the help of guided narrative interviews and additionally group discussions with the family members were realised.

In principal our founders have the same (or similar) structural preconditions but they differ from each other essentially in the way how they manage (the process of) their self-employment, what is imaginable and conceivable to them as well as their aims, their problems and their success. The related patterns of thinking, acting and perceiving are expressions of the familial habitus and refer to their individual experiences in growing up in their specific culture of origin.

According to this, the (implicit or explicit) process of continuation, transformation and renunciation of the familial culture of origin shall be highlighted to understand the inclination and the success of women founding a business and to finally support the sociological reflection on this traditional economic phenomenon.

CRISIS, PUBLIC DEBT AND FINANCIALIZATION OF THE BRAZILIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract: Departing from analysis of the global context of substitution of liberal Keynesian ideology for the monetarist neoliberal one, the text tackles crisis phenomena and capitalist reconstruction which contributed to the financial expansion of the Brazilian economy. The central hypothesis of this paper is that such a process occurred in a context of reorganization of economic relations, in which the role of the state was fundamental, despite the neoliberal discourse that was actually sidelined by the intention to restore the level of economic power held by the classes whose incomes were reduced by welfare policies. In the case of Brazil, the neoliberal ideology and its monetarist logic started to become consolidated in the middle of the 1990s, with the *Real* Plan (1994) as one mark of the beginning of the current phase of Brazilian capitalism. Besides inflation control, that plan aimed to ensure Brazil as destination of financial capital in global circulation which was suffering from few investment possibilities. To do so, besides measures aiming for status as market economy, Brazil started to attract short term capital through the practice of inflating interest rates to among the highest in the world. Reproducing the historical connection between capitalism and state, financial expansion of the Brazilian economy also occurred under this association in which public debt was the great engine of the process. If on one hand Brazilian public debt is not too high amongst the main world economies, on the other hand, interest expenditure is the second greatest public expense, beaten only by public pension expenses. It is in this point—besides the crises that tend to assume catastrophic effects for the poorest—that the fictitious economy reveals its concrete face. If public debt, as well as the other types of interest-bearing capital, is not concrete in a strict economic meaning—production of value—it is concrete in its capacity to impose material restrictions to large social segments. Another effect of the above mentioned substitution of ideologies was moving the old polarization 'capitalism versus socialism' into another polarization within the former. As in the Keynesian consensus, the discussion would continue restrict in how, *inside* capitalism, to augment the production and, in a controlled form, distribute some wealth. Hence, neoliberalism was actually a conservative revolution inside capitalism.

CRISIS, REPUTATION AND TRUST : A NEW MONEY IN ONLINE CONTEST

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Abstract: We are living the ongoing economic crisis and at the same time we are more and more connected to the Internet. Trust, has been hit hardly in the offline world, but is increasingly crucial, it is the glue that holds modern societies together. (Ritzer, Ryan, 2011). However trust is also the currency of online social interaction, a "whoffie" if we use the term of Cory Doctorow's science fiction novel, Down and Out in the Magic Kingdom. This kind of money is composed by reputation, contacts, influence, resource access and especially trust. Contrary to the decline of formal institutions this mechanism in the Net became the "shadow of the future" (Axelroad, 1984), because it promotes social cooperation, with a dynamic balance of sanctions and incentives, but also supports credibility of influencers.

In this paper we focused on the relationship between trust and reputation and in particular in the dynamics from a "prosumer" to a "prouser" behaviour in social networks. Starting from some specific cases we will explore some attempts of new alternatives to capitalism based on reputation and trust. With some enthusiasms and some illusions.

EXPLORING THE PRINCIPAL-AGENT PROBLEM THROUGH A MICRO-SOCIOLOGICAL LENS

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Abstract: The principal-agent problem has been examined by Neo-Institutional Economics [TS1] (Ménard 2008) mostly in managerial contexts. In the prototypical example of the principle-agent problem, there is one actor (the principal), who delegates action to another (the agent).

The theory is sociologically problematic because it assumes each agent is able to make optimal action choices with respect to well-defined preferences, thus informal quality of action and agreements is ignored. [TS2] Also the role of emotions in decision-making [TS3] (Berezin 2005, Hochschild 2003) can be considered as underexposed. My aim is to explore this topic while drawing from Symbolic Interactionism (Blumer 1986) and Pragmatism [TS4] (Jung 2010) to study [TS5] this topic from an actor's point of view. From this perspective, action is constructed by the actor, his/hers reciprocity with others and their cognitive framing/sense-making of ongoing interactions. This could lead to explanations of deviant behaviour related to people acting on behalf of others. Ethnographic accounts may start out with the inquiry of fund managers as agents (MacKenzie 2003). Additionally the role of professional football coaches might be interesting, since they inherit a certain the duality of being an agent and a principal. Coaches may also operationalize played emotions (Goffman 1969) for strategic reason. They may also be genuinely overwhelmed by emotions during a close match. Furthermore the context of the family might be interesting to investigate, since parents act on behalf of their children up to certain age. This may serve as an example for interactions with ongoing contingencies.

THE REGULATION OF FINANCIAL MARKETS: ON THE PERFORMATIVITY OF ECONOMICS AND EPISTEMIC REGULATORY CAPTURE

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Abstract: The regulation of financial markets: On the performativity of economics and epistemic regulatory capture

Traditionally, the notion of regulatory capture is applied to regulatory agencies that in some way have been "persuaded" to cater for special interests rather than broad societal interests. This persuasion can take many forms, including lobbying, participation in committees, various "revolving door" mechanisms, and the threat to move business abroad and hence outside national jurisdiction.

Either way, this involves conscious efforts from business to influence regulatory agencies and personnel, and conscious efforts from regulatory agencies and personnel to accommodate the regulated business. The aim of this paper is to explore other types of regulatory capture, which do not involve the same type of persuasion and direct efforts at influencing agencies. Notions like "cognitive regulatory capture", epistemic capture and discursive capture describe this type of regulatory capture. These notions highlight how regulatory efforts are based on certain understandings and models on how markets (should) function, for example with regard to risk management. In this paper it is argued that with regard to financial markets, governmental agencies, market actors and academic economist to a considerable extent have common understandings and models. Furthermore, partly based on the notion of the performativity of economists, it is argued that both market actors and especially academic economist have been instrumental in developing these models, and that regulatory agencies have not been able to develop any notion of what constitutes a well-functioning financial market independently of market actors and academic economists. In other words, the question being explored is not only whether economists make markets, but also weather they make regulatory politics. In a concluding section, the recent financial crisis is discussed: It is often argued that a main cause of this crisis was regulatory failure; here it is argued that this failure cannot be fully understood without taking into account epistemic capture. In this section, efforts at regulatory reforms are also discussed with the notion of epistemic capture as a starting point.

A NEW PROSPECTIVE TO THE STUDY OF SOCIAL INEQUALITIES. EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF BEAUTY ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES

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Abstract: Traditionally, social scientists have studied social inequalities between individuals by looking at the impact of their socio-economic background, their education and, more recently, their cognitive skills on a different range of socio-economic outcomes. Physical attractiveness, on the other hand, has not been considered by social researchers until recently. The few studies that consider beauty find that it strongly impacts on a wide range of social outcomes including labor market outcomes (Hamermesh and Biddle, 1994, Judge et al., 2009), family formation/dissolution processes (Jones et al., 1995, Lundborg et al., 2006), electoral success (Belot et al., 2007, Berggren et al., 2007). However, due to the lack of data on respondents' physical attractiveness, the effects of individual physical attractiveness on people's life chances are still under-researched.

Aims: This paper contributes to the current knowledge in the field by providing a new and fresh prospective to the study of social inequalities in sociology. The paper is an attempt to evaluate the role of individual physical attractiveness on a different range of labor market outcomes including entry in the labor market and career progressions.

Data: We use a unique dataset, the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS). This is a long-term study of a random sample of 10,317 men and women who graduated from Wisconsin high schools in 1957. WLS data cover social background, youthful aspirations, schooling, labor market experiences, family characteristics and events, psychological characteristics, and retirement. The WLS has a complex design which includes the collection of survey data from different units (original respondents, their parents, a selected sibling, the spouse of the original respondent etc.). To score respondents' physical attractiveness, in 2004 and in 2008 pictures from two yearbook photos were rated by a six men and six women using a photo-labeled 11-point rating scale, with end points labeled as "not at all attractive" (=1) and "extremely attractive" (=11).

Methods: To fully explore the richness of the WLS dataset and to answer our research questions we use appropriate regression methods for longitudinal data including random/fixed effects regression models.

ETHNICITY AND LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN GERMANY

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Abstract: The labour market performance of immigrants and natives often differs substantially. Already in less turbulent times labour market integration of immigrants has been a key issue of the political agenda in many European countries. Against the background of the recent crisis the problem did not lose anything of its relevance. Accordingly, a large body of studies deals with general disparities between natives and non-natives. But to what extent is the ethnic background of immigrants related to their performance on the labour market and what are possible explanations for these differences? Focusing on the long term development of the labour market integration of former "guest-workers" from different countries of origin and their offspring in Germany we would like to present preliminary results of an ongoing research project. Combining German panel data (SOEP) since the mid 1980s with official statistics certain aspects of labour market integration like job status, educational adequacy, unemployment duration, job tenure or job satisfaction will be discussed, emphasizing ethno-specific differences and their possible underlying causes.

ETHICS AND COMMONS ON FISHERIES: HOW TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS IN COASTAL COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: Commons have a very important place in theoretical developments considering the problems that have emerged in this field. In the analysis of the resources on Earth, many social concerns have raised when the problems of overexploitation have come to be evident. In the last decades, international organisms related to commons have searched for good solutions for the exploitation of natural resources and for the environment. In the international cooperation field or in the processes of decision making in international, national, regional or local resource management institutions this matter has become very important. The need of reducing the fleets capacity has brought serious problems to costal populations. Ethical concerns with these situations have provoked political measures and socio-economic support to coastal commu-

nities. This need for restructuring the sector made the populations to find out alternative occupations or simply to be on mercy of unemployment and consequently social problems have increased on these areas. Considering the need of contribution of several areas of knowledge, this paper intends to answer to some questions related to the problems that resulted from the overexploitation and from the overcapacity of fleets.

So, this paper will introduce the commons and present some theoretical ideas about ethics, infringements and penalties; than some ideas about social concerns that came to coastal populations because the need of reducing fisheries are presented. After that, it is shown that populations and national and international bodies must cooperate to come to a balanced situation and consequently some solutions are presented for populations in these areas.

INCOME INEQUALITY AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING – ABOUT THE ROLE OF SOCIAL PREFERENCES AND CULTURAL BELIEF PATTERNS

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Abstract: While it is generally agreed that income inequality affects an individual's well-being, researchers disagree on whether people living in areas of high income disparity report more or less happiness than those in more equal environments, thereby indicating the need to study how and why income inequality matters to the individual's well-being. Findings on group-specific reaction patterns to income inequality further fuel this need. Economists argue that a preference for inequality and the perception of the possibility of social mobility account for the indistinct relationship between income inequality and well-being. Combining this hypothesis with sociological theory (such as sociological cognition theory and social justice theory) this paper aims (1) to identify a set of potential mechanisms and (2) to demonstrate its mediating nature. It argues that the *perceived legitimacy* of distributive outcomes and procedures contributes to how income inequalities affect individuals and their sense of well-being. The empirical analysis is based on data from the International Social Justice Project, developed from face-to-face interviews with a representative sample of the German population (N=3059). Using structural equation modeling, the paper finds structural and cultural biases in the perception of income inequality, on the micro and macro level. The paper concludes that well-being is a product of the individual's perception and legitimating processes which in turn are embedded within a cultural value system. The results indicate that social cognition is a useful tool for studies of income inequality and well-being.

ON ANATOMY OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN UKRAINE: SOCIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

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Abstract: Economic inequality research in Ukraine based on ISSP data of module Social inequality-2009, statistical and sociological peculiarities of social-economic standards in USSR and modern Ukraine, some similarities and differences within inequality context of Poland and Ukraine. The main findings make possibility to change some accents in inequality studies concerning the economic and social behaviour of Ukrainians in case of convergence of survival and consumer cultures.

BEYOND HIGH AND LOW – NORMATIVE AND CALCULATIVE KINDS OF SOCIAL TRUST ACROSS EUROPE.

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Abstract: In survey-based studies, two different theoretical concepts are applied to define interpersonal trust in unknown people. While rational or calculative approaches rather conceptualize social trust as an evaluation of the trustworthiness of other people, norm-driven approaches draw upon norms and values which are acquired in socialization processes and which urge people to be trustful towards others. However, the standard survey question "Would you say most people can be trusted?" does not differentiate between the approaches. Starting from the assumption that this indicator concurrently measures both concepts, the present paper argues that observed trust levels of individuals or groups reflect a composition of the two sorts. Hence, individuals as well as collectives do not only differ regarding high or low levels of trust, but also in the kind of social trust which is prevalent for them. Based on empirical data from the ESS, the paper aims to separate the respective sorts of trust with the help of the covariance between trust and value dimensions from Schwartz's Human Values scale. First, Schwartz's value dimensions are discussed in the light of their association with either calculative or norm-driven approaches of trust. Second, multilevel models are applied to test for individual and country level effects simultaneously. Results show that individuals with universalistic or benevolent values have higher levels of trust while people with conservative values of security, conformity and tradition trust less. Furthermore, people in countries where individuals report high scores on values of creativity, freedom and self-stimulation have higher trust levels, and in countries with prevailing values of individual power and achievement trust is lower. The individual level effects remain stable when controlling for several other covariates. However, the statistical associations largely vary across countries. Hence, in a third step, random coefficient models are applied to assess the magnitude of this variance and to explain the variation by adding further country specific variables to the model. Finally, the paper promotes a more complex understanding of social trust beyond the simple linear conception of high and low.

COOPERATIVE NETWORKS IN THE GERMAN ENERGY INDUSTRY – A SOCIAL CAPITAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The German Energy Industry experienced a massive transformation during the last decade. The regulative institutions – the *German Energy Industry Act* - were razed and the fiefdoms of the incumbent firms have been up for readjustment. New competitors entered the market and especially the large number of municipal utilities in the field seemed to be doomed.

The further role of municipal utilities was queried by energy-experts as well as energy-politicians. How should these organizations survive in the marketplace neither playing a relevant role in the field of energy-generation nor seen competent in providing additional energy services? Being largely restricted to the retailer role, the utilities had to face the problem of a gradually diminishing margin and therefore feared to be outperformed in the marketplace sooner or later. Instead of this, the municipal utilities reassembled their value chains, developed new services and – most important – reorganized their business segments by developing cooperative networks among each other.

This paper will shed some light on that resurgence by applying the social capital theory in order to explain the assembly of a new organizational form in that organizational field. Social capital is multidimensional in nature and most frequently defined in terms of groups, networks, norms, and trust. Therefore the networks have been examined by conceptualizing their history, their social capital structure, their functioning mode and their strategic orientation. Three types of networks emerged:

• The model 'Athen': A democratic oriented network type in which the central position is acting a 'primus inter pares' (Role model Pericles). Main value are openness for other municipal utilities, becoming a relevant market player, supplying a wide range of services for members.

• The model 'Theben': A strong network leader (Role model Kreon) type which adhesiveness is derived from strong social relations and a strict value orientation. Strict orientation on inside-outside-relation. Constriction on few members with a shared value orientation.

• The model 'Sparta': Dominating role of the network leader, who is forcing other actors into the cooperation by applying power. Bit by bit social capital has been destroyed and then substituted step by step by establishing strong financial dependency.

NORTH OF PORTUGAL - GALICIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION: MAPPING THE CAR INDUSTRY SOCIAL NETWORK

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Abstract: Since the first Euroregion was established at the late 50's several forms of cross-border cooperation have been developed across Europe. The cross-border cooperation, as part of a process of de-bordering has been supported by EU funds and programmes (namely INTERREG programms) and territorial cooperation emerges as the third pillar of the Cohesion Policy for the period 2007-2013, along with convergence and regional competitiveness.

Despite sharing one of the most extensive oldest and stable borders of Europe there weren't a tradition in cross-border cooperation between Portugal and Spain due to political constrains. Jointly EEC adhesion, in 1986, and the consequent de-bordering process created a totally new context that would come to facilitate and even to stimulate the development of the relationship between the two Iberian countries.

Although there has been an increasing in economic relationships at the country level, not all regions have been active participants. Previous studies shown that only the strongest regions where active participants (namely Madrid, Catalonia or Lisbon and Tagus Valley) while border region, on the reverse of other EU countries, where less involved. An exception has been the trade between cross-border regions Galicia and North of Portugal, where we can find perhaps one of the highest levels of cross-border economic integration.

Exports from the north to Galicia components for the automotive industry in 1994 had a low weight (2.2%), a decade later, this product accounted for 8% of total exports. These flows are likely related to the location of the plant from the French consortium PSA (Renault, Peugeot-Citroen) and CEAG in Pontevedra, Galicia cluster production of automotive components.

This presentation aims to address the issue of cross-borders cooperation, in particular the relationships among companies on the two sides of the border in automobile industry based on the empirical results of an ongoing research project regarding the Inter-Firm Cross-Border Networks. Empirical data stems from two main sources: a survey applied to entrepreneurs and interviews conducted with some key players within these cross-border regions using asocial network analysis.

THE ENTERPRISE BEYOND THE CAPITAL. SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

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Abstract: The changes ofthe setting in which economic actors operate determine important structural changes that, in turn, require to organizations an effort to adapt it (eg, through the development of new departments or the demand for new professional profiles). Specifically, the processes of change which are undergone by the enterprise, have lived in recent years an intense acceleration, giving rise to multiple forms of organizational management. The most developed societies have entered a new phase of evolution, so-called postindustrial, but despite this, it hasn't produced a shift to a new economic system: the companies continue to operate within the capitalist system, governed by the principle of economic rationality.

Some approaches to enterprise put its role beyondthe production of goods and services: it's also a social institution with thecapability for intervention in the context in which it operates. In the words of Zadek, "the role of business in society is this century's most important and contentious public policy issue". So legitimacy not only derives from the results of economic production, but also from the ability to reflect the wider social reality of which it is part. In parallel, the past two decades werewitnesses, in the European context, to the emergence and spread of a particular form of enterprise, often under an evolutionary process of the so-called third sector organizations: the social enterprise.

Conceptually, it first appeared in Italy in the late 1980s, but it was used at European level through the divulgation work of the EMES Network in the mid 1990s. Despite it, a definition universally accepted doesn't exist. They are organizations – generally SME – subjected to a double tension: they have to participate in the market, being competitive with other firms and viable in terms of price, cost and quality; and they have to comply a social mission: to produce welfare services or to promote social inclusion by means of employment.

In thesetting outlined, which is the role that social enterprises play? What individual and collective needs do its emergence and its spread meet in the European context? This contribution proposes an analysis of the place occupied by *social enterprise*in the emerging configurations, utilizing sociological concepts and categories.

URBAN VERSUS RURAL VARIATION IN SOCIAL CAPITAL. EVIDENCE FROM BELGIUM AND SPAIN.

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Abstract: Our study investigates the influence of a rural versus urban living environment on social capital, defined as resources available to individuals through their ties with others (Bourdieu 1986; Lin 2001). In the literature different views regarding this subject can be found, arguing respectively that (1) an urban living environment erodes the social capital of individuals, (2) that it alters individuals opportunities to invest in social capital, (3) that rural-urban differences solely exist due to compositional effects, and (4) that urban-rural differences can no longer be observed. Empirical research on the subject is limited for a number of reasons. One problem is that most studies do not examine individual social capital in general, but focus on the availability of one very specific resource in the social network, such as money, food, or support for the elderly. The incomparability of these measures leads to contradictory findings. Our research tries to overcome this problem by using Nan Lin's position generator (Li, Fu & Hsung 2001) as an operationalisation of *general* social capital. Secondly, most research does not make any distinction between social capital originating from family, friends or acquiantances. Because different effects of the living environment for different origins of social capital can be expected, we take this important distinction into account. Finally, earlier research has disregarded that the different structure of urbanisation existing in different countries might generate different effects. Our study is the first one to collect comparable data in two countries with a very distinct urban structure, i.e. Belgium and Spain.In this study we use multilevel modelling techniques on data collected from students studying at the universities of Ghent (Belgium) and Granada (Spain). Preliminary results indicate that individual social capital is higher for students coming from municipalities in central agglomerations as compared to those coming from more rural municipalities. This effect could not be observed with respect to the social capital of the family network, but was established regarding the social capital of the network of friends and the network of acquaintances. As for the network of friends, we also found that an urban living environment reinforces the socio-economic inequality in social capital.

PERFORMING TRANSPARENCY. THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK'S COMMUNICATION POLICY AND ITS INTERACTIONS WITH THE MEDIA

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Abstract: In the 1990s a paradigm change within monetary economics took place: within the old paradigm of 'monetary mystique', policy was understood to be most effective if central bankers took financial markets by surprise. Within the new 'transparency paradigm', by contrast, communication with the market became one of the key policy instruments. This paradigm change was soon 'performed' within the newly established European Central Bank. Monetary economists have subsequently focused on the effectiveness of this new policy. Very little attention has been devoted to the way transparency is socially constructed and to the institutional obstacles and professional opposition central bankers face when performing the 'transparency paradigm'. This paper will study one specific set of obstacles: the interaction between the ECB and the media, who are within the paradigm supposed to transmit communicative utterances to the public. The paper focuses on the framing efforts and the oppositional reward systems of journalists and central bankers that are key in this performance of transparency. For instance, whereas the ECB holds that "[i]f markets are accidentally moved, it is likely that a communication mistake was made" (Bini Smaghi), within in the reward system of financial journalism 'moving the markets' is one of the main objectives and sources of prestige. Based on their diverging interests, a structural opposition between the media and the ECB is at stake. The paper will show how attempts are made to realign diverging interests of journalists and central bankers through among others gift exchanges and through power struggles. The paper will contribute to a better understanding of monetary policy conduct and to the interactions between journalism and the financial markets. Empirically, the paper is based on in-depth ethnographic material collected between 2004 and 2008, when the author worked as a financial journalist for a large Dutch newspaper.

THE SEMANTICS OF CRISIS BRINGING KNOWLEDGE BACK INTO SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMY BACKT TO A SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: Capitalist orders are not imaginable without crisis and have gone through crisis within different cycles throughout history. Crises are not ontological facts that can be observed without being interpreted as crisis. From the perspective of a sociology of knowledge, crisis can only be described as interpreted crisis. Starting from the observation, that there´s a gap between the sociology of knowledge and economic sociology, my paper tries to connect both fields and its areas of study.

Taking a look at the contemporary semantics of crisis within the political system (government, trade unions, social movements) one can observe that the semantics of crisis is characterized by a number of stable interdependent dichotomies (political/economic; financial sphere/ real sphere, dream/ reality, nature/culture) and their moralization.

This semantics has a specific function and tells us about the worldviews and particular imaginations of economy and society. My paper analyses the patterns of the contemporary semantics of crisis, offers an explanation of its function and discusses the dependency of the semantics on its context.

DOES SPACE MATTER FOR TRUST? CASE STUDY OF MARDIN

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Abstract: As a part of more comprehensive PhD thesis, this study is based on findings of qualitative interviews done by entrepreneurs living in Mardin[1] and producing wheat and bulgur and selling their products to Iraq. The aim of the study is to discuss the role of trust in both the formation and sustainability of economic relations between Iraq and Mardin with reference to actor's perspective. Why does trust play a crucial role for these relations? What are the sources of trust? How do the institutional frameworks of both Iraq and Mardin shape trust relations? By answering these kinds of questions, this study tries to contribute to trust literature in that space dimension usually is not integrated.

[1] Mardin is the province located at the southeastern part of Turkey.

IS TRUST A SOCIAL MECHANISM? SOME CRITICAL REMARKS ON THE MECHANISM CONCEPT

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Abstract: In many sociological approaches trust is understood as an important social mechanism. It is argued that as such trust is able to reduce the complexity of interaction and communication processes. Doing this it protects actors in economic fields from the risk of exploitation. Representatives of mechanism based approaches argue that a mechanism like trust should be treated as a causal proposition explaining specific outcomes by identifying the generative process that produces them. Using the example of trust in economic activities the aims of my contribution are to criticize the mentioned conceptualization of trust as a social mechanism and to offer an alternative based on praxeological approaches.

MONEY, TRUST AND HIERARCHIES: UNDERSTANDING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR PLACING CONFIDENCE IN COMPLEX ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: This paper considers the foundations for placing trust in complex socioeconomic systems, taking an example of monetary circulation to illustrate the main predicaments in developing and sustaining trusting atitudes towards the monetary systems and their constituents. It offers an institutional theory of emergence and continuation of trust in monetary relationships. Drawing on the credit theories of money and a concept of 'multiple monies' reflecting variegated social contexts of earning, saving and spending money, this approach suggests that individuals involved into the monetary exchanges rely on the orderly hierarchies of attendant institutions that shore up their trust in money. The diversity of these institutional pyramids is brought about by the multiplicity of social circumstances in which monetary transactions are embedded. An institutional theory of trust in money also assumes that the higher levels of the institutional trust-supporting hierachies correspond to increased liquidity or enforceability of the monetary promises made within the structure of economic exchanges. These hierarchical structures, however, fail to perform their supposed function of protecting economic agents' trust in money, since their working is confronted with the inherent problems of infinite regress, lack of the guarantor of last resort and incontrollability of complex monetary systems. These obstacles lead to erosion of trust in three important dimensions of monetary relationships: trust in the liquidity of monetary promises, concerning the perspectives of receiving the payments in discharging the other party's debt obligations; trust in the acceptability of money, reflecting the opportunities to use the official currency to pay off both private debts and financial liabilities to the state; and trust in the stability of money, referring to predictability in the fluctuations of an exchange rate of domestic money to other valuable goods and services. The paper argues that the breakdown of institutional insurances and guarantees prompts economic agents to accept a weak form of trust in money, not being rationalized or substantiated by the power of auxiliary institutions, but merely combining blind faith with inductive inferences about the conditions of future circulation of monetary forms and instruments.

TRUST AND CONTRACTS IN INTERBANK MARKETS

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Abstract: The subprime crisis revealed that trust is essential to interbank markets. Financial crises are characterized by uncertainty, particularly concerning the enforcement of contracts. Economic theory has only recently recognized the role of trust in market exchange. It is thus not surprising that the orthodox analysis on incomplete contracts, albeit acknowledging the limits on contract enforcement, has not incorporated trust. The recent turbulence in the interbank market urge academics to decipher the trust-contract relation. Though the importance of interbank relations was recently confirmed by Cocco (2009) few empirical studies have assessed the peculiarities of financial contracts (Kaplan 2003) and none have related trust and contracts in banking. To date trust was addressed in macroeconomics and in organizations. Filling this gap we investigate how interbank trust influences contract participation and contract complexity empirically. Contractual incompleteness derives from uncertainty of the future being too complex to be formulated in a contingent contract. Williamson's work (1993, 1985) on transaction cost hindering negotiation of all future trade ex ante opened a path towards the implementation of trust in the theory. However, as Williamson remains to rely on a calculative relation, trust remains neglected in the context of incomplete contracts. It is foremost the organizational literature that incorporates the concept of trust and contracts building on the incomplete contract literature (e.g. Madhok 2007). To empirically test the trust-contract relation we employ a probit estimation technique. We use data from a 2009 survey among 438 banks of the German Savings Bank Finance Group with a response rate above 60%. This data was combined with balance-sheet, income-statement and regional economic data. Our results are symptomatic as the German banking industry is representative of other banks in Europe and the US. We find evidence of a positive relation between trust and contract. Ex ante cooperation increases the probability of contract involvement. In interacting the level of trust and prior contract relationship, we find trust to predominantly influence contract participation. We further analyse the relation of bank trust and contractual complexity. We detect trust to complement (rather than substitute) contracts. We

extend the current debate on trust and contracts to the banking literature.

TRUST MATTERS. ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP MODEL IN A ENTERPRISES NETWORK.

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Abstract: The growing demand for flexibility encourages forms of cooperation between enterprises and, consequently, promote its network.

Networks organization suggest new models of relationships between enterprises, which integrate different organizational structures with different operating logics.

In business networks context, relations of cooperation and subcontracting are more or less profitable for enterprises, depending on the role they play in the network, namely the division of labor between enterprises.

The client - who have the skilled and technological work - have the opportunity to develop expertise, increase flexibility, focus resources on core activities and access to foreign markets, for example. The subcontractors - who have the manual and unskilled work - make learning opportunities in various fields (e.g. management, technological), but also suffer some disadvantages: participation in networks as a condition for survival, imposition of exclusivity, loss of contact with market, weak bargaining power and dependence, among others.

This paper aims to analyze the relationship model of a enterprises network, with special attention to the issues of dependency and the role trust plays in the relational dynamics between network elements.

Tocharacterize the relationship model of the network had been considered the following indicators: duration of the relationship, contractual forms, dependence, dominant values and benefits from cooperation. In what trust may concerns, through the discourse analysis of entrepreneurs, had been identified what they think to be the main supporters of trust.

We examine the formal aspects (defined in trade agreements) and informal (trust-based) of network operation.

The results presented are based on a case study of a network formed by six enterprises (a multinational company and five subcontractors SMEs) located in southern Portugal. The data collection was essentially based on interviews (to company directors) and questionnaires (for employees). We try to answer to the following research questions: i) Does networks potentiate trust as a positive value?; ii) What kind of role trust plays in business and social capital development?; iii) Does networks based on trust potentiate learning processes and good practices incorporation?; iv) Does exists some relation between dependency level and trust relationship?

IS DEINDUSTRIALIZATION CAUSING HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT IN AFFLUENT COUNTRIES? EVIDENCE FROM 18 OECD COUNTRIES, 1970-2003

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Abstract: This study develops a new explanation for the persistence of high unemployment in affluent countries since the mid 1970s. In what became known as the "sectoral shift" thesis, Lilien (1982) argued that unemployment rates usually increase when changing employment patterns force workers from declining sectors of the economy to seek employment elsewhere. This causes unemployment because the displaced workers often struggle to find new jobs in unfamiliar sectors of the economy. Combining this insight with recent scholarship on deindustrialization, the authors contend that the ongoing contraction of manufacturing employment in affluent countries amounts to a decades-long sectoral shift, in which unemployment rates remain high because the service sector cannot absorb all of the displaced manufacturing workers. This explanation is tested against other explanations for unemployment using data from 18 OECD countries over a recent 34-year period. Results from two-way, fixed-effects regression models suggest that, net of other factors, deindustrialization has significantly contributed to the unemployment problems of affluent countries. Robust trade unionism and several sources of labor market rigidities are implicated as well. The study ends by discussing the theoretical and policy implications of these findings.

IS IT POSSIBLE A SME-BASED WELFARE CAPITALISM IN EUROPE?

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Abstract: The European model of capitalism has been characterized by its welfare system, where state and society have during the second half of the 20$^{th.}$ century developed different collaborative arrangements of intra-group, inter-group and inter-generational socio-economic solidarity. The post-war welfare development was mainly pivoted on the role of large national industrial firms in securing permanent employment and stable growth. However, Europe has also seen a historical relevant presence of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SME) in most of its national business systems, compared to other developed economies in North America and East Asia. In the last three decades of increasingly neo-liberal post-industrial development, SMEs have grown in importance in most advanced economies. In Europe this growth of SMEs in industry and services has brought about new challenges to the adaptation of the different welfare regimes to the new conditions of capitalism, which is characterized by Multi-National Corporations, volatile labour and product markets, and globalizing chains or networks of production and commodities.

The combination of SMEs and welfare in the current conditions of capitalism is a very challenging objective. Can a SME-based capitalism be combined with a generous welfare regime? Can a SME-based production provide enough public revenues and foster cohesive labour markets as key ingredients of the traditional European welfare capitalism? General empirical evidence points to rather negative answers to these questions, but real exceptions are also found. In the article the problems, prospects, and possibilities of such a SME-based welfare capitalism in Europe are discussed. Several national and sub-national examples of such a possible combination are presented and analyzed, such as Austria, Denmark,

Netherlands, Basque Country (Spain) and Emilia-Romagna (Italy). At a supra-national level, it is specially discussed the role of the European Union as a potentially crucial promoter of the possibilities of such SME-based welfare capitalism, through adequate regulative and policy initiatives in key domains, such as business and industry, labour markets, employment and innovation policies. It is concluded that some European societies, and the European Union as a whole, can be a potentially real laboratory to find ways and models of such a SME-based welfare capitalism.

THE INSTITUTIONAL EMBEDDEDNESS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF SMALLER FIRMS' CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE

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Abstract: This study sets out to apply institutional analysis to small and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) corporate social responsibility (CSR). CSR is understood as the voluntary contribution of businesses to some external social good. As smaller enterprises differ in their business culture and structure from larger firms, this study focuses on one important manifestation of CSR as civic engagement, through business donations and volunteering. Drawing on recent instructional analysis of CSR two contradictory hypotheses - institutional mirror versus substitute - are discussed for the smaller business context. Using a quantitative comparative research design and a multilevel approach, institutional, organizational and sectoral determinants of enterprises' civic engagement are empirically analyzed drawing on a survey of SMEs in 17 Western European countries. While size remains an important determinant of civic engagement in SMEs, especially corporatist institutions provide a facilitating normative environment for smaller firms' civic engagement, lending some support to the institutional mirror hypothesis.

THE SOCIAL FOUNDATION OF COMPETITION IN THE GLOBAL SERVICE ECONOMY: OUTLINE OF AN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the recent engagement between International (IR) Relations and Economic Sociology. It shows how this new field of studies can avoid the methodological nationalism built into many sociological studies. This new field also helps to overcome some major shortcomings of actor-centric accounts that prevail in IR. The paper argues that a sociological account of IR is better equipped for taking the social foundation of international politics into account, which in turn is crucial for highlightening the enabling conditions of the international actors. However, drawing heavily on Emil Durkheim and Max Weber many of these sociological studies have ignored so far historical materialist accounts and their potential for further developing the sociological turn in IR. A second shortcoming which the paper outlines is the lack of attention to the difference between law and politics. The paper presents in a second section an outline of an economic sociology of international law that draws on Durkheim and Weber but also on Evgeny Pashukanis and other historical materialist theories of law. A third section illustrates the explanatory power of this theoretical proposal for empricial research. It makes it possible to identify the enabling conditions of economic law in the emerging global service economy and the social foundation of quality and competition in this context.

FRAMEWORKS FOR ANALYSING REGULATORY REFORMS IN THE OIL SECTOR: THE DUAL ROLE FOR A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Abstract: The paper presents a sociological analysis of the contributions, limits and influences of the mainstream approaches to economic regulation produced within the fields of economics and legal scholarship. The study focuses on the specialised literature on regulatory models and regulatory reforms in the oil sector, its epistemological foundations and policy-making implications. The general objective is to sustain the role of sociology as an alternative analytical model to discuss regulatory reforms in that economic field. I first present how the dominant views in economics and legal scholarship pose the debate about regulatory models for oil exploration and production, i.e. what are the main questions formulated, and through which methodologies and conceptual tools are they addressed. By doing so, I aim at identifying how these approaches deal with a set of variables: property rights, State power and its role in regulating the economy, legal strategies, economic efficiency and political struggles. Alternatively to the rational-choice theory underlying mainstream economics, and to the agentless accounts of legal analysis, I rely on Pierre Bourdieu's sociological frame of the conditions of production and reproduction of the agents and institutions of the economic field. Translating this framework into methodology, I sustain the analytical advantages of focusing on the professional trajectories of the actors involved in the formulation of the regulatory models, and on their strategies in politically justifying and legally enabling a regulatory reform. I sustain, in conclusion, a dual role for a sociological approach to regulatory models: firstly, sociology may reveal the political compromises and underlying assumptions of the mainstream approaches to the object by unveiling how and why economics and legal scholarship construct it normatively and elucidating the interconnectedness between the mainstream frameworks and policy-making; secondly, in dealing with the object itself, opening space for sociological variables and methodologies may enhance the analysis of regulatory models in both positive and normative terms.

HOW MARKET COMPETITION IS UNDERMINED BY ENDOGENOUS FORCES: THE CASE OF ONLINE TRADE IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: Transformation of markets may result not only from exogenous forces (like economic crises or state intervention) but from the development of alternative marketing channels challenging the existing market hierarchy and undermining established institutional arrangements. At present Russian online trade demonstrates it

remarkably. Apart from providing a set of new services to the customers, it gives a room to a new group of market actors destabilizing the off-line sales by means of predatory price competition. But what is more important, an active recovery of shadow activities by these online market actors is also observed in case of Russia. It brings back tax evasion practices and black cash transactions which were eliminated by the leading off-line sellers during the first half of the 2000s. Given the state is not capable to provide an effective regulation there, it is incumbent firms (large vendors and off-line retailers) that are supposed to stabilize the market and revitalize transparent rules of exchange.

The paper is aimed at clarifying several issues: how the existence of unfair competition could be revealed? What kind of grey schemes are used by the online actors? What strategies do large off-line retailers pursue to regain the dominant market positions?

Investigation of the online sellers' behavior is based upon empirical data collected in 2010 in the sector of home electronic appliances of Russia. It includes series of in-depth interviews with top-managers of e-shops and experts; monitoring of pricing strategies pursued by the chain-stores and independent online traders; and an analysis of services provided by 105 e-shops operating close to the price bottom line of the market.

NETWORKING AND STORYTELLING IN THE ANTIQUES MARKET COORDINATION

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Abstract: As objects from the past have grown in value, a market for antiques has emerged that is continually changing and developing. Antiques are not produced for the market – they are rediscovered, which means that their quality is not standardized. This raises the question of how incommensurable goods such as antiques are valued, when their quality is uncertain. I use the results of an empirical study of the market for antiques in Russia in order to demonstrate the role of professional networks in valuation. The process of valuing antiques that involves appraisal and attribution is an ambiguous one: market actors need specialized knowledge in the field of decorative art and art history in order to make the correct judgments. Discontinuities in historical records mean that this specialized knowledge is often open to debate. What is more, specialized knowledge may be inaccessible to some market actors, or be too difficult for them to grasp in order to be able to make proper use of it. Networks that emerge in the Russian market for antiques while institutions are deficient are aimed at reducing uncertainty. Objects are circulating in these networks, but not only them: stories about antiques are used as a market tool that shifts them from one market segment to another. Storytelling is one of the network activities that promote transactions and order the market. Characteristics of networks and types of stories are discussed in the presentation.

PERVERTING THE PANOPTICON: COERCIVE POWER IN AN INDIAN COCA COLA FACTORY

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Abstract: Studies inspired by the works of Michel Foucault argue, correctly we believe, that in Western economies the deployment of disciplinary and/or pastoral forms of power has displaced and often replaced traditional, sovereign and coercive, forms of power. It is our thesis, however, that in those areas of the planet commonly designated as the 'Third World', relatively archaic forms of domination subsist. The latter are characterised by an open disrespect - and even denial - of the basic welfare of employees and citizens as well as by relations of power based directly on coercion. Our argument is not that disciplinary power is completely absent in these regions. It is, rather, that in spite of the formal presence of worker rights and governmental bodies of control, key nodal points of the existing *dispositif* of disciplinary power are systematically perverted by a few privileged actors who manage to deflect the gaze and associated punishments of state institutions.

There is, therefore, a discrepancy between accounts of the rise of panoptic power and the inconvenient fact of coercive forms of power frequently at play in the Third World. This discrepancy prompts three related questions: 1) what are the manifestations of coercive power exerted by private firms in the Third World? 2) What are the discursive mechanisms through which the (coercive) social relations at play in these settings are formulated and re/produced by participants? 3) How is coercive power articulated to existing, though arguably incomplete, dispositifs of disciplinary power? In other words, where and how is panoptic power perverted by a few privileged actors in ways that create a space for coercion?

We base our argument on the in-depth study of a Coca Cola bottling plant in India. The overall situation is described in the first analysis as one of public service failure and corporate exploitation of the local workers. We then complement this initial description with an analysis the production of discourses endowed with performative effects. This allows us to clarify how a coercive system is maintained, how it produces obedience violently and inexpensively, and how key nodal points of the regime of power/knowledge are systematically targeted and corrupted.

ACCOUNTING FOR PERSONAL OVER-INDEBTEDNESS. NARRATIVES AND ACCOUNTS IN APPLICATIONS FOR DEBT RELEASE AT THE SWEDISH ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

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Abstract: While the Swedish economy is recovering fast from the financial crisis of 2008-9, many households are still in severe and increasing debt problems, not least because of credit driven private consumption. Even though the increase of over-indebted persons is coming to a halt at app. 5 % of the population, the number of applications to the Swedish Enforcement Agency for debt release is still increasing (appr 1 %). This paper is part of a project studying the process of debt release in Sweden and analyses 60 such applications. The aim is to describe and understand the accounts given in these applications in relation to the "question situation" that the over-indebted person stands before in their encounters with the

authorities. The analysis is based on the sociology of accounts – and some adjacent perspectives such as theories of neutralizations, narratives and explanations – and is made against the background of previous research on the experiences of personal over-indebtedness in the Nordic countries. The paper shows that the accounts given by debtors include some few examples of "refusals" and "denials", but mainly comprise of narratives and accounts centred around giving "justifications" and "excuses", focusing on external circumstances (illness, unemployment, divorce, bankruptcy) helplessness, or a lack of knowledge or intent (others causing the debt or problems of addiction). The applications also contain "concessions", "pledges" and "appeals" by which the debtors are trying to show that they are improving in taking economic responsibility and thus deserving debt release. The analysis thereby shows which accounts are considered being legitimate, both by the debtors and by the municipal budget- and debt advisers that are to help debtors in applying for debt release. In addition, the analysis shows that the accounts and narratives given by the debtors often go far beyond what they are asked to explain by the Enforcement Agency, thus indicating that debtors have difficulty in bracketing explanations and accounts produced to acquire social and moral acceptance and re-establishment.

MIGRANTS FACING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. MOROCCAN AND ROMANIAN UNEMPLOYED IN ITALY

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Abstract: The international economic crisis has brought the unemployment issue again to the attention of the European Union. This paper is based on a comparative research project concerning the impact of the economic crisis on Moroccan (TCNs) and Romanian (EU citizens) immigrants who are resident in two areas of North-eastern Italy. Our research group has done 386 telephone interviews to as many unemployed Romanians and 400 telephone interviews to as many unemployed Moroccans. Both these groups have been selected from lists of names registered with two job centres. Moreover, we have done 150 in-depth interviews (70 with unemployed Romanians and 80 with unemployed Moroccans).

This paper is focused on the following dimensions of analysis:

1) work trajectories, we note both a strong casualisation of labour and a drop of wages among unemployed people who have already found a new job at the time of our interviews. The crisis has drained the capacity of social networks to provide useful information aimed at finding jobs. Excluding women who are employed in the care and domestic sector, migrant women were the first ones to lose their job, mainly because they often had a temporary contract. They have a more difficult time than men to find a new job, especially if they do not want to work round the clock as care providers or if they have children;

2) repercussions on gender relations, the loss of job seems to have few implications on gender roles within the family. Traditional division of work persists among both Moroccans and Romanians, even if there are different kinds of gender contracts;

3) migratory strategies, we observe a low propensity both to return definitely and to move to another country among Romanians. Vice versa, Moroccans are more mobile, even if the necessity to renovate their permit of residence compels them to remain in Italy;

4) experiences of racism and forms of discrimination, the current crisis appears to make such experiences more conspicuous, while unfair disparities with Italian citizens in receiving local welfare are on the increase;

5) strategies for survival in poor conditions, we observe a notable impoverishment of diet, a drastic contraction in the use of electricity and heating at home and in the mobility, widespread delays in the repayment of bank loans, and in the payment of rents and utility bills, and frequent demands of loans to friends and relatives.

THE INERTIA OF CRISIS RECOVERY: POLITICS OF CHANGE AND URBAN ECONOMY IN MILAN REGION

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Abstract: This paper deals with *the politics of change* under socio-economic ruptures. While the global economy is struggling to design effective responses to the current financial crisis, the recovery from previous de-industrialization has not yet been fully achieved. Not all urban fringes of former industrial metropolises experienced successful redevelopment paths. Some of the old industrial sites of many European cities have not yet been converted into new activities and functions and are still suffering from the damages of previous uses: many are still coping with polluted soil, infrastructure deficit and lack of investments, and are struggling to generate a long term strategy of development. Why did some urban areas make it through and others have not find new identities yet? There is no agreement on the crucial factors explaining failure or success of socio-economic adjustments after Fordism. We hypothesize that consolidated power structures tend to reproduce themselves and to hold fast to their social base during socio-economic crisis. In order to investigate this issue, we draw on two case studies located in the same municipality, Sesto san Giovanni, in the Milan metropolitan area. Formerly named the 'Stalingrad of Italy' and 'the City of Factories' – the area underwent a deep and prolonged deindustrialization process which heavily challenged its power regime, historically shaped around a close relationship between industry, a Leftist ruling coalition and active trade unions. The trajectory of two main former industrial areas will be compared and the political dynamics driving the two different transformation processes will be presented and discussed. In the final section the different outcomes will be related to the capacity of local governments to ensure the continuity of existent power regimes favoring the redevelopment path in one case and blocking it when it was in contrast with the interests of the existent power coalition.

THE POLITICAL CLASS AND NEO-LIBERALISM IN THE MAKING OF THE CURRENT GREEK CRISIS

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Abstract: The current economic crisis has struck Greece particularly hard, leading to insolvency and near-bankruptcy. Part and parcel of the agreed bail-out arrangement is the imposition of a set of conditions. The downside is that the country is now under the tight tutelage of an IMF-EU troika (with the local government a most willing

participant), and this has led to substantial wage cuts and other most severe austerity measures.

While the question largely looms on who is to blame for the crisis in the country, among the various interpretations that have surfaced, two dimensions stand out. The first, relates to impersonal money markets. Their whims and wishes are perfomatively framed, appraised and interpreted by analysts, economists, and politicians too. Such markets appear to form the autonomous centre around which everything revolves and emanates. They also appear as natural and fetishized, which negates their social constructiveness. Secondly, markets are open and unrestrained because of globalization. Globalization in itself is perceived not in a realist manner. Instead it is seen as something inherently positive and a blessing in disguise: it is seen to delimit or render aspects of the nation-state redundant, particularly its ability to act effectively. Accordingly, globalization comes to mean the reigning of unrestrained free competition, whose prime function is ideologically perceived to be none other than the efficient allocation of resources. Crises then tend to become normalized as (unwanted) aspects of the economic circle in a competitive context. My aim then is to query such assumptions and describe the processes by means of which the country has been reduced to its current sorry situation. I start by seeing theGreek crisis as partly an outcome of unrestrained "free marketeering". I intend to query and challenge the dominant perception about the naturalness of the (money) markets, and of the taboo character of the various financial products (e.g. securitization, interest-rate-swaps, collateralized debt obligations, etc.) that have been sold to Greece (and other governments) by Salomon Bros and like. Also, to look at some more country-specific patterns that I consider essential for an overall understanding of the current Greek crisis, namely the local variant of amoral familism, role of the state, and partytocracy.

DIVERGING BOARD SOLUTIONS? A STRUCTURAL AND CONTEXTUAL APPROACH OF BOARD INTERLOCKING IN HIGH-TECH VERSUS LOW-TECH INDUSTRIES IN BELGIUM.

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Abstract: Firms are embedded in and dependent on specific business contexts. As these contexts grow more uncertain, the importance of inter-organizational relations increases. Turbulent high-tech business environments, these days, make the demands on embedded organizations even higher. High-tech organizations are immersed in a competition for both R&D-, as well as strategic innovation. The management of their environment is crucial to these firms. Alliances, joint ventures, board interlocks, shareholding, etc. are all strategies to manage the relationships with these environments. This paper addresses the difference between high and low tech industries' board interlock ties. Because of the greater instability of their environment and the need for more diverse information we expect boards of high tech firms to be both larger and more heterogeneous (in terms of economic sectors) than those of low tech firms.

To test our hypotheses the interlocking directorates of Belgium's 1000 largest firms (considering turnover) and 43 financial institutions are studied. The analyses reveal substantial similarities and dissimilarities in network patterns of board members among sectors. The results confirm that high-tech and low-tech industries form distinct business environments. Using social network analysis and multi-level regression techniques, parameters such as clustering, reach, degree, heterogeneity and homophily are examined for each sector. Our results indicate no significant differences in boards' general structural network properties (clustering and reach) when comparing high-tech to low-tech industries. However, the board diversity is quite different: in high-tech industries, boards are more heterogeneous. There are significantly more interlock ties with other industries compared to low-tech environments, indicating a need for more diverse information. The goal specific and selective nature of these between-industry interlock patterns, underline the strategic nature of high-tech business environments even more. These results suggest that the role and function of board interlocks should be viewed as a response to the specific business environment.

LATE BLOOMERS OR LAST RESORT? ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE SECOND PHASE OF LIFE IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Ageing societies and entrepreneurship activities often seem to be incompatibly as setting up a new business is still associated with persons in their 30s-40s. On the other hand, demographic changes in western societies bear the potential to reveal late entrepreneurship activities – in particular with regard to the current economic crisis, the increasing rate of non-linear biographies, the still high rate of unemployed elderly, an increasing retirement age, and the aging of the baby boomers. Comparing with academic research on other types of "unusual" entrepreneurs (women, migrants), little is known about late self-employers. This is particularly the case in Germany with its lack of "self-employed culture" in general.

This paper presents findings from a Ph.D-project, which contributes to fill the existing lack of research on elderly entrepreneurs in Germany. This research compares to different aspects as it pays attention both to the entrepreneurs' and to the experts' view. According to the Grounded Theory approach by Glaser and Strauss the research was realised in the stages of fieldwork approach, qualitative interviews with entrepreneurs 50+ (N=17), and expert interviews with representatives from local banks, politics, consulting institutions etc. (N=17).

The main research questions were:

• How do experts estimate this target group?

• Which branches or businesses are typical to be attractive for later entrepreneurs?

• Which motives for becoming self-employed are typical among the elderly?

• Which role plays the work history?

• What kinds of gender differences can be revealed?

• Which kinds of support at private, public or political level best enable entrepreneurs 50+?

• Which experiences do exist regarding specific social policy instruments and entrepreneurship promotion?

• Which factors are of high importance for the success of a late business?

• How satisfied are 50+entrepreneurs?

This paper provides an insight in specific characteristics, attitudes, opinions and types in the context of late entrepreneurship. Furthermore, this research highlights the influence of the social policy framework to set up a business in the second half of life. The research also refers to the questions of "push" and "pull" self-employment, good working conditions and the options of late entrepreneurship as a "third way" between voluntary activities and further trainings for older (unemployed) workers.

ORGANIZATIONAL CORRUPTION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Abstract: In this study, we provide an analysis of organizational aspects of corruption, examining how corrupt practices at different levels of the power structure influence an organization's operation. Based on qualitative research in Hungary, we develop a theory of organizational corruption. Our findings show that organizations have slack areas, extra resources for informal and illegal reallocation at different levels of the power structure. Corruption is rarely the business of isolated individuals. Other organizational members' cooperation, or at least their silence, is needed to successfully conduct corruption in the long term. Knowledge about others' corrupt behavior may be used as leverage in negotiations and become the part of an informal management system. Two mechanisms play important roles in covering up organizational corruption. First, corrupt machinations by the dominant coalition are often legalized by middle level professionals and expert groups, and second, the organizational elite is able to intentionally 'turn off' internal and external control mechanisms in order to avoid detection. Finally our study highlights that corruption is institutionalized between as well as within organizations, because elites can create complete inter-organizational corrupt systems that become marketable commodities. Corruption brokers play an important role in organizing and trading these 'franchise' corruption systems.

GOVERNANCE AND SOCIOECONOMIC INNOVATION: TWO EUROPEAN TERRITORIES COMPARED

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Abstract: This paper aims to analyse the emergence of forms of local welfare in territories under economic transformation. Traditionally welfare states have been conceived with a national dimension. Nevertheless, with the emergence of multi-level governance, local and regional levels are playing a stronger role in the delivery of social policies. The paper explores the decentralization of active employment policies in two subnational territories: the black country, in the West Midlands region of the UK and Vallès Occidental in the Barcelona metropolitan region. In this two areas partnerships for local economic development have been developed recently in order to tackle economic restructuration. The objective of these partnerships is to coordinate efforts between municipalities in the development of local economic development and active employment policies. The paper analyses to what extent local public actors can play a role in economic development policies and to what extent these partnerships create systems of local welfare in terms of employment, and how new local identities are created to foster territorial cohesion. The conclusion is that although these partnerships bring changes in terms of more coordination and efficiency, their impact in welfare depend to a great extent on the national context. Variables such as the welfare tradition, the integration between levels of government, or labour market structure explain the consolidation and action of the partnerships The role of national and regional governments providing material and immaterial resources is also key.

IN THE NAME OF CONSUMER : THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF INNOVATION IN THE EUROPEAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AND ITS POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract: After the crisis of "fordism" the European automobile industry has undergone several mutations that have concerned its production systems, the organisation of work and its content, and the conception and distribution of cars. The paradigm which has "triumphed" in the 1990s has been labelled under the managerial term of *lean production* (as opposed to *mass production*): a system of production which is supposed to be pulled by the demand of the consumer. A consumer eager to have more variety of models, faster renewals, better quality, higher performances and more technology.

But when one looks closer, he realizes that this consumption mode has concerned in reality only a decreasing minority of the European population: those who have the means to buy a new car. The others, the majority, have been compelled to buy a second hand car in order to satisfy their mobility needs. The industrial workforce in particular, whose access to mass consumption has been one of the engines of the "fordist" growth, cannot afford anymore to buy the cars they manufacture, and this at a time when the productivity of this workforce has never been higher than today. This conclusion concerns to different degrees "old" European states as France, Germany Italy and the United Kingdom, but it is even more striking for the new member states of the EU, where a fast growing proportion of the European automobile production is concentrated today.

On the basis of a detailed analysis of this evolution in France, Germany (and whether possible in Italy, Spain and the UK) and in few Eastern European countries (in particular Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary) which has been developed in the framework of an ongoing European project[1], our contribution aims at questioning the political content of the innovation regime developed by the automobile industry. It will show in particular that the "technological drift" in the product policy of the carmakers has not been only the reflection of growing inequalities in our societies, but also one of their carrier.

[1] ICaTSEM (Institutional Changes and Trajectories of Socio-Economic development Models) – EU FP7.

NANOTECHNOLOGY: CYCLES, WAVES AND GENERAL PURPOSE TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: This article presents a model of how nanotechnology (NT) is developing worldwide and its phases through capitalism evolution. As a multidisciplinary field with various inter-industrial applications NT is fomenting the convergence of new technological paradigms such as BANG (Bits, Atoms, Neurons, Genes), GNR (Genetics, Nanotechnology, Robotics) and NBIC (Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Information Technology, Cognitive Sciences) and consequently creating new hopes, promises, expectations, risks and ethical issues.

When studying the cycles/waves of capitalist development the crisis phenomenon plays an enormous role namely, due to the socioeconomic and political transformations that it may envisage and create. But not all crises necessarily signify change. Instead some reinforce the politic, economic and social system continuity. This raises the question of the recent economic crises importance to the development of a new emerging technology such as nanotechnology and of the real and expected contributes to the various sectors of application but also the impacts of a technology bubble in a global economy.

This paper is sustained by an extended bibliographical analysis alongside with statistical analysis regarding the Kondratieff and Schumpeter (ian) cycle/wave theories in promoting socioeconomic change but also on the networks creation in explaining how the dissemination process that (possibly) make nanotechnology a General Purpose Technology (GPT) is evolving.

Trough the study of capitalism (r)evolution(s) combined with the technological paradigm phases and the formation/diffusion of nanotechnology networks (and clusters) this work seeks to framework the first steps of this emerging and possible future dominant technology. By combining the short term and long term analysis, it will be shown that nanotechnology is presently following (some of) the steps as the others previous dominant technologies.

THE EMBEDDEDNESS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TRANSNATIONAL STRUCTURES

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Abstract: The Embeddedness of Economic Growth in National Institutions and Transnational Structures

The process of economic development is deeply embedded in the national and transnational context of a nation-state. The intent of this presentation is to show – from a theoretical and empirical perspective – how national institutions, cultural orientations and transnational economic interconnections influence capital accumulation and technological progress and therefore the speed of economic growth.

While neo-classical economics and endogenous growth theory think of growth as the result of capital accumulation and technological progress (and investment in other factors of production), they mostly ignore the social context that influences factor accumulation. Particular aspects of this context are highlighted by institutional economics (e.g. the political system) and by sociological theories of economic growth. Ever since Max Weber's seminal work on religion economic development is thought of an enactment of values (e.g. Inkeles, Inglehart). Other sociologists, however, point out that national development is mostly the consequence of the position of a nation-state in transnational economic networks and the global economy (dependency theory and world-system theory; e.g. Wallerstein, Chase-Dunn).

I argue that long-term growth-rates are a function of the speed of capital accumulation and technological progress. But they, however, depend on various aspects of the economic and social context: the level of economic development (conditional convergence), spillover-effects of factor accumulation, national institutions (e.g. political system), national cultural orientations (trust, post-materialism) and the position in the transnational economy (trade and capital dependency). The empirical data shows that economic growth is best explained by multicausal models that incorporate a wide range of context factors. Monocausal explanations, in contrast, struggle to provide robust models of economic growth.

EMOTIONS AND FINANCIAL CRISIS: THE END OF GREED AS "CALM PASSION"

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Abstract: Max Weber once dismissed the assumption that emotions such as "greed" operate as driving force of modern capitalism as "naïve". Almost ninety years later, when the global economy was hit by the breakdown of the financial markets in the fall of 2008, it became popular to deploy emotions, and in particular greed, as reason for the crisis. Greed emerged as the most influential public interpretation pattern of the meltdown of the financial markets.

From an ideology-critical perspective these references to hardly controllable emotions like greed could be understood as move to explain structural phenomena through the ideology of "natural" drives, as an attempt to conceal the structural reasons for the disaster of the financial markets. However, such an analytical perspective risks to reduce the explanation of economic processes in an objective and rationalistic manner. Therefore, this paper examines the public recourse on greed not in the light of a critique of ideology, but considers it as sociological information on the ongoing change in the orientation patterns of economic action in present-day financial market capitalism. In particular the references to greed by the actors of the banking sector themselves can be seen as evidence that the way economy shapes our emotions – an intrinsic part of capitalism itself – is currently significantly changing. Here the paper will draw on a recently finished research project about the banking sector in Austria, Switzerland and Germany after the financial crisis (see "Strukturierte Verantwortungslosigkeit. Berichte aus der Bankenwelt", Berlin 2010 / Suhrkamp).

In classical liberal thought, "greed" is viewed as useful emotion that can be transformed into a "calm passion" (David Hume) through economic action that would bind emotions to economic interests. Quite on the contrary, today the economic system seems to match with the "calm passion" in a rather destructive way. With the banks failing to set systemic boundaries against the escalatory logic of speculative gains by setting their own organizational goals, greed

becomes the structural principle of economic action itself. This also affects the emotional habitus of economic actors and shapes the emotion management within the financial sector. As a result, the alignment of greed with long-term economic interests can no longer be established, and greed can no longer be transformed in an emotion useful for modern economic life.

FINANCIALIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to provide both a theoretical and an empirical contribution to the debate concerning the relationship between the financialization process of the economy and the organizational changes in enterprises. Our hypothesis is that there is a tight connection between the two elements.

We performed an empirical research concerning several large multinational corporations. We conducted in-depth interviews with top level senior managers through which we reconstructed the "organizational stories" of those companies during the last two decades. We also relied on other information sources, such as corporate documents and academic case studies.

While the financialization of the economy is a well studied process, its influence on companies' organizational changes is much less explored. By "organizational change" we refer to any transformation of the internal structure of firms: the general design of responsibilities, the relationships with external actors (suppliers, customers, etc), human resources management policies, knowledge management and communication practices, work organization arrangements, rules and procedures, technology-based coordination and control practices, etc.

By considering longitudinal, macro-level phenomena together with the organizational changes in corporations it is possible to better understand both the nature of those organizational changes, as well as the intended and unintended consequences (social, economic and managerial ones) of the financialization process itself. Our findings confirm the interpretive relevance of such an approach. In the paper, we describe the organizational practices through the direct experience of the same managers whom implemented them in the last two decades within major multinational enterprises. Our qualitative approach does not allow to claim statistical significance for our results. However, the economic and social importance of the enterprises whose managers were interviewed, the length of the time span covered, and the striking similarities and consistency between different organizational stories (in very different industries: automotive, chemical, oil and energy, insurance, communication) seem to stimulate a critical reflection about the relationship between financialization and radical organizational changes within enterprises.

FINANCIALIZATION AND THE WEAKENING KNOWLEDGE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: It is accepted, in a range of academic disciplines, that financialization at the level of the economy shapes management practices and the nature of employment. However detailed firm level explorations of these trajectories, practices and impacts are lacking. More specifically, scholarship remains unclear about the mechanisms through which financial market pressures are transferred to the workplace. There is a lack of qualitative studies that connect trajectories of financial market pressures to management practices and the employment relationship. Based on a critical realist, ethnographic study of a knowledge intensive, high-technology, Multinational Corporation, this paper seeks to address this gap and answer two questions:

· what are the mechanisms that carry the pressures of macroeconomic financialization to workplace, and

· how does this shape the knowledge employment relationship?

By answering these questions this paper makes visible the structures and practices that management create which enable them to meet the interests of financial investors. First, the article explores how top management interacts with financial markets. Secondly, it highlights how top management can leverage international accounting regulations as a supra-national tool for communicating, monitoring and disciplining financial performance. Thirdly, the article demonstrates how the socialisation of top management orients them toward the achievement of financial targets. Fourthly, it reviews how 'high-road', 'soft' HRM rhetoric can sit atop a 'hard' approach to people management resulting in a weakening of the knowledge employment relationship. Finally the implications for academics and practitioners are discussed.

ORDERS OF WORTH AND CAPITALS: DISTINGUISHING SOCIAL, CIVIC AND POLITICAL CAPITAL

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Abstract: The aim of this theoretical paper is to show that what is usually called social capital is indeed at least two different types of capital implying two logics – not just different, but even antagonistic – which must be distinguished both theoretically and empirically.

We start from the brief history of notion of social capital – from Bourdieu to Putnam and others. Then the self contradictions of 'social capital' notion are being examined (opposition between individual and collective, micro and micro aspects of social capital, role of trust, role of the organizations and associations). As a result, we can conclude that in fact these different approaches to social capital deal with different logics, the 'discriminating' and 'unifying'. Drawing on the 'orders of worth' concept by Boltanski and Thevenot the one type of capital considered as one based on 'domestic' order, while the other – on civic order of worth. As these orders of worth and the logics they imply are antagonistic in nature, we must clearly distinguish between related types of capital.

In this paper, capital is defined as socially put resource, aimed at regulation of uncertainty and able to be converted into its other forms. Capital involves different objects into specific relations based on certain logic, making them socially recognized, evaluated,

culturally and normatively defined. The specific kind of uncertainty in relation to which social capital is constituted is uncertainty of interpersonal relations and unpredictability of human behavior. Thus, social capital may be defined as reciprocal voluntary interpersonal obligations and could be converted in other forms of capital. The second type of capital, which is called the communal capital, is a resource which allows regulating uncertainty about achievement of collective good, and can be defined as a socially recognized, generally useful and equal membership in a certain community. Finally, another type of capital related with the secondary uncertainty concerning relations between collective entities – the political capital is defined here as mobilization of collective action and representation of collective interests. For every type of capital its incorporated, objectified and institutionalized forms are described.

In conclusion, some measurement procedures for different types of capital are offered.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY AS AN AGENT IN THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

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Abstract: In post-industrial societies and economies the process of commercialization of knowledge plays crucial role. In knowledge economies universities becoming very important agents in this process. Based on the case study of the Polish best technical university I would like to show the place of this agent in the social network, the ties between different agents and the characteristics of these ties as well as the strategies of using the social capital to obtain the best positions within the network.

TIME, MATERIAL CONSUMPTION AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract: Climate change and excessive material consumption have their roots in the past, with developed nations being the major polluters on a per capita basis. This high level of consumption cannot continue (OECD Sustainable Development 2008; World Business Council for Sustainable Development 2010; UK Sustainable Development Commission 2009 and World Wildlife Fund 2010).

Measuring the change in factors that shape sustainability requires an understanding of the past and present and an orientation to the future. As Barbara Adam suggests, a past orientation sheds light on patterns of inequality and the unintended consequences of technologies. A present orientation measures what we have – a kind of stock-take of well being (sustainability) that has resulted from past actions. A future orientation raises questions such as: how do we measure future well-being, and by what factors? Whose well being? And, what is a reasonable level of consumption at an individual and a national level? I also draw on the work of Anthony Giddens and Juliet Schor to suggest that the increasing separation of production from consumption is at the heart of unsustainable behaviours.

Drawing on an examination of unforeseen consequences of technological developments, and the economic analytical tool of discounting, this paper will consider some of these questions and will argue that time, both the past and the future perspectives, is a key factor that influences attitudes to sustainability. The ecological footprints of humans include 'time-prints' that shape future sustainability and wellbeing.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AND PROFESSIONAL GOVERNANCE : HIGH SALAREE, ELITE PROFESSIONS AND SPECULATION INSIDE FINANCIAL SECTORS

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Abstract: The debate on high salaree inside the financial sectors moves from national communities to the international debate on bank regulation, after the economic turndown of 2008 / 2009.We will present the debate on the high salaree in France (Sogen) and in USA (AIG) and the sequence of political of media response, such as moralization of capitalism, such as international regulation (G8)

The reference theories for the high salaree are heterogeneous. They comes by extension of diverse classic theories such as theories of incitation (Stiglitz), theories of human capital (Becker), theory of excellence rewards (Karpik).The push and pull factors in the (western) international debate on regulation (2009: 2010) of high salaree appears in some specific groups. The argument are developed between social darwinism, moralization of capitalism, equalitarian justice.

The regulation debate inside the financial sectors questions the directionality between the condition of financial accumulation and the other economic sectors..The high salaree debate questions the relation between economic incentives and public responsabilities

IDEOLOGICAL ROOTS OF ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE CURRENT CRISIS

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Abstract: Although the immediate inspiration for this paper is the current wave of political and social upheaval in the Middle East and North Africa, its origins lie in a much longer project to understand how the promise of the post-colonial was not fulfilled in practice. While undoubtedly, the politics of the Cold War were a constant destabilising factor, those cannot account alone for how it is that the governments themselves have been unable to deliver the promises they made during the diverse struggles for independence. Criticism from across the political spectrum has found easy scapegoats in the politics of the other. However, a closer examination of the ideas and ideological basis for economic growth suggest that there are common strands between them that while they have been expressed in very contrasting ways are rather less different in their practice. Indeed, and this is what this paper will explore is the extent to which there is a common collective base of norms derived from the struggles to deal with economic and industrial growth in western Europe in the eighteen and nineteenth centuries that continue to underpin the inability to find solutions to the unequal distribution of resources. These phenomena can be most clearly observed in the field of agriculture/farming with the contradiction between an increasing concentration of population in urban cen-

tres, the demand of that population to be supplied cheaply with food and the downward pressures that exerts on farming communities to produce more food but at less cost. This paper aims to examine whether economic uncertainty offers new ways to resolve a contradiction that is fundamental to but which remains unresolved in spite of very different types of state policy.

THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL LITERACY OF RUSSIANS: BEFORE AND DURING THE CRISIS OF 2008-2009

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Abstract: Since the beginning of the 1990s the issues of financial education have risen on the agendas of different actors in many countries in the world. The growing complexity of financial products has become one of the factors of the increased concern. On the one hand, a lot of new retail products widen the scope of tools for increasing the economic well being of individuals, on the other – it has become the responsibility of individuals to use them appropriately. However, many people still lack the basic understanding of what matters for their finances. For example, the conversion of the pay-as-you-go pension system into the current accumulative one assumes that people save and invest money for their retirement. However, it has become a common case in many countries that individuals are saving too little for their pensions. Another example is the overcrediting on credit cards which also indicates that financially illiterate consumers are not making the good decisions for their families.

Growing concern about the low level of financial literacy resulted in the implementation of national strategies for the promotion of financial literacy in many countries. In Russia, such a strategy is about to be announced. To make the national strategy more efficient one needs to know the existing level of financial literacy of the individuals, the areas of their strengths and weaknesses as well as their preferences and needs regarding the learning process.

The main goal of this paper is to address the issues of defining and measuring the concept of 'financial literacy' in all-Russian surveys as well as to reveal the changes in the level of financial literacy of Russians during the period 2008-2009 of the current financial crisis. The main finding of these surveys is that the level of financial literacy of Russians is low. During the crisis it started growing but only in terms of self-estimation and perception. In 2009 people thought that they were more financially literate than before the crisis. However, when they answer questions in the objective tests, a substantial change in attitudes, knowledge and skills can hardly be noticed.

The first part of the paper discusses the conceptual and operational problems in measuring the concept of 'financial literacy' in consumer surveys. The second part summarizes recent trends in the level of financial literacy in Russia over the crisis period.

FROM MARKET CRISIS TO ECONOMIZATION: THE CASE OF THE DEATH CARE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Sociological approaches to economization have largely neglected the influence of market crisis on the expansion of market relations. This is particularly astonishing because marketization often takes place when the economic situation in a particular field deteriorates. In this paper, I draw on a case study of the transformation of the death care industry in Germany to illuminate the conditions under which market crisis may culminate in processes of economization. I argue that markets in which certain forms of economic activity are considered illegitimate are especially prone to counteract crisis symptoms with an expansion and intensification of market relations. With emphasis on changes in socio-demographic and cultural conditions I show how moral boundaries that normally inhibit some economic activities are removed when a market enters into crisis. In doing so, this paper contributes to the understanding of the interrelation between economic crisis phenomena and processes of marketization.

INVESTMENTS AND RELATIONS: RELATIONAL MANAGEMENT UNDER UNCERTAINTY

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Abstract: This study examines the social embeddedness of venture capital (hereafter: VC) industry in Israel, operate under severe uncertainty, lack of solid business model, and high financial risks.

More specifically, it inquires into the social organization of the Israeli VC industry between 1994- 2005. The study purposes are (a) to explore epistemic accounts of mental models of investors, using narrative research; (b) expose structural patterns of VC networks, and (c) to shed light onto these patterns over time. Moreover, the study aims to analyze relations between VC funds via their joint investments in entrepreneurial firms. Venture capital funds and entrepreneurial firms have symbiotic, inter dependent relations. Previous studies have explained the tendency of VC funds to co invest by their need to reduce higher degree of uncertainty and information asymmetry they encounter (Bygrve, 1988; Amit, et. al., 1990; Podolny, 2004; 2005). Additionally, an investment by a VC fund provides the entrepreneurial firm social access to new information and market opportunities (Burt, 1992; Nohria, 1992; Darr and Talmud, 2003).

The main hypothesis, derived from network governance theories and from the resource-exchange model, is that the level of VC's interconnectedness increases with the degree to which uncertainty is prevalent in the environment.

The analysis delineates two contrasting exchange forms of joint investments: market reach, proxied by betweenness centrality, and social closure, operationalized as local VC density.

Estimating performance, the number of VC successful exists, exists rate, and failures and failure rate are explained by these two seemingly contrasting forms of structural embeddedness.

The analysis is also informed by complementary secondary and qualitative data sources as well.

Finally, we discuss implications for business strategy and policy, organizational sociology, network theory, and the structural analysis of emerging markets for contextual knowledge, and for firms operating under severe hyper-competition and environmental uncertainty. Finally, this paper draws some implications for future research on VC's structural and semantic networks.

SMES IN PORTUGAL: DIVERSITY OF CONTEXTS AND PATHS TO BUSINESS CREATION

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Abstract: This paper follows an on-going doctoral thesis about small and medium sized enterprises in Portugal. The main objectives are: a) to identify and analyse typical trajectories to business creation among SME owners; b) to identify and analyse explanatory constellations of factors that combine to produce these typical courses, with particular attention being given to structural, organizational and individual dimensions and finally c) to understand the social conditions that promote the creation of new businesses or enterprises, otherwise known as the entrepreneurship process.

In the current socio-economic context characterized by growing difficulties of insertion in the dominant employee work model, the creation of own business is seen as a potential source of employment for many non-active people, young people who finish their studies, or even workers. A number of factors and actors come together in this process. The presentation will discuss the role played by the State - through its modern active employment policies, closely connected in our country with policies targeted to the creation and development of SMEs - but also by other actors such as school, family or by individual's social capital, in the process under which new enterprises are created.

The research focus on 24 case studies in SMEs selected all over the country based on a set of criteria. The methodological design includes comprehensive interviews to a limited but diverse group of SME business owners/entrepreneurs.These biographical in-depth interviews will allow us to examine and highlight the main motivations for creating new businesses, the obstacles and the creating facilitating conditions and to rethink social inequalities regarding this specific socioeconomic process. The aim of this paper is, therefore, to share and discuss relevant issues arising from the main theoretical and empirical advances already made in these phases of the research.

THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME?: SOCIAL NETWORKS, TRUST, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN POST-COMMUNIST ROMANIA

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Abstract: In this paper, I address the current debates about the growing (or declining) significance of communist-era social relations in post-socialism. Employing survey data from 2000 and ethnographic data (i.e., in-depth interviews with 35 current and former entrepreneurs), I discuss the role played by social networks and trust in entrepreneurship in post-socialist Romania. For some scholars, the communist-era social ties have not only survived the transition but they have become the backbone of successful economic transactions in reforming economies. Other scholars have claimed that, because a market economy tends to reward an individual's skills and merits (or her human capital), the significance of such ties has decreased and will decrease during transition. I contend that the debate over the declining or continuing significance of communist-era ties during transition has lacked conceptual clarity. This is because these so-called communist-era ties included a wide range of phenomena (from party clientelism to blat to corruption). Second, previous debates about the significance of communist network ties during transition have also failed to address changes in the content of such ties in terms of trust. Some authors deem arm's-length relationship crucial for successful economic transactions. Other scholars see high trust relations as central components of such transactions and entrepreneurship.

My analyses show that, in a context where *shortages in goods* have been replaced by *financial shortages*, an individual's social capital has been the key resource in the former communist politicos' transition to private market activities. Moreover, cultivating and maintaining relations with public officials are essential for running a business during post-communism. Like in the old days of socialism, "*blat*" and "*relaţiile"* (relations) still open many doors and get things done. My ethnographic data suggests that the relations my respondents cultivate, although enhancing their chances for doing business, are not characterized by the high levels of trust found in other countries. In many cases, my respondents preferred to keep arm's-length relationships with other people, be they business associates, customers, or employees. Against the backdrop of a highly uncertain political and economic environment, the lack of institutional and interpersonal trust negatively impact business growth and economic development.

TRACING THE OUTLINES OF AN ECONOMY: A THOUGHT EXPERIMENT WITH MONIES

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Abstract: Guyer (2004) suggests that monetary conversions are compasses, they direct our attention to where the economic "action" is. This paper asks how an economy would look if our point of departure were monies, not markets. This thought experiment was suggested by lay formulations and theories of economies and economic life – as explored in seven years of ethnographic field work in two virtual worlds – which emphasise the importance of monies in organising economic life.

For the purposes of this thought experiment, monies are not a dominant category, but tracking dyes tracing the contours of an economy through exchanges, conversions and other money acts. Drawing on Bohannon and Bohannon's (1968) spheres of exchange – the uncredited inspiration for Zelizer's (2004) circuits of commerce – with Guyer's (2004) and Graeber's (2001) reconsiderations; and using a conceptualisation of monies that embraces monetary proliferation, I propose a bottom-up assembly of economic life that focuses on economic structures and patterns produced through repeated monetary circulations. When economic life in Western capitalist consumer societies is seen in this way, economic practices and social structures more familiar from so-called "primitive" societies appear in strange, yet quotidian guises. For example, special domains of consumption, generated not by the cosmological or cultural significance of objects, but created and sustained by consumers' reliance upon corporate controlled and produced token monies, emerge as an important element of economic life. These ring-fenced economic areas – which produce their own logics of consumption, and their own practices of valuation, exchange and money use – are explicitly separated from markets and market logics.

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ADVANCED LEVEL SUBJECT CHOICE IN BRITAIN: A CONFIGURATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF ABILITY AND SOCIO-CULTURAL CAPITAL

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Abstract: We focus on risks, for British pupils, in A level (pre-university) subject choice. The usual university entrance requirement comprises 3 A levels but qualifications are "positional goods". Their value is not absolute; it depends partly on others' qualifications. Following educational expansion, more pupils take A levels, across a wider range of subjects. Prestigious universities face many qualified applicants, many with high marks. Given they seek to admit the most able, they increasingly use other indicators of ability, including subjects studied. "Traditional" subjects, perceived as intellectually demanding, are favoured, though most institutions deny using strict rules. Pupils partly choose subjects through ability and interest; this risks constraining later university choice. Since *officially* all subjects are of equal value, some pupils are unaware of this risk. Socio-cultural capital can provide informal knowledge which allows them to avoid choosing "unsuitable" subjects. We investigate parents and schools as sources of this knowledge. Graduate parents are likely to have such knowledge, providing their children with advantages. Academically selective schools also can provide it. It is in their interest to do so since their reputation partly depends on their pupils entering prestigious universities. We use lists published by two prestigious universities to code subjects as being "suitable". Using data from Durham University's CEM Centre, we use Ragin's *Qualitative Comparative Analysis* to undertake a configurational analysis of the ways in which ability, gender, parental education and school type *in various combinations* are sufficient for pupils' to choose "suitable" subjects. We find, for pupils to choose "suitable" subjects, it is not sufficient to be of high ability. Socio-cultural capital via parental education or selective schooling or both has to be combined with ability to avoid the risk of being ineligible for the most "desirable" universities. By basing selection on just some subjects, prestigious institutions may lose able candidates, those lacking support from graduate parents or selective schools. Furthermore, attempting to widen participation by labelling more qualifications as nominally "equivalent" is unlikely to lead to a wider range of students attending the most prestigious universities without additional changes either in university selection practices or pupil support.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS AS GENERATORS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL. A CASE STUDY OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS IN ATHENS.

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Abstract: Social networking and connections may acquire new meanings in "turbulent" times. Educational choices and school attainment of the past are susceptible to become tools for a contemporary re/production of usable social relations In this presentation we are drawing data from a broader doctoral research on Alumni Associations of private and public secondary schools in the region of Attica, (Athens, Greece). Alumni Associations are thought of as networks of recreational activities offering bonding opportunities to members. Participation is voluntary and based on the desire to share memories of adolescence and to create a coherent narrative of members' pathways. Memories and experiences of a common (though by-and-large constructed) past constitute the solid ground for "building" mutual acquaintance and solidarity. Networking activities often enhance the possibility to create and share resources. The theoretical background of Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman and Robert Putnam (among others) will be discussed in order to examine Alumni Associations as networks that function as an investment and as an attainable set of resources available to their members. Through the analysis of in-depth interviews conducted with a member of each Association's Board of Directors, we are examining the ways in which *trust* becomes not only the essential component for the establishment of the Alumni Associations themselves, but also, a resource that can be used for the re-production of social capital. We are focusing on the new meanings and on subjective appreciations of networking activity that Board members elaborate in order stress the "value" of participation. Narratives of Volunteering, Philanthropy and Charity reveal that while fostering a public-good profile, the Alumni Associations increase their stock of capital and negotiate ways of participation to the public sphere. On the theoretical level, we are arguing that existing literature on social capital needs further refinement in order to include the ways in which narratives of the past (based on educational choices) are susceptible to become vital resources in the making of the public sphere.

CULTURAL CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AMONG IMMIGRANT AND NATIVE STUDENTS IN ISRAEL

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Abstract: In this study, we examine how the cultural capital of immigrants from the Former Soviet Union to Israel influences their children's scholastic achievement. Compared to other immigrant groups this group of immigrants is well-educated and culturally well endowed. However, we argue, the cultural capital of immigrants may be of little value if it differs from the codes that prevail in schools of the host society, and immigrant parents, even those who are culturally endowed, may find it difficult to capitalize on their cultural capital in their children's educational process.

Our main hypothesis posited that parental cultural capital has weaker effects on the achievements of immigrant children when compared to native children. We also tested for possible differences between immigrants and natives in the effects of parents' education on achievements.

We analyze survey data collected in 2008 on a sample of about 1,600 fourth, ninth and eleventh grade students and their mothers in Israel.

The results support our hypothesis in part. On the one hand, we did not find differences between immigrant and native children in the effects of parental cultural capital on the verbal and non-verbal test scores. This indicates that immigrant and native parents do not differ in translating their cultural capital into their children's cognitive and linguistic achievements. On the other hand, we did find a significant negative interaction between immigrant status and cultural capital for school grades, suggesting that immigrant children benefit less from parental cultural capital than native children.

We also studied whether there are differences between immigrant and native students in the effects of parental education on grades and test scores and found non to be significant.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN FRANCE: DEALING WITH FUTURE SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT AT HOME

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Abstract: The importance of preschool education is very strong in France, in the context of a very selective and academic school system (OECD, 2006). All children from three to six years old go to the "école maternelle" (nursery school or kindergarden) which is involved in a wide range of institutional transformations, stressing the priority of cognitive and linguistic curriculum (Garnier, 2011). Additionally, the impact of family educational practices is long considered as a major factor of educational inequalities, and takes place very early (Bourdieu, 1983). This paper intends to examine them from original objects: educational activity books for young children.

At first, we show how they are to be regarded as hybrid objects of consumption, participating to a cross cultural dynamic, including children's mass culture, fun culture and school culture. They are designed to appeal both children and parents alike and embodied in representations and constructions of children and parents as consumers (Cook, 2004). These objects mix together rhetoric of games, images of childhood heroes, for girls and boys, and rhetoric of school which refers to the program of "école maternelle" (writing, reading, math's exercises...).

Secondly, a work of interviews with families from different social classes analyzes the uses and absence of these objects at home. This qualitative analysis shows a series of practices, which are not limited to the only concern of school effectiveness. We insist on uses both serious and dilettante fashion of these notebooks, according to their hybrid nature.

We particularly focus on how these notebooks mixt together parent-child relations and temporal dynamics toward child learning, highlighting how they participate to a day to day parents' vigilance. With the increasing uncertainties of social changes, this vigilance necessarily completes a strategic and planed vision of the future school achievement of the child. Thus, parents conceive early childhood as a period of life dedicated both to fun and to a preparation of a successful scholarship.

UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL NETWORKS, SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE AND HIGH ATTAINMENT

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Abstract: The link between social disadvantage and low educational attainment has been persistent over the past few decades. In the UK recent research exploring this issue has challenged the dominance of 'school effectiveness' and indicated the importance of out of school factors in explaining educational attainment (Ball, S 2010; Gorard,S 2010;Lupton, R 2004). In examining the lives of young people outside school researchers have drawn heavily on the explanatory power of social capital theory as illuminated by the work of Bourdieux, Coleman and Putnam. Often this work has challenged the imposition of 'middle class' values and aspirations on disadvantaged young people, a process that demands their individual adaptation and fails to sufficiently address crucial structural factors (see Archer *et al.*, 2010). A feature of this research has been an emphasis on the social relationships and networks that young people have access to and the role that these play in their realising of 'valued' educational opportunities. In this research we narrow the focus further by examining the role of social networks in the educational attainment of a small group of high attaining pupils in a in a school where few pupils proceed to higher education. Three research questions framed this research:

• What is the landscape of the young people's social networks?

• *In what ways do young people draw on these networks in planning their futures?*

• *What contribution do these social networks make to young people's educational attainment?*

This research project involved working with a large secondary school within a socially disadvantaged area of a large Scottish city. A group of 30 pupils were each given a smart phone with added software capable of recording their text message traffic, phone calls and proximity to other (within group) phones. In parallel with this process researchers conducted a qualitative mapping of the young people and their potential social networks using a variety of methods including interviews, observation and photo based analysis. Initial findings from this research indicate that the highest attaining young people were members of several, small social networks composed of other young people in the wider study group. These initial findings have important implications for the ways in which policy makers and schools recognise and perhaps nurture young people's social networks.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CAPITAL: DOES SCHOOL EXPERIENCE CONTRIBUTE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE OF REFERENCES OF YOUNGSTERS WITH IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND?

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Abstract: More than ever before, school is responsible for preparing young people for active life, a complex and instable world of work and the individual and collective needs for employment and social mobility, not to mention other social goals, such as personal devel-

opment, a capacity for participation and the exercise of rights of citizenship and the transmission of rules and values. Formal education continues to be, therefore, central to the mediation, integration and the construction of identities and individual life pathways.

At the same time, migratory pressures felt in Europe in general and Portugal in particular in recent years, though with different rhythms, origins, expressions and settlements, have brought out in Portuguese society, particularly since the early 1990s, new generations of children and young people with more complex legacies than the dominant population, the children of immigrants. According to data published by the Ministry of Education, between 1994/95 and 2003/04 primary and secondary schools took on around 9,000 pupils of immigrant origin. These were young people who had been born or socialised in their parents' host society. School represents an inevitable place of socialisation for them. But to what extent school can provide new opportunities of expansion of the social capital of these students? How do school enlarge their social universes of origin?

We will discuss the ways in which, in the context of completion of compulsory schooling and transition to higher education or employment, school experience (trajectories, performance, social networks) intersects with ethnic, social and cultural belonging and contribute to the enlargement of the universe of references of these youngsters and the definition of future aspirations and expectations. The discussion is based on data from mixed-method research carried out in 2007 - ITEOP (Survey of Educational Pathways and Vocational Orientations), involving about 1,200 9th grade Portuguese students and immigrants students (ages 14-19), surveyed at 13 schools, all of which had a highly diverse student body.

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN SCHOLAR PATHS IN DIFFERENT SCHOLAR ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS - THE INFLUENCE IN SCHOLAR RESULTS

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Abstract: The way school and family connects has been changing, not so much due to the actors' needs (teachers, parents and students), but because economic, political and social demands. Economy and information globalization, the European Union and the new forms of family organization have changed the political and social discourse towards what is school and how it should serve society. Using an economics language, the educational system of a country must now be able to respond to its work market's needs. Which demands more proximity of the school to the community in order to allow communication, benchmarks and strategies creation in a concerted effort. Parents higher levels of education and their access to a great number of information, gave way to more attention paid to the school. Student's failure can no longer be explained only by social reproduction theories and many investigations show strategies towards school in the lower social classes. Other investigations show that a higher proximity between families and school and a higher level of parent involvement increases student's success. In an attempt to find if higher levels of social capital and parent involvement promotes scholar success, we studied two different scholar organizational models in order to see if they make it possible to obtain higher levels of social capital and parent involvement - segmented versus integrated schools - as was benchmarked by the creation of the second schools. And also to see if a higher level of parent involvement creates higher probabilities of scholar success. Through the collected data, we were able to see that there are no differences between those two types of school in most studied dimensions. Maybe because in our country those are relatively new schools (1993); and also because in many still doesn't exist educational projects that promote scholar success as a continuum from pre-school to the end of mandatory school. On the other end, we found that, in the two types of school, a higher level of parent involvement creates higher probabilities of scholar success.

METHODOLOGY CHANGES AND SOCIAL CAPITAL AT THE HIGHER EDUCATION TODAY

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Abstract: The Bologna process has introduced, in the case of Spanish universities, changes in the college student experience. Methodological reformulation; the importance of mentoring programs, reception and orientation; and more intensive use of information and communication technologies, in the new degrees, involve more student participation, with a more visibility role in the classroom, and with the need to work with peers and academics in the learning process. From the point of view of university history and evolution of our higher education system, we are moving from a mass university and sometimes impersonal, to a university where spaces and opportunities to be related to institution increase.

Multiple researches from English speaking countries, from seventies, have highlighted the importance of student's social relations for academic outcomes at the university. Especially academic and peers are an important agent of socialization, and therefore, all practices and policies that create stronger links between them, have a positive impact on learning.

Thus, in front of the new air of reform, we wonder what effect these changes are having on the student's university life. Does the plan Bologna means greater student involvement in college? Activities such as group work, tutoring or practices encourage students to contact with peers, academics and campus life more frequently? Do they participate more at the university? Do they spend more time in the institution? And do those experiences help to improve quality of student learning?

We are going to discuss these issues in four public Catalonian universities: University of Barcelona, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Polytechnical University of Catalonia and University Pompeu Fabra, using the technique of a survey. The questionnaire was handed out to 1000 students from different studies, at their second and third year. This information will provide relevant data on how the reform is performing and what effects it is having on the student's social relationships and involvement in college.

The results are part of a 3 year R+D research about the Bologna reform where experts on teaching-learning process from sociology and pedagogy are participating.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SCHOOL – PARENT RELATIONS: DIFFERRENT VIEWS ON SCHOOL CLIMATE (CROATIA, SLOVENIA AND SERBIA, PISA 2009)

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Abstract: The most recent cycle of PISA studies showed that students in general achieve better results in classrooms with clearly defined relationships and discipline climate, along with the support of engaged teachers and parents. It is concluded that solely economic background approach is not sufficient for explaining which schools and countries are more successful and satisfied with their education system than others, and why is that so. In that respect it is crucial to investigate other sources of different views on learning environment and school climate in particular, as a potential alternative. In this study we have analysed interactions and relationships between schools' and parents' level of perception and different views on their school quality in three countries from the region. These countries are: Slovenia, Serbia and Croatia.

Main social actors or interested parties in educational process are students, their parents and schools. Principals are here regarded as the representatives of schools' organizational authority. There are six main aspects of learning environment according to the PISA design, of which two are more thoroughly analysed in this article: teacher and student behaviours that effect learning (1) and parents' involvement in and expectations of schooling (2). We have taken into consideration six different instruments from two background questionnaires: parents' and principals' questionnaires and investigated their mutual relations in different educational systems. Some of those questions are how parents' satisfaction with child's school reflects on their own expectations of school as an institution of learning, how parents' perception of their own involvement in school decision making influence their satisfaction with school or how principals' view of schools' human and material resources relate to overall school climate (defined as student – teacher relationships).

All these proposed directions of thought represent paths to making schools more aware of their original mission. Besides transferring knowledge as a commodity in a modern world, communities need schools to have functional roles in both child's and parents' lives to achieve acceptable personal and system level of quality that all countries strive to in education.

BEYOND THE RHETORIC OF ENGAGEMENT: UNIVERSITIES' REPONSES TO LOCAL DEMANDS IN CHALLENGING TIMES

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Abstract: Pressures associated with the rise of the so-called knowledge economy, with increased participation in higher education, processes of decentralisation and decreasing support from the state, have led in many countries around the world to a rediscovery in recent decades of the relevance and responsibility of higher education to local and regional communities. A rhetoric of "regionally-engaged higher education" seeing universities as "powerhouses for economic development" has developed in policy circles, rapidly picked up by institutions themselves keen to publicise their 'third mission' agenda and diversify their sources of funding.

Among the key consequences of this policy trend have been a diversification of higher education systems to meet the needs and requirements of new "non-traditional" entrants, and in some countries an increasing dependence of universities on regional and local levels of governments for research funding.

The common rhetoric of community engagement associated with this trend is however masking very different types of "impact" and "roles" according to contexts and institutions. Differences in universities' attitudes towards local communities are further exacerbated by the current economic climate and funding crisis to which universities, particularly in quasi market contexts such as the UK, are unevenly equipped to respond.

Using findings form a qualitative study conducted in contrasting regional settings of Scotland and England, I will seek to relate the levels and nature of structural embeddedness of universities in their immediate environment to their complex relationships with "their" place and "communities", including the most 'disadvantaged' ones. Looking at issues of local policy networks, studentification, cultural development, and social stratification, the presentation will seek to highlight the intended and non-intended local impacts of universities beyond their expected responses to regional development.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL COHESION: RETHINKING THE RELATION

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Abstract: The relation of education to social cohesion has been the subject of inquiry in social sciences in general and in sociology of education in particular. The concept of cohesion replaced recently the concern about securing social continuity. Though cohesion is a highly abstract and difficult to define unequivocally, nonetheless it is being increasingly used having acquired in the mean time a 'feeling good flavour'.

Historically, institutionalizing the education system has been closely linked with securing social continuity, which is an aspect of social cohesion. An education system has been viewed as serving the purpose of continuity and social cohesion by educating, socialising, providing training and selecting the new members of society that later as adults will occupy a position in the dominant division of labour and play a role in retaining cultural tradition as well.

A dominant idea about social cohesion it that it denotes absence of social conflicts, which amounts to an idealised view of society similar to a paradise world of a religious doctrine. The questions that arise and I shall attempt to answer are, *In what ways does education today is related to social order and continuity? And how does it affect social cohesion?*

In the paper I propose I shall examine some aspects that link education to social cohesion in current society according to theorists in sociology of education. From thereon I tackle the emerging role of education in mitigating social conflicts on the one hand and the instrumentalisation it underwent on the other. Education is a means to govern society as a whole, while educational titles increasingly become significant for individuals in order to participate meaningfully in society. Parallel to this, the implicit question I also pose is that striving for social cohesion means that current, unequal organisation of social relations remains unchanged in the future or that through education social change is monitored.

FILLING INN SOCIAL SERVICE GAPS? CIVICS AS SCHOOL SUBJECT AND ITS TASKS IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Civic and citizenship education in European countries is designed to educate active citizens for democratic systems. De facto it is both, instrumentalised- and criticized for orienting itself on social services. On the level of educational materials, school practices and non-school projects, civic education seems to be used by schools, educators and school authorities on different levels to fill inn the gaps of social system, to increase social cohesion in a way that partly charges citizens for solving social problems, replacing state services.

The presentation elaborates on the reasons for this shift of civics towards social services. Can it be explained functionally through the rise of social problems of European societies, decline of the state services and school system reaction towards it? Or does such shift indicate a genuine transformation of civic education within western democracies? Is the shift towards social services a welcomed opportunity to alienate the subject and to lessen the political dimensions of education in school?

Analysing the turn of civics towards social services, the presentation furthermore articulates the question, whether the turn towards service learning and social cohesion can be seen as a generalizable trend in Europe. The presentation indicates two different clusters of European counties with reference to social services within civics (the so called "transformation societies" and "old" democracies, indicated as "migration societies"). The practice of service learning and learning for cohesion through civics is rather alike within the both clusters. The analysis of teaching materials and practices shows however that the educational goals with respect to understanding the role of the state and civil society in maintaining cohesion and social services are admittedly different within the both clusters.

FROM EDUCATION POLICIES TO THEIR APPROPRIATION: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL AND COMMUNITIES IN THE «AUTONOMY» CONTEXT

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Abstract: Recent trends in educational policies in Portugal seem to be changing the educational system regulation, through measures of decentralization and autonomy. The reflection about these changes and their meanings guided this work: basically, we tried to understand to what extent those guidelines reflect a profound change in the way of conceiving school, knowing that they not only normatively altered the roles of some school agents but also set the framework of constraints and possibilities for schools and its actors.

This legal-normative picture points to a particular school organization model inserted and built according to its local context. Legal documents gave the school duty and responsibility for dealing more intensively and closely with his community (as a set of institutions, entities and local resources), both in identifying and sharing common goals and values and in strategically mobilizing resources to address needs or enhance opportunities offered by the local context.

This relationship constituted our particular interest in the scope of the amendments introduced by the "educational reform", from the school principals and teachers point of view. We took into account thirty-five schools in five municipalities that participate in the Project ESCXEL – Schools of Excellence Network.

We addressed this problem using the concept of social capital, in order to measure the utility and meanings of these connections with the community, besides their representations and practices. This question finds in the concept mentioned above a very useful tool for its understanding and explanation, especially considering the contributions from the social networks perspective, which focus on the instrumentality, the mobilization capacity and the appropriation of resources inherent in network of social relations.

Acknowledging these concerns, our empirical research was divided in two main phases. At first, we analyze "Educational Projects" in schools – a major policy document of these institutions – focusing on the school/ community theme, in order to understand meanings and representations from the school institutional point of view. Secondly, we explore the indicators relating to this issue from the Project survey applied to school principals and teachers to provide a general characterization of this relationship features.

SUCCESSFUL EDUCATIONAL ACTIONS: FAMILY EDUCATION AND INTERACTIVE GROUPS

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Abstract: This paper presents part of the results of the INCLUD-ED: Strategies for inclusion and social cohesion in Europe from education (2006-2011) a project from the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Union. It is the only Integrated Project dedicated to the analysis of school education in Europe. INCLUD-ED, has analysed four ways of family and community involvement in schools which successfully contribute to overcome school failure and achieve social cohesion: participation in decision-making processes, in curriculum development and evaluation, in learning spaces and in family education. This paper will focus on those forms of *family education* which are providing successful results, namely *Interactive groups* and *Dialogic literary gatherings* (Flecha, 2000). The latter implies that through reading classical works of universal literature, families increase their instrumental knowledge and at the same time contribute to their children's educational success. In the context of the classroom, family and other community members take part in the student's learning process through *Interactive Groups* (Elboj &Niemela, 2010). These consist of a form of classroom organization of students in small heterogeneous groups through the redistribution of already existing resources, which involve the participation in the classroom of families and other members of the community. The richness of the interactions provided by the diversity of participants in the classroom had already been pointed out by Vygostky (1978) who referred to the importance of students interacting with non-professional people. The implementation of these successful actions in the context of the Learning communities makes of the diversity present in our societies an opportunity to achieve better learning and better coexistence. Prove of this, is the success in student's achievements - specially vulnerable and marginalized groups- and social cohesion within the community.

Keywords: family education, interactive groups, successful actions, social cohesion

LEARNING BY COMPETENCIES. FROM BASIC COMPETENCIES TO A GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: Learning by competencies implementation is quite an opportunity to reconsider the meaning of educational purposes. What could be expected for a person that will devote ten years at least at school? What is the minimal knowledge and skill he or she will need to manage at ease as a worker, as a citizen, as member of a family or a community.

A person could be considered competent if he is able to solve real problems which, by definition, are always complex. Knowing means being able of using what has been learned in new settings.

Current school is a product of the industrial society in which people had the expectations that school knowledge would be enough to manage through working life. This way it is easy to understand emphasis on root memorization. Nevertheless, today long life learning and predisposition to face the unexpected are crucial.

TURKEY'S NEW CITIZENSHIP AND DEMOCRACY EDUCATION COURSE: IS THERE REALLY SOMETHING NEW ON CITIZENSHIP?

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Abstract: The paper explores the curriculum and offered activities of Turkey's new Citizenship and Democracy Education course which is going to be incorporated into the formal curriculum in 2011-2012 academic years. The Ministry of National Education aims to introduce this course to empower students in acquiring new citizenship and democratic skills. However, there is still a major discrepancy between the curriculum and recent social and political developments in Turkey. Contemporary Turkey has been undergoing a major social and political transformation due to various internal and external developments. Non-Turkish and non-Muslim ethnic, religious minorities, submerged during the nation-formation process, are gaining public visibility and claiming their right to recognition. New conservative groups have recently achieved an upward mobility and attained new public and political roles with their Islamic identities. In addition, Turkey has started accession negotiations with the European Union in 2005. As a result of these developments Turkey is facing its past and questioning the borders of "Us" along with an aim to devise a new social and political framework in order to include newly emerging different groups and interests. The curriculum of the new Citizenship and Democracy Education course, however, are far from reflecting these social and political developments. The paper discusses the challenges and opportunities in promoting a pluralist and democratic civic imaginary in Turkey.

DIGITAL CONTENT PLAGIARISM IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

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Abstract: The widespread use of ICTs in elementary and secondary education curricula brought new resources for teaching and learning processes, and some new challenges also. Computers and the internet are valuable resources to teach with illustrative examples, to develop autonomous digital educational content adapted to teachers' and students' needs and respective technical skills and, especially, to search for information in order to expand the in-class knowledge obtained. ICTs are also priceless tools to develop individual and team work, to present and disseminate the digital content produced to schoolmates or even larger audiences (parents and family, students in other schools).

However, with the increasing use of digital content, another educational problem emerges: the omnipresent practice of digital plagiarism by students of information and content retrieved from internet websites (including authored documents). Teachers are aware of this situation and try to prevail over it in a pedagogically oriented fashion, signaling the dishonesty of the procedure, as a theft of other's ideas and texts. This kind of plagiarism (different from the traditional cheating/copying processes) emerged through the confluence between two different streams: the integration of ICT use in the curricula; and the progressive inclusion of some research activities in the elementary and secondary curricula, in an attempt to overcome the excessive use of memorization and rather reproductive and bookish manner of traditional learning.

How do learners discern, thus, between the allowed memorization and reproduction of a textbook in an exam and the unacceptable copy and paste of an excerpt in an essay? How does the notion of plagiarism and students' perception of it evolve through the progression of education grades? And how does the punishment for the same behavior change over academic life?

The answer to these questions will lie on empirical evidence acquired through two ongoing research projects covering the use of ICTs in elementary and secondary education in Portugal, both using surveys and interviews to teachers and students.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL COHESION - DOES HIGHER EDUCATION MAKE IT A DIFFERENCE?

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Abstract: The education level that characterizes the population of a certain country is intrinsically linked to its level of economic and social development, such that there are generally significant positive correlations between those factors. From a generational point of view, the education system is primarily a responsibility of families. Thus, investment in education is of inter-generational nature, being evident that the benefits of education, for the current generation, will only be reflected in the future, when children and young people reach the job market.

The prospect of higher wages linked to academic training, influence the decision making of families, assuming that it will pay-off the 'opportunity cost' of making people to attend the education system. This 'opportunity cost' is smaller in times of economic recession, as the extent that the likelihood of young people access the labour market is smaller. However, when economies are in crisis and unemployment increases, the ability of families to continue to support the education of their children diminishes.

In Portugal, the higher education system experienced profound changes in the last 3 decades. From an elitist system, geographically and socially concentrated and attended only by a limited stratum of the population, particularly by males, higher education is now widespread throughout the country, with scattered locations, currently being attended by an overwhelming majority of students finishing secondary school. This development led to changes at various levels in Portuguese society, first of all by the economic and social impacts of higher education institutions (HEI) in the territory,but also by the change in qualification structure of the Portuguese population.

The paper intends to achieve 2 objectives:

1) check out how the higher education network installed in Portugal contributed to the promotion of social cohesion in the country, namely trying to verify how the existence of HEI scattered throughout the territory decrease the asymmetries in the 'concentration' of qualified workers in various parts of the country, for that using a cost-benefit analysis in order to understand the whole effects of the existence of a particular HEI in geographic location;

2) seek to verify the existence of some evidence regarding the effects of the economic crisis.

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THE PROBLEM OF AWARENESS AS ONE OF THE BARRIERS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN MOSCOW

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Abstract: The law "On education of people with limited health abilities in the city of Moscow"was adopted at a meeting of the Moscow City Duma on April 28, 2010. This law is to solve some urgent problems of people with limited health abilities connected with their education and professional activities.An inclusive education system has become a basis for educational program for children with limited health abilities.

The inclusive education program has been implemented in Moscow and other cities for several years already. More and more "inclusive" schools are being opened in Moscow every year, comprehensive and special schools are being reconstructed, the school program is being modernized. Nevertheless, an important component of the implementation process is still behind the scenes - namely, the perception and reflection of this idea in the minds of the affected groups who are direct and indirect participants of the inclusive education. The study is dedicated to this aspect.

The object of the study were direct participants of the inclusive education introducing process:

· Teachers of secondary schools;

· Teachers of inclusive schools;

· Teachers of special schools and resource centers;

· Parents of children without limited health abilities;

· Parents of children with limited health abilities and disabled children;

The main method of the study was a sample questionnaire of representatives from the listed above groups of respondents from different types of schools. The selection includes schools from all Moscow administrative districts.

The subject of the research were:

· target groups' awareness, perception, and attitude of the specific model of inclusive education;

· target groups' potential behavior during the implementation of inclusive education;

· factors influencing on awareness, perception, attitude and potential behavior of target groups during the implementation of inclusive education;

The report presents some results of this study.

SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL MEDIATION IN SCHOOLS: TWO CASE STUDIES ABOUT NEW SOCIAL ACTORS IN SCHOOLS

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Abstract: Evermore, there are multifarious functions that are demanded from the teachers. It is expected that teachers have the role of educators, good transmitters of knowledge and values, instructors, animators, mediators, etc.

It`s a fact that nowadays more social than pedagogic solutions are required from the schools. And is the teacher able to handle all of them?

Even if there is a will to embrace it all, it seems doubtful to be humanly possible to perform all those functions with quality and efficiency. Even if the teacher voluntarily dedicates more than is obliged by law, the truth is that they have somewhat specific functions that also demand specific training and consequently may not be viable to be performed by only one teacher, for however global, glocal, multifunctional and multifaceted it may be.

The question is: who are the teachers that have taken on these multifarious roles? How do they do it? Why do they do it? Probably, it's an impossible mission to teachers without social workers to help in this tasks. What can be, in this context, the role of the Socio-pedagogical mediatores and in school? What lessons can we obtain from the experiences and educational projects that contemplate already social mediation and social work in the schools we study in?

we want to present a comparative study, between educational projects of 2 schools where the social work and the social mediation, together with the traditional education, is notorious, to evaluate the potentialities, successes and failures of these projects, so as to study the possibilities for the creation of posts in the schools to the social Workers, teachers and others, as social mediators between school and families, school and communities.

ACCESS TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN GERMANY – IN CALM, DYNAMIC, AND TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: We currently observe a growing segment of preparatory programmes outside the regular vocational training market in Germany. This so-called "transition system" often serves as a waiting queue – especially for school leavers with lower school degrees (*Hauptschulabschluss*). Such early discontinuities in careers can have strong negative life course consequences. The regular training market is segmented not only according to gender but also according to school leaving certificates. Mostly, young people with lower school degrees only have access to occupations in the lower segment of the training market. By contrast, those with intermediate degrees (*mittlerem Schulabschluss*) have access to the whole spectrum of occupations. If school leavers holding the highest degree (*Abitur*) who are in fact eligible for university choose to pursue an apprenticeship, they normally do so within high status occupations. This paper analyses *whether*, *how,* and *why* access to training in specific segments of the training market has changed for different groups of school leavers over a period of nearly 50 years in (West-) Germany (1954-2002). This period was characterized by massive educational expansion and other cohort-specific developments. Do we find evidence for a real "Upskilling" of occupational demands or do we see a formal "Upgrading" of entrance requirements? To address this question, quantitative analysis employing the "German Life History Study" (GHLS) and the recently completed data set "Working and Learning in a Changing World" (ALWA) is combined with a qualitative content analysis of changes in the federal training regulations including curricula outlines for selected occupations.

EMOTION WORK AND MANAGEMENT IN TIMEOUT SCHOOLS

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Abstract: From a traditional structural functionalist approach schools serve as socializing agency in the life of children and adolescents (Parsons 1981; Dreeben 1980). In school they face universalistic norms and values, while emotions and affective relations are primarily ascribed to the family system. This perspective seems to be challenged with regard to a new type of special education program called Timeout classes, which has recently become very popular in Switzerland. In Timeout-schools teachers work with students who were referred due to severe behavior problems. We present findings from a recent study that point to a changing role of schools in the modern society.

A recently conducted ethnographic study in Timeout classes demonstrates that emotions and *emotion management* (Russell Hochschild 1979) play a decisive role in pedagogical settings. Teachers deal with feelings of fear, shame, anger, frustration or other signs of hospitalism. Moreover, the characteristic features of this program are functionally diffuse relations between teachers and students and different types of *emotion work* (Strauss et al. 1980). …*Cooling out"* (Goffman 1952) refers to the way in which teachers help new students to cope with the situation, offering them a new framework to redefine themselves and attain a new status. Closely related to that is another strategy that can be called …*rectification work*" (Strauss et al. 1997: 139f). By that teachers help students (or sometimes even parents) …picking up the pieces" and/or to …recapture poise", as in the case of resignation, after insults by other teachers or rejections during job search (Strauss et al. 1997: 140). A complementary type of work can be called …*degradation work",* including verbal and non-verbal practices of the teachers intended to humiliate students and give them a hard time. …*Biographical work"* is done when the teacher collects data from the student's past, his family life and leisure time in order to set goals and measures (e.g. therapies) for the time of attendance. *Trust work* is often used with students as well as with parents that are to cooperate. Opposed to that, however, one finds also the open demonstration of mistrust. Aspects of the students' …emotion management" in Timeout-schools will be presented.

REFLEXIVITY AND PERSONAL AGENCY IN EDUCATIONAL CHOICES: DEBATE AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCES IN ITALY

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Abstract: Issues related to educational choices have become recently updated because of the growing incapacity of people to preview and construct satisfying life paths since the earlier ages. From the one side, the wide opening of the set of opportunities enlarges aspirations and investments; from the other side, the decreasing legitimation of educational supports leads young people and their parents to under-evaluate the importance of a rational choice in education for incorporation into the active social life. The paper deals with the social representation of the topic, drawing from the Italian situation, which is characterized by: - high influence of family background and regional discrepancy on school choice and school selection; - increase of students attending Lyceums and decrease in preferences for Technical Institutes; - gender differentiation in educational motivations and, at some extent, gender segregation in school choices; - gendered trend in school failure and early school leaving; - low rates of attendance in MT&S courses/degrees. Then the paper provides a profile of social actors facing educational choice in turbulent times: uncertainty, reversibility, multiple-choice rationality, contradictory thinking, autonomy-heteronomy dialectic, are their main features. Different sociological perspectives design typical patterns of the decision-making in educational field: structural, not intentional, limited-rationality and reflexivity approach. The paper is developed entirely within the framework of the reflexive approach to social identity (Dewey, 1933; Mead, 1934, and for recent debate Archer, 2007 ; Donati 2009, Joas 2009), which stresses the individuals' capacity of making sense of his or her action and decisions. A recent study in Italy carried out on a sample of adolescents and their parents/teachers in five cities provides the basis for empirical evidence on how educational choices are changing nowadays according to new forms of constraint and new degrees of freedom/autonomy which limits or expands the set of opportunities to be caught by young people and their families. Analysis of qualitative data is focused on personal agency that is underpinned to the decision-making, both from the side of youth and from that of their significant adults.

RISKS AT THE TRANSITION FROM VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO EMPLOYMENT

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Abstract: In Germany, the dual system is the most important form of vocational education. It is quite unique to German-speaking countries and was held responsible for low youth unemployment in international comparison and the overall good employment prospects of graduates for several decades. In recent years, however, the vocational training system (VTS) has been confronted with problems at the transition from vocational training to labor market like increasing unemployment rates and an increasing share of young people who start their working biography with an atypical employment like temping – a relatively new phenomenon of labor market entrance that has yet not been a subject of transition research. If graduates have no smooth transition into the labor market this can lead to far-reaching adverse consequences for their further employment history.

Who is confronted with these relatively new uncertainties? Departing from Spence's signaling theory I conjecture that low schooling and bad grades in the final VTS exams contribute to unemployment and early temping. Unemployment as well as early temping is in turn expected to have negative long-term career consequences. To test these assumptions I use unique data providing information on apprenticeship training and the employment biography of several cohorts of German VTS graduates. The dataset is generated by merging the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) of the Institute for Employment Research and information provided by the Chamber of Crafts and by the Chamber of Trade. The IEB include information on periods of (un)employment as well as on individual and establishment characteristics. With data of the chambers, it is supplemented by information on schooling and the quality of vocational skills, including final VTS grades. The results of multivariate regression analyses show that graduates with lower schooling and those with bad grades are at a high risk to become unemployed or to temp after completing their vocational training. I find that those graduates suffer from several disadvantages like low wages or repeated unemployment spells. I conclude that in times of ongoing economic structural changegraduates with low productivity in particular have increasing risks at the transition to labor market – even if they are formally well educated. Special needs should be discussed in order to provide those slow learners with better signals.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS' CHOICE ABOUT COLLEGE IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: Romania faced in the last 20 years a dramatically economic change from centralized economy based on heavy industry to an open market economy, in which the tertiary sector has increasingly gained ground. The economic crisis in the last years created the social context in which the choice of a college after high school graduation became a very important career issue.

We focused on three main aspects of this career choice: criteria high school pupils use when they decide to go to college, the advice they take for their decision, most popular fields of education pupils choose for their future.

We conducted a sociological survey on a representative sample (N=2654) of high school pupils from Romania. Findings showed that family, if compared to professors, friends or colleagues, is considered the most important partner to consult, when pupils decide about college choice. The most important criteria when choosing college are: if the college field is generally perceived as career success guarantee, if the academic program includes interesting subject matters of study, low tuition level, and if the college is part of a public university.

Pupils who decided to go to college (65,7%) are especially oriented to the fields of economics, social and political sciences, medicine and low. As a second and third choice, the hierarchy of education fields shows a constant orientation towards economics, social and political sciences, with a new option for humanities.

Gender plays a role in college choice: boys are more interested in exact sciences, engineering and sports, and girls are more interested in humanities, social and political sciences, and medicine.

To sum up, high school pupils from Romania decide their education path taking into consideration what they think to be mainly pragmatic reasons. Nevertheless they choose fields in crisis (i.e. medicine), with an excess of graduates on the market (i.e. low), or which respond to their social or emotional needs (i.e. humanities).

LEARNING FROM MEETINGS AND COMPARISONS: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE POLICY TOOLS OF TRANSNATIONALS

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Abstract: This paper will utilise a political sociology approach for the analysis of the processes and impact of international comparative assessment in the field of education governance in the European Union.

Despite, or perhaps because of 'subsidiarity' (the exclusion of education from any harmonization of the laws and regulations of the Member states) (Pepin, 2006), education policy has become the primary field of action assisting in crafting the narrative of Europe, and thus the commonalities of its cultures and its market. This 'field' in the Bourdieusian sense, is significant, as it has been one of the prime engines in the project of Europeanisation, albeit lacking the usual descriptors that EU government of other, more mainstream, policy areas would entail. It is a field, where actors compete for power and persuasion –actors that assume different identities and technologies depending on their place, position, professional career, educational background and socialisation. Ultimately, their movement between places, which are real and physical, creates a new space, a 'European' education policy field, inhabited by the emergence of a European class of (education) actors.

The paper will focus on an analysis of this 'field', by exploring the development of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). The OECD has been a prime mover of education governance in Europe, mobilizing a number of policy makers, experts, research agencies and 'users' in the building of international comparative assessments with an explicit objective to inform new policy directions in the OECD countries/ EU member states. Although the European Commission has been endorsing the OECD work in the past, the development of PIAAC has seen a far more enthusiastic collaboration between the two international organizations, translated in both substantial financial backing but also the sharing of expertise. How has this come about and what does it mean for the analysis of Europeanisation?

CERTAINTY AND UNCERTAINTY IN ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH THE PORTUGUESE M23: TRAJECTORIES AND LIFE PROJECTS

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Abstract: In times of uncertainty across Europe and the world, is emphasized increasing skills in the context of lifelong learning, knowledge is the key for the development (Toffler, 1995).The need of the European population to increase their academic qualifications to promote a more competitive, more developed society (European Commission, 1995), led to adoption of some policy measures by some European Union member states, as was the case in Portugal. At the beginning of the century, Portugal has introduced new programs to increase the qualifications of your adult population: *New Opportunities Program*, *Technological Specialization Courses*, and enabled new public access higher education through new entrance exams, *Over 23 years old*, prepared by each institution of higher education, where in addition to the scientific knowledge they have to show, the experience has become an important factor in evaluation.

The bet has focused, thus, on lifelong learning, recognizing and validating skills, knowledge of life.

Based on the PhD research on social trajectories of students who enter higher education through the tests Over 23 years at the Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, we intend to present the views of some students, adults, on their return to school after more than a decade away from the banks of the school, and understand how these uncertain times interfered with his decision to return and what they project for the future, he also uncertain, after graduating.

"*It was an adventure, because I went out in the bottom of pots and pans, which is the term, for a test well for higher education*." (Madalena, 2010)

"*I got a lot going on here without knowing what it was, what I expected. Today I am really enjoying the course. It changed me a lot. I think when I joined here was a child at 42 years old, still attached to repressions, the frustrations, grievances, the course helped me a lot, there was much matter, many things I learned, I've read that helped me grow as a person, even in dealing with others, helped me a lot!* "(Angela, 2010)

FROM EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS TO GETTING OUT OF THE GHETTO

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Abstract: Nearly 16% of European population is at risk of poverty. After the economic recession this situation has been worsened for many people, and at the same time effectiveness of many traditional anti-poverty actions has been questioned. In this context, the EU 2020 Strategy sets as one of the main goals to decrease down to 20 million less people at risk of poverty. Many of this people live in areas placed in the outskirts of most of the European cities, neighbourhoods known as ghettos that contain high concentrations of poverty and an intersection of other factors of social exclusion. Education is considered to be one of the most important driving forces behind change. However, data reveals that despite having been awarded with significant financial resources through funding programmes, these types of neighbourhoods have rarely managed to reverse their situation of exclusion. Reproductionist perspectives in Education have denied the capacity of school to reverse this situation. Currently, great progress has been achieved both in research as in concrete experiences that prove how Education can contribute to break the vicious circle of poverty. The European Commission has recognised the importance of improving the efficiency and the equity of the educational systems in interaction with other economic and social interventions to promote social inclusion. This paper will present some results from INCLUD-ED, the research project of the highest scientific rank and with most resources dedicated to the study of school education in the Framework Program of the European Union. It identifies the successful socio-educational actions which can contribute to overcome poverty in communities within a context of social exclusion. Through the paper we will deepen into the case of a highly socially degraded neighbourhood in Spain where the socio-educational actions that have been implemented are proving to have a positive impact on the reduction of poverty in the area. To end with, we intend to point out the possibility of transferring the identified successful actions to other disadvantaged areas in Europe.

STUDENTS' LIFE VALUES IN FRANCE AND RUSSIA. THE PLACE OF EDUCATION IN THE VALUE HIERARCHY.

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Abstract: The current situation and the future perspectives of the society depend on the basic values which the younger generation cultivates in itself. However the problem of revealing the values and their measuring consists in that the standardized approach is usually used, which shows very similar results with the passing years, as well as in the values pack of different social groups. We offer a more relevant method constructed on the independent answers of respondents.

The method. The study method is one based on the system of open-ended questions. This type of research represents a qualitative-quantitative technology. Here the respondents due to answering give to the researcher "a partial conceptualisation" of the social object under study. Then the researcher examines and receives the substantial elements of the objects, their "weight" in comparative context and degree of their importance.

Our data base. Here will be represented the results of our empirical qualitative study on students' life values which was conducted in 2009-2010 among the students of French and Russian universities. For better comparison we took a sample of students of two departments – History of Arts and Informatics – in two Russian and two French Universities.

The used technique gives three types of results:

(1) Revealing the most relevant values for any social groups, for people from different living conditions (or even different points of social time);

(2) Revealing different senses of the same named values for respondents due to their explanation;

(3) Revealing new measures of importance of values: (a) the «popularity» of a value as frequency of its mentioning by respondents, (b) the average of significance of values, (c) the average of satisfaction of values, (d) the average place of value.

The substantial results of the study:

(1) Two packs of values – for French and Russian students – are revealed, they have several certain specificities.

(2) The getting of higher education for most of the Russian students has an instrumental sense; the ideas of self-actualization in this sphere are of next importance.

(3) The orientations to education are different for the students of different fields of studies.

(4) Education for French students is of value-objective, education for Russian students is of value-means.

BOLOGNA CHANGES BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL: LESSONS FROM CROATIA

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Abstract: Sinisa Rodin,

Martina Topic

In times when xenophobia is on the rise and when the EU is struggling to create European citizenship in its positive form, the education sector bears significant importance in the creation of European citizenship that will respect the core values of the founding declaration of the EU.

The sector of higher education serves as one of the means for achieving European citizenship and respect of the core European values.

Qualifications that result from education have direct impact on free movement of workers, services and freedom of establishment. However, Bologna implementation caused rage after implementation. This is because of unclear system of obtaining qualifications, much different from the old ones but also because of confusing values that it brought.

It is argued that in Croatia, implementation of Bologna process created more divergence between learning outcomes and qualifications then before. On the other hand, Bologna is seen as a conflict of modern on traditional and this brought the conflict of values and the apparent identity crisis.

The question is how the states responded to challenges brought before them on the eve of Bologna implementation (state actors) and furthermore, how collective actors (NGO and individuals) responded to changes Bologna brought? Also, what were the contributing factors that brought about more diversity?

By focusing on policy analysis of Bologna changes in its European context and the main discursive topoi that run through the opposition reforms, the paper investigates how discourses on national and European identity are negotiated in Croatia.

DIVERSITY AS AN EMPHASISED VALUE IN THE EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION AREA

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Abstract: Because of changes that have taken place in the 20th century in the European higher education systems, differentiation and diversity have received special attention. This has appeared in the social composition, motivation, previous education, living conditions of students, in the demands of the labour market and in the expectations of the society. Higher education reacted to this challenge in many areas: the institutional network, the professional profile of institutions, the declared mission, character of educational programmes becomes heterogeneous. Parallel to diversification homogenisation has taken place. The implementation of the accreditation system, the project-competition system and the creation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) was in the background of this phenomenon. Theoretically the EHEA affected in the direction of homogenisation, causing further differentiation at the same time. Actually the EHEA counsels differentiation as a special value, while the interpretation and handling of the new situation demands solutions that were not known before. The paper deals with the theoretical and methodological aspects of the problem. It presents the Hungarian research that leads to the mapping of higher education systems according to the European mapping system. The European project map's higher education institutions in 14 dimensions based on 30 indicators. It is largely based on objective data that are available in official data bases. A further source is the homepages of institutions, and in last case scenario we question the institutions. The most problems accrued in the case of so-called third package of missions, because this does not have enough traditions yet (regional activities, responsibilities, cultural and social services).

GOVERNING AND GOVERNANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN TURBULENT ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract: Governance as a research field has been hijacked by managerial perspectives and separated from broader sociological analytical frames. This paper aims at contributing at looking at governance instruments beyond the technicality that the dominant approaches assume in this field (e.g. New Public Management, Network Governance, New Governance). It intends to do so by analysing the regulation impact of governance reforms on the autonomy of universities with regard to funding and curricular reorganization. Two levels of analysis are considered: the European Union (EU) efforts towards the European governance aiming at providing more coherence and convergence in European higher education and the national agendas dealing simultaneously with these efforts and their domestic issues related to institutional autonomy of universities.

The regulation efforts undertaken at EU and national level reflect a trend towards meta-governance, i.e. the process of steering devolved governance processes. Institutional autonomy was widely assumed as a regulation instrument to political steer public systems and institutions, aiming at implementing governance models that might adequately respond to competitive, ever moving and turbulent environments. While there is a wide consensus about the attribution of autonomy to universities and the need to increase self-governance, governments need to ensure that their goals are actu-

ally pursued, enhancing their regulation frames. The main question in this paper is how European reforms, namely the funding and curricular reforms, interact with the national contexts of the selected countries participating in the Eurohesc -TRUE project (France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, and UK) and how these reformsmight condition or enhance the autonomy of universities.

In the funding reform there are national variations and meta-governance efforts inducing common institutions' performance and organizational behaviour. As to the curricular reforms there is also the reinforcement of the mechanisms of meta-governance while favouring the autonomy of HEIs. Under the framework of Bologna the changes in the degree structure is an opportunity to understand how far these contradictory forces operate in the selected countries with regard to institutional autonomy.

REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION: BETWEEN THE REAL AND THE PROPOSED

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Abstract: The reform of higher education is one of the prerequisites of both more extensive and more contentful communication with international community, as well as of surpassing economic instability facing The Republic of Serbia. A more comprehensive inclusion into the European educational trends would enable or should enable a broader circulation of people and ideas during the study stays and after them.

Is it possible to realize the mentioned tasks in the existing socio-economic context of The Republic of Serbia? The reform of higher education is realized together with two significant processes: a) ownership transformation of economic and educational system and b) adjustment of educational institutions to market economy. As one of the consequences of economic transformation, there appears the increase in the number of the unemployed. Analysis of their age structure shows that the unemployed include a significant number of those who lost their job and whose childern are of the university education age. The second process, adjustment of universites to market economy, abolishes the practice of the so-called free education. The number of students who do not pay the education fee is significantly smaller than the number of those who want to continue their education. If we also take into account other costs related to education, we can assume that many young persons would give up the university diploma or the desired study, that is they would opt for the study which implies lower costs.

The goal of the paper is to point to possiblities, from the students' viewpoint, of innovating the curricula and syllabi, that is to: a) the inclusion of students into the reform; b) the influence of financial possibilities of the students, their families and institutrions of higher education on the quality of the reform of higher education; c) the level of professors' and assistants' competence for the reform of higher education.

The basic source of data is the emprical research carried out in the period from 2006/2007 to 2009/2010 academic year among the students of sociology at The Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad. The data were collected using the semi-structured interview, near the end of each academic year. The application of a longitudinal research enabled to get a comprehensive insight into the attitude of the students to the innovated curriculum and syllabus.

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GRADUATE EDUCATION IN FRANCE. CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NEW DOCTORS

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Abstract: The paper presents the result of a research whose main interest was to analyze doctoral programs and their impacts on the professional trajectory of young researchers. Our theoretical framework was based on the sociology of education with authors such as: Musselin (2001), Galderisi (2007), Beaud (2007), and Jourde (2007) among others. As part of our paper, we want to discuss the following aspects:

a) The consequences brought about by program integration process carried out by French higher education system. Especially, the gradual disappearance of intermediate levels (1st and 2nd cycle) that represented professional options to students before reaching the doctorate.

b) The problems introduced to graduate programs, because more people want to be enrolled in a master or doctorate, even though, institutions do not have appropriate and enough conditions to receive them and to instruct them.

c) The charge placed over academics because having more students implies to hold a staff of highly qualified researchers and professors. This could involve several things such as: the need to hire more doctors, creating new research groups and unities, making promotion processes more flexible and establish a better mobility between the different levels: lecturers, professors and researchers; and so on. Each of these issues brings its own accumulated effects.

d) Finally, we have the problem of financial support. Resources have had to increase not only for facing the growth of students' demand, but also because the graduate formation, especially the doctorate, needs financial support for maintaining the program., paying the salaries and employment benefits of a tenured and highly productive staff, fostering the mobility of doctorate students towards other higher education institutions and sectors, and the sponsorship for preparing the thesis.

In short, we can say that the reorganization of the higher education has placed the French system in a stronger and more open position compared to some of its associates from the European Union. But, at the same time, this has caused several problems inside the institutions and the opposition of those participants or groups who have been more affected by these reforms.

EDUCATION ON THE MOVE: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE AMBIVALENT ROLE OF RESEARCH

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Abstract: This presentation focuses on the interaction between higher education and science, trying to critically assess the problem posed by the science & technology (or research & development) discourse when it enters concrete institutional organization. I depart from the viewpoint that the connection between the type of qualification and (economic) development has been increasingly emphasized, usually on a twofold argument: that society as a whole needs better prepared working force while at the same time countries should seek a scientific trajectory to foster technological progress and subsequently or simultaneously achieve socio-economic development. The way has been led especially throughout the increasing importance of innovation in the process of scientific practice, evaluation and funding, virtually detaching discussions surrounding the relationship of "basic" (pure) science and what became known as its "applied" form.

The biggest issue I shall concentrate on is how (national or regional) educational systems respond to these demands: in Brazil there has recently been created a new hybrid institution called "Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology" (Instituto Federal de Educacao, Ciencia e Tecnologia), that is responsible for all levels of education, departing from upper classes of basic schooling up to post-graduate titles, steered towards technological preparation and teacher education; parallely in Europe we are able to see some effects of the Bologna process aiming a similar strategy by argumenting favorably to the central part played by knowledge aside lifelong learning and flexibility in present society, stressing quantity by contrast with quality. My hypothesis to be discussed in this paper is that the broader role of education as formation of the individual and socialization is being pushed aside by this immediate and rather instrumental approach, making a significant part of universities and institutes unfit for both, since a scientific (i.e. questioning and rigorous) viewpoint is fundamental to any serious reflection.

ADJUSTING HIGHER EDUCATION TO GLOBAL EDUCATIONAL DEMANDS: A DISCUSSION

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Abstract: Globalisation, the internationalisation of academia as a whole, and the Bologna-process have recently placed European higher education in a state of change. By critically reading the discourse, three intrinsic internationalisation ideologies (idealism, instrumentalism and educationalism) in higher education have been identified. By drawing from the objectives and ideals of these ideologies, and using concrete examples, this article argues for a shift in *focus* and also identifies desirable *outcomes* of internationalised education – where special attention is paid to different aspects of intercultural competence. It is concluded that a somewhat new approach to internationalised education will further enrich higher education, contribute to students' self-development and enable them to acquire adequate intercultural competencies for the future.

Keywords: Higher education, internationalization, ideology, intercultural

teaching, intercultural competence

TROUBLED IDENTITIES IN TURBULENT TIMES: DOCTORAL STUDENTS UNDER "BOLOGNA"

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Abstract: Under the influence of the Bologna Agreements and of an increasing international competition, the European universities have been undergoing rapid changes that affect students at all levels. This paper looks at the experiences of doctoral students: they are exposed to increasing, and increasingly conflicting, requirements. They are supposed to 'perform', deliver and publish, whilst also diversifying their portfolio of competences, be flexible and mobile, and actively engage in a variety of activities – all within ever tighter deadlines, and without necessarily benefiting from adequate supervision and financial support. The paper interrogates the situation of PhD students in the social sciences from their own perspective. It aims to shed light on the tensions that characterise their grappling with new professional and (old) social constraints, their socialisation into young professionals and their evolving identity and social status. Through their testimonies, I will question the current changes in opportunity structures and academic norms of "excellence" as to their consequences for academic freedom, gender equality and equality of opportunities, both within and across institutional and national contexts.

The article is mainly based on a series of texts written by doctoral students in social sciences from a variety of countries who participated in a summer school in England, and on a smaller series of similar texts written by PhD students in Hungary. Subsidiarily, it draws on the author's extensive experience in training, advising and supervising graduate and doctoral students in Western, East Central and South-Eastern Europe.

DIVERSITY VERSUS EQUALITY? EXPERIENCES IN TERTIARY EDUCATION IN EUROPE

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Abstract: How do educational systems react to turbulent times, with regard to burdened social relations? We observe that in the era of globalisation, also characterized by a major economic crisis, institutions of tertiary education may serve as a laboratory for a new paradigm of equality, taking into consideration diversified and heterogeneous populations, among both students and staff.

This paper is based on a research project currently carried out under the auspices of the Gender Equality Committee of the Office for Professional Education and Training, itself part of the Federal Department for Economic Affairs in Switzerland. The project analyses the diversity policy in tertiary education, especially the case of selected universities throughout Europe who have extensive experience in developing and implementing diversity policies. The research investigates and documents diversity legislation, policies and practices in Switzerland, Germany, the UK and Norway, completed by findings from France. It uncovers a gap between the applied policies (mainly aiming - especially in Switzerland - at gender mainstreaming) and the personal sensibilities of the concerned decision makers.

What categories of diversity (or, to put it differently, of discrimination) are to be considered? How to combine the objectives of gender equality and diversity? How to develop a potential integrative solution, incorporating key elements of diversity management

while respecting the (historical) role of gender equality? To answer these questions, we will tackle different possible responses from Europe, highlighting the important impact of distinct socio-historical backgrounds.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE CRISIS OF THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BOLOGNA PROCESS IN TURKEY

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Abstract: While the Bologna Process has aimed to create the European Higher Education Area by making academic degree standards and quality assurence standards more comparable and compatible troughout Europe, in particular under the Lisbon Recognition Convention, its implementation has taken several forms at the national level. The national implementations of the Bologna principles, such as mobility and the comparability of student performance and qualifications and providing better chances for the graduates within the labour market, often has the opposite effect to that intended. Turkey has become a party to the Bologna Declaration in 2001 and thus started its implementation process. This paper is going to discuss the impacts of the Bologna process on the universities in Turkey and the increasing hierarchization between the central and the newly established peripheral universities. One of the aims of this paper is to question the consequences of this hierarchization on the labour market and youth unemployment.

EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES AMONG DANISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM ACADEMIC AND WORKING CLASS BACKGROUNDS.

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Abstract: A number of recent European studies show that while overall access to higher education (HE) remains unequal (albeit diminishing), participation has widened in certain types of universities and fields of study. At the same time qualitative studies show that working class students tend to be more risk aversive when it comes to job security and the economic costs of studying. They lack a sense of belonging to HE, and they identify with their working class heritage.

We investigate these differences in Denmark; an interesting case because HE students receive government grants, have no tuition fees, and because of the historical dominant discourse of a social democratic welfare regime where the notion of equality in the education system holds a central place.

As part of a larger research project addressing widening participation in Higher Education, we asked the question: how and to what extend are Danish students' choice of HE, their educational strategies and sense of belonging classed? We interviewed 60 students from six different HE programs, focusing on studens with different class backgrounds.

We find that the rather explicit accounts of class identity apparent in many studies, are given more subtle expressions in the case of the Danish working class students. Further, risk assessments addressed only the utilitaristic value of the programs studied, and if they lead to secure and well-defined job positions – economic obstacles (either in upbringing or in the present situation), did not seem to play any role for HE choice for any of the student profiles – working class or academic.

An important part of this study has also been to point to the importance of differing between HE programs. Education strategies vary significantly between programs, and it is of central importance to analyze how different class background intersects with choice of specific HE programs in unique ways. Differing not only between class backgrounds, but also between HE programs, allows us to see how class reproductive strategies work in a Danish context, and it allows us to see what characterizes the programs that appeals to working class students – ultimately pointing to policy initiatives for widening participation in HE.

MATURE LEARNERS IN IRISH THIRD LEVEL EDUCATION

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Abstract: The global economic crisis resulted in Ireland's economic and financial security being eroded in late 2008 when a decade-long financial boom built upon property price inflation and low interest rates was blown apart. Ireland must now implement EUR15 billion in budget cuts over the next four years to attempt to repair the damage caused to the public finances by an on-going banking crisis which culminated in November 2010 with a EUR85 billion international rescue operation.

While some EU countries (e.g. France and Spain) are facing this period of uncertainty by increasing their funding in education, almost half of the countries in Europe (10 of a total of 21 countries) have implemented cuts in education as a result of the crisis. These cuts are in most cases as a consequence of declining tax intake and reduced government spending in particular areas of education, both in terms of infrastructure and human resources (Maes, 2011, EUA Report 2011). In Ireland, cuts in education have taken place at all educational levels with a 9.4% cut in 2010 to be followed by a 7% cut in universities' grant for 2011. In addition, the capital grant has been halved for 2011 which will greatly reduce the amount of funding available for infrastructure maintenance (EUA, 2011). Pay roll costs, administration costs and capital costs have all been reduced in 2010 with the result that Ireland now has a lower than average investment in education compared to other OECD countries (4.6% of GDP compared to an OECD average of 5.8%). (Conway, 2010)

Perhaps most damaging of all is the fact that such cutbacks are occurring at a time when the economic crisis has increased demand for third level places. Overall, applications for higher education places has shown a marked increase with applications by mature students up by over 30% (Education Policy Committee Report, Department of Education and Science, 2009). Deteriorating opportunities for jobs are a significant contributory factor in the educational choices being made by learners with an increase in the demand for postgraduate training places. This paper examines the effects of such large increases in the numbers of mature students participating in third level education in Ireland, considering the nature of the learning experience of the students themselves and any changes to the learning environment which may result from the increased presence of mature students in third level education.

THE PUBLIC UNIVERSITY IN TURBULENT TIMES: EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON FACULTY AND STUDENTS AT CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY NORTHRIDGE

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Abstract: This study investigates the impact of the 21st Century economic crisis at California State University Northridge (CSUN). CSUN is the 4th largest university in the 2nd largest public university system in the USA, with 1,600 faculty and 36,000 students annually. The study focuses upon the ways that faculty and students have been affected by the economic crisis at CSUN (25% reduction in its operating budget), and how the budget cuts have changed how the CSUN community perceives the public university and its future. The local impact of the economic crisis is considered in relation to long-term, international trends in the funding and governance of public universities (like the recent ethos of "deliverology"). The study examines faculty and student perceptions of declining public support for higher education, trends toward privatization and corporatization, and the impact of these changes on educational access and quality.

Based on qualitative focus groups (N=36) and quantitative questionnaires (N=1248), the study examines how CSUN faculty and students have interpreted and experienced the budget cuts. Overall, the budget crisis has had a profound impact on the members of the CSUN community. The paper identifies four primary themes. First, faculty and students believe that public higher education in California is adopting a corporate model of education. Second, many raised issues of procedural justice about how the budget cuts were planned and implemented. Third, faculty and students agreed that the cuts had a negative impact on the quality of education. Fourth, the cuts were perceived as making the university less affordable and accessible, particularly for underrepresented students.

This investigation points to a clear concern among faculty and students about the long-term nature of the university and their perceptions of an institutional shift in the CSU system. Further, faculty and students feel they have little agency in institutional decision-making and administration. In addition, they perceive waning public awareness of the university that coincides with the decline in financial support. The impact on the quality of education is reflected in their concerns about larger class sizes, fewer course offerings, and higher tuition. In general, respondents fear that the public university in California has become less accessible, less affordable, and less public.

THE STRATEGIES OF BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS AS A PREDICTOR OF INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTIONS OF SUCCESS AND OF BUSINESS ETHICS (CASE OF RUSSIA)

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Abstract: Nowadays society is rapidly changing leading to amounting uncertainty in many spheres of life including relevance of education to changing labour market demand. Knowledge and skills tend to get obsolete very quickly; hence, the concept of life-long learning becomes of increasing importance. This trend is worldwide and Russia is not an exception. Moreover, in Russia market transformation initiated radical shifts in labour demand making obsolete a large amount of accumulated human capital and exacerbating shortage of modern managerial skills. The shift in demand provoked rapid expansion of MBA programs. Today many people go for MBA to retain labour market competitiveness and improve career prospects. The objective of this paper is to reveal relation between students' strategies in business education, on the one hand, and their perceptions of business success and business ethics, on the other. A survey of MBA students (222 persons) I have conducted in three well-known business schools serves as empirical base. I embark from 'plethora of capitals' concept. In this framework, business education is regarded as investment in different forms of capital (human, social, symbolic). Variation in individual investment strategies (preferred capital mix) is an indicator of differences in overall motivation for doing business. With the help of cluster analysis, six groups of students were pointed out. 'Multi-investors' are mostly inclined to invest into human capital but other forms of capital are also of interest to them. 'Professionals-careerists' are characterized by orientation on human and symbolic capital and lack of interest in social capital. 'Sociable professionals' tend to contribute to social and to human capital accumulation but not to symbolic. They do not believe MBA diploma as such would improve labour market chances. 'Flexible professionals' look at MBA as a means to diversify human capital stock in order to change their field of activity. 'Careerists-pragmatists' look for improving overall labour market competitiveness. 'Sociable pragmatists' are mainly concerned with social and symbolic capital and with improving chances in the labour market. In the paper the socioeconomic characteristics determining group belonging and intergroup differences in perceptions of success, attitude to business ethics and socioeconomic characteristics are analyzed in detail.

VARIETIES OF CAPITALISM AND HIGHER EDUCATION GRADUATES' COMPETENCIES IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

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Abstract: The hypothesis of the presentation is that differences in national higher education (HE) systems can, at least partly, be explained by recourse to the Varieties of Capitalism-approach (Hall & Soskice 2001) with its notion of "complementarities" between different societal subsystems.

Starting from a description of the economic systems of Britain (Liberal Market Economy) and Germany (Coordinated Market Economy), a first step will be the deduction of hypotheses of how the HE systems of the two countries should differ in their "educational output". In a second step these hypotheses will be tested with empirical data from the REFLEX-project on study experiences and competencies of graduates. The findings show that graduates of the two countries in fact have strengths in those skills that match the needs of their respective variety of capitalism.

A third part of the presentation will discuss implications of these findings for the Varieties of Capitalism-approach, comparative research in HE systems, and for current HE reforms.

P.S. This presentation might also be relevant for the RN09-Economic Sociology, but I would prefer to present in RN10-Sociology of Education.

NEW ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: The paper will analyze new forms of research work and teaching arrangement, which are practiced in the higher education nowadays. The theme is exceptionally pressing and controversial. Application of these new forms is aimed at growth of quality of teaching as well as entrenchment of unified educational standards required by Russia's entrance into the Bologna Process.

Among new forms of higher education arrangement the following should be listed:

• Firstly, differentiation and integration of universities. Peculiar features of national and federal research centers will be demonstrated in course of the presentation. Nowadays Russian universities should combine not only educational activity but also research work and innovating;

• Secondly, active use of bibliometry. Citation index and number of publications in general of scientific works indexed by the base Web of Science are recognized as the key criteria of scientific efficiency. By the end of 2010 rating of the scientific and publishing activity of Russian higher educational institutions has been elaborated. The base for the Russian index of scientific citation (RISC) has been created. Degree of the high school research workers adaptation to the new working conditions will be stated and analyzed in the paper based on the research conducted by the Centre for Sociology of Science of IHST of Russian Academy of Sciences;

• Thirdly, alteration of science policy with regard to scientific intellectual mobility. The report will present programs prepared by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and aimed to intensification of intellectual mobility and formation of pendulum mobility. The Federal Program "Scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of the innovative Russia (2009-2013)" will be handled with particular care. Action item 1.5 is entitled "Pursuance of research by research teams under the supervision of visiting fellows". It'll be shown that this Program forwards integration of Russia into European system of education and scientific research and solves important problem of bringing up young scientists of "next generation" involved in global scientific networks.

In conclusion efficiency of new forms of research work and teaching arrangement in Russian universities will be estimated and some suggestion in the field of educational management will be enunciated.

HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA: QUALITY PROBLEMS DURING THE TRANSFORMATION PERIOD

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Abstract: In the last decade in Russia has increased demand for higher education. Meanwhile, exactly what higher education is becoming more affordable, the development of the education market, competition between universities actualize quality problems in Russian education.

That is why universities before the difficult task of training, not only has a wide range of skills, range of knowledge and skills, but also the ability to bring perceptible results of their work future employer.

In this regard, questions arise. Can a traditional university education to prepare specialists to meet such high demands? How does the inclusion of the Bologna process and the transition to new educational standards for the quality of education?And that, ultimately, will determine the quality of training?

Quality of vocational education multifaceted category in which are reflected according to educational regulations and standards, a focus on the desired outcome of education, the requirements for level of training, etc. We believe that an integral index of quality specialist can perform a comprehensive assessment of vocational education in the following areas:

1.Qualitative characteristics of students. The level of training of students (pre-university level, school education, motivation for learning and a focus on educational and professional activities, developing social skills, adaptability, mobility).

2.The quality of educational services, the education system as a whole.(Qualification and level of training of teaching staff, the quality of the forms and methods of training and education, the quality of the resource to ensure the educational process, the level of scientific research institution).

3.Effectiveness of education.Relevance of professional education with modern requirements, norms and standards of the profession, the degree of mastery of studying the necessary competencies.

4.Subjective assessment of quality of higher education students and their parents, satisfaction with the educational process.

5.Evaluation of the quality of vocational education on the part of employers, the demand for graduates in the labor market, professional achievements and success of graduates.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: EVALUATION METHOD AND CRITERIA

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Abstract: Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) play a key role in society through teaching and research. It is often said that the combination of both shall converge towards a "third mission" which results in a strong contribution to society's welfare. In "turbolent times", such a mission becomes crucial and therefore calls for greater and more effective engagement of HEIs' activities with social problems and needs.

The paper will present results from an ongoing project funded under the 7th Framework Programme named PERARES – Public Engagement with Research and Research Engagement with Society.

A review of instruments for evaluation of different types of public engagement in science and technology developments will be shortly undertaken.

Based on that review, a framework for evaluation of HEIs' publicly engaged activities will be discussed, with a particular focus on effectiveness and equity. Criteria and indicators of effectiveness will mainly concern public influence on the development and application of research and educational activities. From the perspective of equity, the discussion will consider, among other things, the forms of interactions between relevant stakeholders and HEIs.

On such basis, the paper will present a scheme of indicators for evaluation and draft guidelines for HEIs' publicly engaged activities evaluation.

COMBATING ETHNIC DISPARITIES: DIFFERENT APPROACHES OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AT ALL-DAY SCHOOLS IN GERMANY

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Abstract: This PhD-project seeks to explore if and in how far extracurricular activities at German all-day schools benefit disadvantaged migrants in terms of social and cultural capital. Compared to traditional half-day schools, all-day schools are expected to better reduce social and ethnic disparities by integrating students in extracurricular activities (e.g. lunch, leisure time programs, supervision offers) and providing them with specific elements of social and cultural capital that they lack in their (often) unstable family setting and peer group. Nevertheless, there is only little evidence for the normative and compensatory function of all-day schools.

Two underlying questions are being addressed in this research: (a) How do all-day schools conceptualize and implement extracurricular activities, in particular with regard to disadvantaged groups (e.g. students with a migration background)? And (b), how do disadvantaged students with a migration background perceive and evaluate the extracurricular offers at all-day schools, especially with regard to their set of social and cultural resources? By this means, this research also aims to better understand the interplay between institutional concepts and the students' perceived impact.

To provide an answer to the first research question (at the institutional level), an analysis of mission statements and interviews with the heads of school of the entire population of all-day schools in Bremen (N=27) have been conducted. Second, the students' perception will be captured by 40 semi-structured interviews with students in the 6th grade from diverse social and ethnic backgrounds (maximum variation sampling) and from four schools (sampled on predefined criteria). The focus is on the perceived quality of the schools' offers and on the acquisition of social capital (peer group formation across social/ethnic origin) and cultural capital (e.g. social skills, cultural knowledge and teamwork abilities).

Within the presentation I plan to emphasize on empirical results of both the school analysis and the student interviews.

SCHOOLS AS INTERETHNIC MEETING PLACES? THE IMPACT OF ETHNIC SCHOOL DIVERSITY ON STUDENTS' SOCIAL LIFE.

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Abstract: Growing immigration and ethnic diversity is a worldwide phenomenon and our schools provide increasing opportunities for contact between individuals from different ethnic groups. Scholars from different fields focusing on the consequences of such increased ethnic diversity either advocate a *contact* perspective - suggesting that contact between people from different ethnic backgrounds results in more cross-ethnic familiarity - or a *conflict* perspective - stating that increased interethnic contact yields interethnic conflict.

Recently, a third perspective was proposed, namely the *constrict* theory, which states that increased ethnic diversity in a context does not result in more relations – be it conflictual or friendly - between individuals from different ethnic groups, but in *fewer* relations *in general*. It is stated that ethnic diversity reduces social solidarity and interpersonal bonding, and yields more social withdrawal from both in-group and out-group members. Although research at the neighborhood level seems to support this line of thinking, the question remains whether constrict theory is applicable to all levels of analysis: choosing a higher or lower level of context might imply different results. Yet, the theory remains to be tested in a multitude of other contexts.

In our contribution, we provide a first analysis of the validity of the constrict theory in the school context, expecting that ethnic school diversity yields fewer friendships, lower peer attachment, and more social withdrawal. Moreover, we investigate whether these results differ for natives and immigrants, and whether the associations hold when controlling for the school's socioeconomic situation. Multilevel analyses on data from the Flemish Educational Assessment, consisting of 10,500 native and 1,259 immigrant students in 83 Flemish schools, suggest that there are differences between natives and immigrants. For immigrants, school ethnic diversity did not impact students' number of friendships, peer attachment, or social avoidance behavior. For natives, on the other hand, ethnic diversity yielded fewer friendships and peer attachment. However, further analyses suggested that this was due to the school's socioeconomic composition. As such, we find no evidence that eventual 'constrict' behavior by students would hinder the role of multiethnic schools in integrating students from different ethnic groups.

SEPARATE AND DIFFERENT: STUDYING NGOS PROGRAMS OF INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MADRID

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Abstract: How do education systems react to migration? The concentration of foreign students in public schools provides scenario for the emergence of new institutional and social problems -stigma and discrimination of foreign students-, new models of socialisation in young people -relationships between minorities-, and new educational challenges -educational equality of opportunity in a multicultural society -. The schools facing these new problems to a greater extent have arisen as a major concern and accordingly become social laboratories.

The lack of social cohesion in schools created by this new juncture has led to new measures, among which the implementation of NGO-driven intercultural programmes. The involvement of these social actors in school life, heretofore relative *outsiders* of public education, appears as a new phenomenon, and an interesting socio-political experiment, namely, the progressive social construction of ethnic categories in schools by non-state actors. Why are NGOs intervening in schools? What are they doing? What results do they obtain? This study proposes to address some of these questions based on qualitative data conducted by extensive fieldwork in different schools in the city of Madrid with high levels of foreign students (>70%). By engaging in participant observation in collaboration with an international NGO involved in the implementation of an Intercultural Program funded by public institutions, I aim to better understand the interplay of actors, meanings and actions.

VET TEACHERS'REPRESENTATIONS OF MIGRANT STUDENTS: CATEGORIZATION AND STEREOTYPES

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Abstract: Topic

This proposal focuses on the representations and stereotypes that vocational schools' teachers develop towards migrant students. Our aim here is to gain knowledge of teachers' awareness and consideration about this category of students, and this for a better understanding of their attitudes and practices towards them.

Data

The results presented here are based on semi-structured interviews conducted with vocational school teachers and staff (N=16) and on-site observations in classrooms. Teachers' interviews and on-site observations were conducted in two different vocational schools (in the French part of Switzerland) in the fields of hairdressing and painting, which are characterised by considerable cultural diversity. Teachers' interviews were fully transcribed and coded and a qualitative thematic content analysis was carried out with deductive and inductive approaches.

Analysis overview

Teachers interviewed have a quite negative perception of the students with migratory background. They mainly focus their attention on difficulties these young people may encounter or generate, but rarely on competencies and strong points their migratory background may provide. Moreover, they have a strongly stereotyped vision of the students concerned: young Italians are described as extroverts and charmers, boys from former Yugoslavia as aggressive and 'machos', and girls from Muslim cultures as victims of family oppression.

Analysing the interviews, we also observed a recurrent structure in teachers'discourse, that unfolds itself into three phases: 1) denial of migrants' specificities (norm of equality); 2) mention of specific (and stereotyped) cases where students with minority profiles encounter difficulties (individualisation of difficulties); 3) based on these "cases", validation of ethnic stereotypes (generalisation and naturalisation of specificities). Minorities' difficulties are "essentialised" and therefore no more considered as contingencies that have to be taken into account by the teachers and the school. What we found revealing is that the "essentialisation" step is very common in the discourse of teachers who have no academic background and a less in-depth pedagogical training (technical branches' teachers), and is quasi-absent from the discourse of teachers who have knowledge over social, economic and structural factors underlying immigration status.

WHY ARE RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES SUCCESSFUL IN EDUCATION?: A CRITICAL SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract: Due to historical and ongoing immigration processes societies worldwide face a challenge of having to integrate racial/ethnic minorities into their educational systems. Failure to realise this has lead many researchers to focus on the nature and causes of 'educational underachievement' of racial/ethnic minority groups in society. Less attention has been paid to high achievement and educational success. In the academic literature, success determinants are often seen as the reverse of factors and processes that lead to failure, however, success and failure factors are not necessarily the same. In conducting the first critical, systematic review of literature to date on the determinants of success and their relationship with each other, this study builds on a rich tradition of research race/ethnic inequalities in education.

This study adopts a systematic review methodology, using a comprehensive and well defined protocol which allows for the findings to be more reliable, transparent and replicable. Subsequently, starting from the ecological model from Bronfenbrenner, studies are organized according to the system they occur in, the settings within these systems and distinguishing distal and proximal factors. The findings show that most studies concentrate on the macrosystem as they are based on Ogbu's cultural-ecological theory or Fordham and Ogbu's oppositional culture theory, and the microsystem including many different settings and often referring to social capital. In addition, individual characteristics, such as racial or ethnic identity, individual religiosity, attitudes, future goals and school instrumentality, have been highlighted as factors associated with educational success for racial/ethnic minorities.

Although many studies start from Ogbu's theory, the study of structural barriers and collective problems that minority youth has to face in relationship to success has been given relatively little attention. The motivation of success, the variation between and within different migrant groups, social capital and the relationship between the different (micro, meso and macro) systems and its influence on educational success needs further examination. The purpose of this study is to integrate studies and their study domains with each other in order to indicate possible pathways to educational success by ethnic or racial minority students and map out future areas of investigation.

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE TRIBAL ADOLESCENTS IN THEIR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Scheduled tribes form one of the most backward sections of India. Though there has been a gradual increase in their literacy

rates since independence in the year 1947, yet many efforts are needed. On an average, the difference between the literacy rate of the general category and that of the Scheduled tribe has been around 20%. Due to difficult geographical locations, the tribals settled in hills, far off places could not change themselves at par with others. There are number of such tribes spread over all the states of India including the Indian State of Himachal Pradesh. The present study was undertaken to know the constraints faced by the tribal adolescents in their educational development. The investigation was carried on 150 males and 150 females selected from Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti districts and Bharmaur sub division of Chamba district. The tribal communities representing these districts were Kinnauras, Bhots and Gaddis. The findings portrayed that educational achievement of the respondents was mediocre. More males than females were both high achievers as well as low achievers. The findings of the study further revealed that the Bhot respondents perceived home, school, and personal and community constraints more than Gaddi and Kinnaura respondents and were significantly different from other two communities. Non-significant differences were observed in constraints among high, medium and low income respondents except in teacher's behaviour, stress and fear experienced at school and in community constraints, high income group respondents perceived these constraints more than the respondents belonging to low and medium income group. As regards the respondents belonging to different family size, the significant difference was observed in their academic achievement, perception about teacher's behaviour and in community constraints whereas non-significant differences were observed on other constraints by the respondents belonging to small and large family size. Age-wise distribution on constraints depicted that significant differences were found in academic achievement, home constraints, in school and in community constraints.

SOCIAL ORIGIN OR STATISTICAL DISCRIMINATION OF MIGRANT PUPILS IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL? A REANALYSIS OF THE STUDY BY CORNELIA KRISTEN ENTITLED 'ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract: This replication of a study by Kristen (2006) deals with the question, whether the penalties of migrant children in the German school system could be explained by both the statistical or the "ethnic" discrimination. By employing an alternative data set, the ELEMENT study, (Longitudinal Survey from the City of Berlin) and by utilizing identical and alternative statistical models (logistic and linear regressions), the results found by Kristen have been confirmed. There is no indication that migrants are to be disadvantaged by the teachers' assessment of their achievements as well as by their recommendations for allocation into the several tracks in the secondary schools. Compared to the German pupils' situation, the migrants' relative disadvantages could be explained mainly by their social origin and initial preconditions. Finally, we find that early investments in participation in preschool education and in learning of the German language are more effective for their opportunity of education while additional arrangements in the primary school are rather ineffective.

GYPSY AND TRAVELLER FAMILIES: SCHOOLS, RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

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Abstract: Since the 1967 Plowden Report the UK state has ostensibly worked to improve access to schooling for Gypsy and Traveller students within an agenda that promotes education as a cornerstone of 'citizenship'. Gypsy students have generally faced racism and intolerance in schools and measures to tackle this have included the creation of Traveller Education Services to act as advocates for families; race relations law and guidance; and, the inclusion of Gypsy and Traveller ethnic categories within national schools data collection. Despite such public measures, findings from all research in this area documents continuing discrimination in schools. This paper argues that discriminatory practices towards Gypsies in schools today merely mirror the discriminatory practices faced by Gypsies in the UK for the past 600 years. Notions of risk and uncertainty that seem novel for the majority population reflect the norm in terms of Gypsy families' experiences of both accessing schooling and providing an education for children. This paper considers firstly how Gypsy families adapt towards changing conditions and deal effectively with risk. Secondly it considers how and why the perceived 'risk' of Gypsies should continue within overarching liberal political agendas such as 'citizenship'. It argues that whilst in the UK 'citizenship' stemmed from a mid-twentieth century desire to lessen risk (e.g. Beveridge, 1942; Marshall, 1950), it is increasingly a root of social division that identifies and excludes marginal groups considered to pose a risk to the majority population.

IMMIGRANTS´ SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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Abstract: We present the results of a research which main objective was, on one hand, to know the relationship between social conditions and ethnicity with the school achievement and, on another hand, to find the school effect, i.e., schools that do better with the same population profile. We analyze the results obtained in national exams by pupils of the 4th and 6th grades who have done evaluation tests in the Lisbon metropolitan Area (AML) in 2008/09 which totalize 45 000 pupils. The databases result from the link between two Ministry of Education databases and, in addition to the school and the grade obtained in the tests, they include sex, place of birth and nationality of the pupil and the social characterization of their families (profession, professional situation, schooling, place of birth and nationality of each parent).

The study revealed that although the school performance of immigrants´ pupils tends to be lower than that of native Portuguese pupils, i) the difference in the results of the two groups is smaller if the social conditions of their families (and particularly the mother's schooling) is homogenized; ii) moreover, when they all belong to families with less schooling, the results of the children of immigrants can reach the same level, or exceed, those of native Portuguese pupils; iii) the variation in the results pupils of immigrant origin obtain in national exams is directly related to their families' level of contact with Portuguese society. We found schools that obtained significantly distinct results (considering the average and the standard deviation of the grades in Portuguese Language and

Mathematics), even though their school populations have similar social conditions (parents' schooling and social class and countries of origin).

BEING POOR AT SCHOOL: WHY DO POOR CHILDREN DO NOT LEARN AT SCHOOL?

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Abstract: In recent times, education has become a kind of "universal solution" for social and labour problems. It has been argued that it is a crucial investment for increasing labour productivity, enlarging social cohesion and reducing poverty and inequality both at a national and a global scale. And, of course, education has powerful benefits that go beyond the individual benefits of schooling. Nevertheless, it is crucial to understand what the conditions for these benefits to be fulfilled are. That is, whether and how is education able to generate the benefits that are expected? What are the requirements for individuals to take advantage of the educational investment? Is it possible to educate in any context? What is the minimum level of social equity to guarantee the success of educational practices? In order to answer these questions it is crucial to take into account the complexity of the relationship between education and poverty. Moreover, it entails, above all, to reverse the assumed order of this relation (that is, the effects that education generates in poverty reduction) and to explore the multiple and diverse effects that poverty generates on education. The objective of the paper is to analyse the conditions and the experience of poverty of students who live in the context of Brasilian favelas, exploring the effects of these conditions in the development of their educational experience, practices and opportunities. In order to do so, the paper presents the results of a research based on an intensive qualitative fieldwork that contains more than 100 interviews with poor and extremely poor students, their families and their teachers. The results of the research project define different "scenarios of educability and ineducability" that show the numerous expressions of poverty and its multiple consequences in educational terms. It also demonstrates the need to reduce poverty (in all its dimensions and expressions) if education is aimed to work as a tool for social cohesion, equity and inclusion.

IMPACT OF FAMILY SOCIO-ECONOMICAL STATUS ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES IN LATVIA

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Abstract: Although the Constitution of Latvia and education policy documents set that basic education in country is free, parents are forced to buy textbooks, workbooks and school supplies for their children, as well as to pay for lunch and transport. Besides, a large part of informal educational activities is available only for fees. Providing children with necessary things required for schooling turns out to be an almost impossible mission for poor families with insufficient financial resources.

Analysis of semi- structured in-depth interviews (n=35) with respondents from poor, large or single parent families, which was conducted within the research project supported by the European Social Fund «Causes and duration of unemployment and social exclusion,» provides insight into restrictions caused by complicated financial situation in Latvian poor families: their limited possibilities to provide children with learning resources, and their anxiety about children's further education.

The discourse of family as a determinant factor for students' educational achievements was raised by researchers more than fifty years ago when well-known American sociologist James Coleman stressed out the three angles of family impact: importance of family economic capital, human capital, and family's social and cultural capital. Results of several international comparative education research projects reflect the very strong segregation of students' educational achievements according to the level of urbanization. It is concluded that achievements of rural students are significantly lower than their peers in urban areas; in addition, they are directly related to fact that rural schools have the higher proportion of pupils who come from relatively lower socioeconomic status families. These figures are regarded as critically significant indicators of the significance of factor's influence on the overall quality of education in Latvia.

PYGMALION GOES TO ORGANIZATIONAL-LEVEL: A MULTI-METHOD STUDY ON THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECIES IN EXPLAINING THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL SEGREGATION

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Abstract: Regarding the sociological research on the academic performances of pupils, there are few topics that received more attention than the consequences of school segregation and the impact of teacher expectations. However, virtually no study has integrated these two research approaches in an empirical study. Consequently, we do know little of how teacher expectations are influenced by compositional school features and how these expectations in turn might affect pupils' academic achievement. The main purpose of this multi-method study is to overcome this research lacuna.

The research questions will be examined using a mixed-method approach. Quantitative data is collected of 2845 pupils (aged10–12) and of 706 teachers in 68 Belgian (Flemish) primary schools. Qualitative, in-depth interviews are collected with 26 teachers and principals in a sub-sample of 5 primary schools. Using the quantitative data and multi-level analysis, we will investigate whether teachers' individual and collective expectations are shaped by the ethnic and socioeconomic make-up of schools and whether these collective teacher expectations in turn influence academic achievement. The qualitative data will be used to investigate through which processes the compositional characteristics of the school shape teachers' beliefs about pupils and how these beliefs are communicated to the pupils.

The quantitative analysis reveals that a higher share of low-SES and immigrant pupils at school are both related to lower teachers' teachability expectations. The collective teachability expectations of teachers are in turn indirectly related to academic achievement of pupils: collective teachability expectations are associated with pupils' beliefs of having no control over academic success (sense of futility) and the latter has an effect on pupil's academic achievement. The analysis on the qualitative data shows that the associa-

tion between school composition and teachers' expectation of teachability are largely due to the language use and linguistic backgrounds of pupils in these schools. Our results indicatethat teachers perceive the use of the mother tongues of bilingual students as a barrier to educational success. These low teachability expectations are in turn communicated to the pupils by both explicit encouragement of Dutch monolingualism and formal punishment when immigrant bilingual pupils speak their mother tongue.

WHY ARE TEACHER RECOMMENDATIONS AT THE TRANSITION FROM PRIMARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION SOCIALLY BIASED?

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Abstract: In recent years, EU policy has heavily stressed the role of education in facing the challenges posed by an increasingly globalised economy. To keep up with rapidly developing third world economies, it is deemed necessary that Europe's human capital potential is fully exploited. In order to do so, European educational systems are to be organised in such a way that pupils are effectively allocated to the educational pathways that match their academic potential. However, research in leading European economies like France and Germany has shown that working class children are more frequently oriented to less demanding educational alternatives in secondary education than middle class children with a comparable achievement background. Besides the fact that this runs counter the widely shared ideal of equal opportunities, such a situation also means a potential loss of talents. Research that inquires into the causes of these differentials in educational recommendations is virtually inexistent. The aim of this study is to examine whether teachers' educational recommendations at the transition from primary to secondary education in Flanders (Northern, Dutch-speaking part of Belgium) can also be shown to be socially biased and if so, what causes these differentials in advice. To do so, we use a mixed methods design combining survey data gathered from 1339 parents of pupils in their last year of primary education in the months of May and June 2008 in 53 Flemish primary schools and qualitative data from 2 focus groups with primary school teachers. Our findings corroborate the evidence found in Germany and France: pupils stemming from low SES backgrounds are more frequently advised to enrol in less prestigious and less demanding educational options than pupils stemming from high SES families, even if they achieved equally well. Analysis of both focus groups suggests that primary school teachers tend to unwittingly evaluate pupils from low SES backgrounds less positively, due to their emphasis on specific pupil characteristics like self-reliance, planning capacity, punctuality – which are more characteristic of middle class pupils. We think that teacher training programmes should pay more attention to all potential sources of social bias in daily educational practice.

DROPOUT FROM HIGHER EDUCATION: SOCIAL CLASS AND PERFORMANCE IN FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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Abstract: Research has found that students with higher social origin generally perform better than do students with lower social origin. This line of studies tends to look at students across different fields of education, and thus knowledge about the performance of students within specific fields of education is still scarce. The purpose of this study is create further understanding to how students with lower social origin perform in fields of education where they are less frequently represented, as well as in fields of education where they are more frequently so. Two fields of education are studied: Law and the Humanities. The study focuses primarily on dropout rates as indicator of performance.

In France, the baccalauréat (degree awarded at the end of secondary education) is the only prerequisite for admission to the university. The fact that access to university is rather open creates larger groups of first year students at the universities. It is well known that larger groups of students drop out during the initial year, while others drop out later on and some complete their studies all together. This study will analyze at the social origin of those dropping out at different stages of their education. Although research has shown that students with lower social origin generally perform weaker in higher education, research on minority groups in working life has found that individuals who to some extent are stigmatized within their context tend to perform better than the majority. The latter suggests that we could expect to find differences in dropout rates and dropout behaviour among students with lower social origin in the two fields of education.

The population consists of students enrolling for the first time at Universities in France in 2003. The data allows us to follow this cohort of students during a limited number of years (2003 to 2009), and thus enable a study of the performance of students the years that follow their enrollment. Empirically, this study is based on data delivered by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. Specific Multiple Correspondence Analysis, which is a kind of Geometric Data Analysis, is used as main statistical technique. This method is well suited to capture relations between a large numbers of variables simultaneously, and thus to understand the relation between social characteristics of students and performance in higher education.

WIDENED PARTICIPATION AND UNEQUAL ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN DENMARK

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Abstract: Martin D.Munk and Jens Peter Thomsen

A number of recent European studies show that while general access to higher education remains unequal but less so, and participation has widened in certain types of universities and fields of study. This addresses two fundamental questions in the WP debate: A. has access to HE as a whole widened (the vertical level), and B. if access have widened, has this been a process of channelling of first-generation students into specific types of HE, or has access to all HE programmes in fact widened (the horizontal level)? We focus on access to HE and specifically on social differentiation in HE. We use Danish register data and a recent 1984-cohort survey database including information on educational choices and a rich set of measurements on household cultural resources, preferences, non-cognitive capacities, and school variables at different ages. We investigate choice of education level and university choice/field of

study, and draw on literature stressing the importance of transmission and accumulation of capital in childhood, in different educational settings, and the significance of habitual (cognitive and non-cognitive) dispositions. Some studies suggest that factors not related to traditional variables like parents education, occupation, and income have become more important in trying to explain intergenerational educational mobility. We find that traditional variables such as cultural capital of the family and income matter, but also that the students cultural orientation, taste for education, risk aversion attitudes, school work, preferences for specific educational pathways and future job opportunities matters, and that these factors vary significantly with choice of university institution and field of study.

WORKING CLASS STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY: DO THEY THINK THEY BELONG?

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Abstract: The widening access to university all over Europe has had as a result the increasing numbers of "non-traditional" students, among them, working class students.

Research about how these new students have done has enlightened the difficulties they experience in relation to diverse issues; the most important: the pronounced perception of risk of failure, the felt debt to the supporting family, the necessity to combine studies with remunerated jobs, the stress associated with high costs (and, as a consequence, the preferences to much vocational oriented studies). In short, often they feel they are in the university against the odds.

The work here presented deals with these issues but tries to focus on the social relations that students contribute to in the university.

The communication will show the results of one part of a larger piece of research about the factors that have an influence on the learning results of students. The survey is carried out among students in the four Public Universities of Barcelona. The 10 chosen courses cover all areas of study.

Two complementary methodological approaches are used. The first one, based on qualitative research methodology, consists of an interview addressed to one academic responsible for each of the 10 degrees selected, to two teachers (20) and to 8 students (80) in every degree, as well as the gathering of secondary data. The second approach, based on quantitative methodology, involves handing out a questionnaire to a sample of students from each of the degrees when they are at the middle of their studies (the second or third year of enrolment). This questionnaire has been elaborated taking into account the information collected in the first qualitative part of the research.

The aims of this communication are two:

1. To test if the main difficulties for working class students reported in previous research are relevant for the sample here studied or otherwise middle class way of life and thinking are much more widened that previously thought.

2. To explore the degree of integration of these students, that is to say, their social and academic participation within the institution and their identification with the prevalent norms and values of the institution. In other words, to try to answer the question: do they behave and feel like they belong?

SUPRISING EFFECTS OF AN INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN POLAND

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Abstract: Since 1989, which marked a breakthrough in the Polish political, economic and social life, the education system has also undergone substantial reforms The structure of the education system has changed, as well as the rules of financing and management. One of the most underlined objectives was activity on behalf of equalization of educational opportunities between the rural and urban youth, which have been traditionally very diversified in Poland. The compulsory education period has been extended to 10 years (11 years at present), and grammar schools were separated from elementary schools. From the perspective of analysis of quantitative indexes, the reform was a great success. Most graduates of grammar schools (about 80%) each year go to secondary schools, and the majority of graduates of these continue education in post-secondary schools and universities. This is an enormous leap in popularization of higher levels of education, particularly considering that only 20 years ago, less than 40% graduates of elementary schools finished secondary schools, while about 10% of graduates went to university. Most analyses of educational inequalities comprise quantitative research. It shows an impressive increase in the access of the youth from various social strata to universities. However, popularization of education has other, less optimistic aspects as well. A visible segmentation of the education market has taken place. The graduate's position on the labor market is determined not by any certificate or diploma – what counts is a diploma that proves graduation from a "good school". It is still very difficult to get enrolled in such school for children and youth with a low SES. Inability to enter the path of education thus results in a threat of marginalization, which is greater than in the previous generations, when it was easier to function without a certificate confirming the level of knowledge. The problem of inequality has not disappeared, it requires additional qualitative research to complement the quantitative analyses. My paper presents a qualitative research project on functioning of the school and its importance for minimization or preservation of educational inequalities.

IMAGES OF EDUCATIONAL CHANGE IN TURBULENT TIMES: AN EXAMPLE FROM SERBIA

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Abstract: The aim of this research was to provide a critical understanding of the educational reform process in Serbia from the perspective of key stakeholders. For this purpose we analyzed multiple perspectives on educational change in Serbia that occurred during the last decade, a period characterized by political instability and resulting radical discontinuities in the national educational strategic directions, policies and practices. We explored images of educational changes held by different stakeholders – teachers, students, parents, principals, experts and decision-makers – with the aim of synthesizing the lessons learned that could serve as a basis for more effective future changes. Broader research question, also

relevant outside the Serbian context, pertains to the attitudes and mutual perceptions of different educational actors that emerge in a particularly unstable policy environment. Data was collected through focus groups and interviews, and was analyzed using the methods of the grounded theory. Results show that perspectives on the decade of educational changes are much contested with a clear lack of shared meaning and ownership over basic ideas, goals and promises of these changes. Changes were seen as being too chaotic, not sufficiently inclusive and followed by negative mutual perception between key stakeholders. Apparently, all this had rather destructive impact on the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the systemic developments. In conclusion, we emphasize the need to invest into the more inclusive envisioning of the desired futures and shared responsibility for its realization.

LEADING SCHOOLS IN CONTEXTS OF INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THE 'TEIP' PROGRAM EFFECT IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF SCHOOL CLUSTERS IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: The 'TEIP' Program, Priority Intervention Education Zones, was established in Portugal during the second half of the 90s, aiming to support projects in contexts with persistent inequality and social exclusion. Having been relaunched in 2006, this measure now covers more than 100 public school clusters, operating primarily in the failure, school leaving and indiscipline, seeking to achieve objectives of inclusion and social peace, while the management of conflicts and social tensions are transferred to the local level.

The innovation of this program leads us to question the effects that have been produced in the concerned territories, especially at a time when not only the educational goals expand, but also the economic crisis sets in, leading to new social challenges that unquestionably affect the educational realities.

Based on the analysis of three case studies in school clusters and using mainly qualitative information (document analysis, interviews, focus group and field notes), we propose a more focused (and comparative) analysis on the organizational dimension of three 'TEIP' schools, also taking into account the articulation of this Program with other policy measures, such as the structural reorganization of the school management, with the introduction of role of Head teacher. Specifically we intend to analyze the leadership in these schools, addressing especially to the Head teacher and the local 'TEIP' project management team, since the achievement of the program goals involves significant changes in the school organization. The main concepts of the proposed analysis are, therefore, leadership, power relations and power structures, as well as the dimensions: project work, strategic planning, pedagogical innovation and networking, but also changes in internal school working structures, in relationships with other 'TEIP' schools and engaging with the local community. Leadership in 'TEIP' school clusters may assume, therefore, a significant preponderance, as these actors do admin a specific work dynamics, partly because they are under a program with innovative features, but also because they work in contexts of social inequality and exclusion, which present, in the current juncture new and consecutive challenges.

NEW POINTS OF SOCIAL CLOSURE. CATHOLIC SCHOOLS' IMPACT ON EDUCATION SYSTEM IN POLAND.

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Abstract: My research aims to answer the question how catholic schools contribute to the social closure processes? Are those schools exclusive social clubs or, on contrary, they endeavor to minimize the social inequalities?

Exclusionary practices may arise because of the obstacles in realization of the educational expectations of the middle class parents. Such parents, dissatisfied from the performance rates in public schools, decide to transfer their children to private sector, looking for a better performance quality and better plausible group less exposed to risky behaviors of youngsters. This influences the education system making public schools a second best market (which is a new phenomena in Poland), with lesser accountability and minor performance and professional standards. However considering the school fees, catholic schools in Poland are far cheaper that the private sector ones. For that reason the economic capital is not the most distinctive factor among those who participate in catholic schools. Nor is the religiosity, there are not believer families as well. The most distinctive factor is the higher education of parents. Therefore catholic schools do not follow the standard divisions into the rich, and the poor, but rather create enclaves of conservative families, engaged in the process of education of their children. The distinctions are not equal with those on: 'good' and 'bad' families – among catholic schools' students many come from single parent families, divorced households, patchwork families. Facing such situation the school plays a compensatory role in social capital transmission. The Catholicism promoted in those schools focuses on being a community and helping others, not on the restrictions of church's rules, encourages building bonds not only among children, but also between parents and teachers. And that generates trust.

Using Coleman terms and theory of social capital creation, but realizing the critique of his works as disregarding the contextual data I use case study method. Qualitative methodology enables to be sensitive to local varieties, but in the same time not to loose the perspective of school as a social system.

SCHOOL CONTEXT AND THE GENDER GAP IN EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

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Abstract: Today, boys generally under-perform relative to girls in schools throughout the industrialized world. This article extends research on the effect of schools and asks whether and how the school context shapes the gender gap in education. Building on theories about gender identity and reports from prior ethnographic classroom observations, I argue that the school environment channels the conception of masculinity in the peer culture, and thereby either fosters or inhibits the development of anti-school attitudes and behavior among boys. Girls' peer groups, in contrast, do not vary as strongly with the social environment in the extent to which school engagement is stigmatized as "un-feminine." As a consequence, boys are more sensitive to school resources that create a

learning oriented environment than are girls. I evaluate my argument with a quasi-experimental research design using reading test scores as an outcome variable and the SES composition of the student body as the treatment variable. This design is based on within-school variation across classes using the so-called ELEMENT data from one German state. In contrast to the US, the lack of performance-based tracking in Berlin elementary schools and the smaller extent of parents' influence on classroom assignment makes it plausible that student assignment to elementary school classrooms in Berlin is almost random. In order to develop a detailed understanding of the actual selection process, I examine the official school regulations, provide statistical evidence from simulation analyses, and conduct qualitative interviews with school principals. The results suggest that randomness indeed plays an important role in the assignment process, but also point at potential sources of bias, which I address statistically with targeted sensitivity analysis. The results support my central hypothesis, and other analyses support my proposed mechanism as the likely explanation of the gender differences in the causal effect.

THE OLD BECOMES NEW? LEARNING SPACES AND POLITICS OF EDUCATION.

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Abstract: In the current times of 'uncertainty' and economic crisis, the Portuguese Ministry of Education launched an ambitious and unprecedented program to improve secondary schools' buildings and their learning conditions as a structural element for the extension of compulsory schooling to 12 years. This process includes the diversification of educational alternatives, namely with professional training offer in nearly all schools, together with particular educational policies which strive to bring back to school the under qualified generations of adults. Secondary schools' are now increasingly facing these new dynamics and diversity of publics, resulting in the political perception of the need to adequate spaces and learning conditions.

The Secondary School Modernization Program (SMP) started in 2008 and aims to cover a total of 332 schools in a seven-year period, a unique case study in the current scenery of education policy in Europe. The scale of the program raises the interest for a study on the complex impacts that such a policy initiative can have in political, educational and social terms.

The presentation will discuss the impact of the process of the refurbishing of the buildings in everyday life of schools, looking at it as a complex process of negotiation. We are interested in the ways in which agents, from central educational services, architects, school boards, teachers and students, and other members of the local community, become active players, facing not only the construction process, but essentially tackling the political and pedagogical options clearly presented into the national specifications.

The research focus on a sample of 13 case studies selected from the 30 schools participating in the pilot and 1st phases of intervention. The methodological strategy includes interviews to the architect responsible for each school design and to the schools' principals; a questionnaire to students and other to teachers; and a set of focus groups on each school with community members.

Some preliminary results of the study will be presented comparing how the attitudes towards school design and educational options of architects and school principals represent different readings of the national specifications and express spatially contradictory views about the ways learning models and practices contribute actively for the reduction of unequal opportunities in education.

A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH ON EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEACHER IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING SCIENCE

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Abstract: We analyse in this paper, in sociological terms, in an approach close to the methodology of process-product, the extent to which certain fundamental characteristics of the teacher, determine the strategies for study of its students and their achievement in science.

We worked with a sample of twenty-four teachers and their 651 students, representing the schools of the Municipality of Olhão - Algarve, in Portugal. This is a growing community with severe social and economic problems. The basic question we tried to answer was: How can a teacher help these social disadvantaged students so that they can attain good results in science?

The results indicate that the kind of relationship that teachers establish with their students is fundamental to understand their results, with the highest levels of relationship producing the most beneficial results from the students. The relational dimension however, is insufficient *per se* to establish an effective pedagogical practice. In fact, disciplinary regulations are fundamental and, somehow, they constitute a pre-condition in order to become um effective teacher considering this specific community of students. Guaranteed this relational and normative context, brainstorming in the classroom, with extensive participation of students, is another key element to be mentioned in relation to teacher effectiveness.

GLOBAL EDUCATION IN STATU NASCENDI - SOME REFLECTIONS ON POLAND

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Abstract: The main thesis of the paper is that efforts of mainstreaming global education in Poland may be analyzed as an effective pursuit of transnational advocacy networks operating within the educational realm, and, maybe even more importantly, as an attempt to make the globalised world less "uncertain" and "unknown" to Poles. In other words, mainstreaming global education not only fulfils the need for better understanding of complicated issues but also gives stimulus for ethical action in a more and more consumer Polish society.

We assume that global education in Poland has been adopted as a part of development agenda from the EU and global level. This situation makes the field of global education a good arena to observe how the European policies and international agreements are being adapted and implemented in a homogenous society.

In 2010, as an initiative of Grupa Zagranica, representatives of 29 different institutions of all sectors started a structured dialogue on mainstreaming global education in Poland. The dynamics of these "cross-sectored debates" on global education in Poland suggests that there is a potential for fostering global education, but it can only be realized with a clear division of responsibilities and a stronger co-ordination in the field of global education.

To sum up the realm of education seems to be receptive to "news" emerging both from above (the European networks of organizations and institutions) and from below (Polish non-governmental organizations). The state who serves as a middle man cooperates. However, the final outcome seems to depend neither on decision makers, nor better school curriculum but on dedicated teachers understanding the "uncertainty" of today's` world and eager to explain it to their pupils.

CHANGE IS NOT ALWAYS PROGRESS; EDUCATION - A SOCIAL PROBLEM OR A KEY TO RESOLVING OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS?

Lekë V Sokoli [1,1]

[1]Department of Sociology, MARIN BARLETI UNIVERSITY ALBANA, Tirana, Albania

Abstract: In an effort to investigate the correlation between education and poverty in Albanian reality we found that in about 500 families of Roma Community in two villages (Levan-Fier and Morava-Berat), children of parents (40-60 years old people) with some level of education (at least with 4-8 years of school), were themselves illiterate. Two decades of Post-Communist transition represent in itself a "turbulent time". If we have to express this transformation in a single word, it would be "change". But the above "simple" fact indicates that change is not always progress. Drastic transformations are made in the field of education. Based on a 2010 national survey data set (n=1364) this paper seeks to examine the correlation between Education and Poverty. A strong correlation is evident between these two variables, something like 'a chicken-and-egg' dialectical relationship. Half a century ago, on 14 December 1960, UNESCO's General Conference adopted the Convention against Discrimination in Education. Yet children and adults remained deprived and discriminated of educational opportunities first of all as a result of poverty. From the national survey results that (1) the quality of education not only is considered a "social problem", but even ranks first in the hierarchy of social problems at the moment; (2) the public concern index in regard to poor education, is higher than public concern index for many other social problems; (3) a number of other social issues are perceived to have a direct, or indirect connection with the schools and teachers; (4) teaching is gradually becoming "an abandoned profession" (only 0.8 percent of 2010 graduates have selected "teaching" as first preference for university studies); (5) education is likely to enter into a cycle with detrimental consequences for the future of Albania, its sustainable development and the prospect of its European integration. But the situation in Albania is not unique: it reflects also the problems of other countries. This paper concludes with some specific suggestions on how to improve the current state of education in Albania.

keywords: Albania * change, transformation, progress * education * poverty * social problem * discrimination

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RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL INCLUSION

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Abstract: Among the most important factors mediating typical for post-reform Russia social inequalities are educational inequalities which have at the least two interrelated units. The first one are *limitations of access to high-quality education*. This unit of educational inequalities could be characterized as cumulative one: springing up at a level of elementary school above inequalities tend to develop in secondary and then consolidate in the upper school. Scholars are sure that incredible increase in socio-economical inequality generates in Russia two educational systems: the first one for well-educated and well-to-do (mainly urban) families and the other for less-educated poor (mainly rural) families. It's significant

that above tendency may be observed both at a level of secondary and high education. As long as a choice of a concrete university and, consequently, of future profession is predestined by a concrete type of educational institution, in which entrant was educated earlier, typical for the developed western countries model «Education – Profession – Income» is transformed into «Income – Education – Profession», in which education loses its role of an ascending mobility factor. The second dimension of social inequalities in educational sphere is of a protracted character. The case in point are *abilities to use those advantages which has or should have an individual with some certain level of his (her) human capital's development*. In present-day Russia above abilities and advantages turned out to be greatly differentiated among the representatives of different social groups and strata. Disabilities to use advantages of being well-educated are predetermined under modern Russian conditions by tendencies of social exclusion, especially evident if the matter concerns poor, needy and underprovided strata of the society as the main «victims» of increasing social differentiating processes. All this is ridiculous against a background of a fact that education is especially valued in present-day Russia. Suffice it to say that the overwhelming majority of those surveyed (82%) states that getting a high-quality education is one of their most important life plans. At the same time level of actual achievements of Russians seeking after getting good education turned out to be lower: only 50% of those feeling like this manage to do it.

CHANGE OR PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE SWEDISH PRESCHOOL?

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Abstract: Is there a paradigm shift taking place within the Swedish preschool? The paper will explore whether this is the case by discussing the development of the Swedish preschool since the 1970s departing from Hall's (1993) requirements of a paradigmatic shift.

Since the establishment of the Swedish public preschool in the 1970s, education and care became integrated and the expansion was related to gender equality, increased female labour market participation, the wellbeing of children as well as to the psychological development of children. Over the following decades, the number of places has been expanded although the demand of places was not satisfied until the 1990s. The goals of the pre-school have been adjusted and reformulated over the years and although 'educare' is still the foremost characteristic of the Swedish preschool, new trends are noticed, e.g. a larger emphasis on life long learning, extended inclusion of groups of children and a larger incorporation of parents into pre-school activities. In the paper, we will explore these recent trends with the aim of identifying changes in goals, policy instruments and settings by studying the impact of international actors, changes in official documents and possible effects on everyday life in pre-schools. The latter will be discussed in relation to an explorative study of two pre-schools situated in the southern part of Sweden.

CHANGE IS NOT ALWAYS PROGRESS; EDUCATION - A SOCIAL PROBLEM OR A KEY TO RESOLVING OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS?

Lekë Sokoli [1], Eglantina Gjermeni[1]

[1]Department of Sociology, MARIN BARLETI UNIVERSITY ALBANA, Tirana, Albania

Abstract: In an effort to investigate the correlation between education and poverty in Albanian reality we found that in about 500 families of Roma Community in two villages (Levan-Fier and Morava-Berat), children of parents (40-60 years old people) with some level of education (at least with 4-8 years of school), were themselves illiterate. Two decades of Post-Communist transition represent in itself a "turbulent time". If we have to express this transformation in a single word, it would be "change". But the above "simple" fact indicates that change is not always progress. Drastic transformations are made in the field of education. Based on a 2010 national survey data set (n=1364) this paper seeks to examine the correlation between Education and Poverty. A strong correlation is evident between these two variables, something like 'a chicken-and-egg' dialectical relationship. Half a century ago, on 14 December 1960, UNESCO's General Conference adopted the Convention against Discrimination in Education. Yet children and adults remained deprived and discriminated of educational opportunities first of all as a result of poverty. From the national survey results that (1) the quality of education not only is considered a "social problem", but even ranks first in the hierarchy of social problems at the moment; (2) the public concern index in regard to poor education, is higher than public concern index for many other social problems; (3) a number of other social issues are perceived to have a direct, or indirect connection with the schools and teachers; (4) teaching is gradually becoming "an abandoned profession" (only 0.8 percent of 2010 graduates have selected "teaching" as first preference for university studies); (5) education is likely to enter into a cycle with detrimental consequences for the future of Albania, its sustainable development and the prospect of its European integration. But the situation in Albania is not unique: it reflects also the problems of other countries. This paper concludes with some specific suggestions on how to improve the current state of education in Albania.

keywords: Albania * change, transformation, progress * education * poverty * social problem * discrimination

EDUCATION AND TELEVISION IN GREAT SHAPE

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Abstract: Contemporary society may be described as a "learning society" in which citizens are educated, from childhood, to reflect and evaluate their performance and features. In elementary school, this is done through regular performance reviews, in working life through performance appraisals and health checks and in everyday life through TV and tests in magazines or for that matter newspaper knowledge tests. Mass media has become an increasingly common tool to produce and promote knowledge about health and lifestyle. Experts and coaches who will help us to change our lives for the better in so-called "lifestyle program", or programs that are categorized as "edutainment" are familiar features of everyday life. My contribution will be drawing on the program "Toppform" (great shape) broadcasted on Swedish television. Toppform is one of the health and lifestyle programs that use coordinated communication channels to interact with its viewers. While the program is broadcast on television, it is also represented with material on the Internet. This study concentrates on the material on the website of the program which contains material also used for teaching in school

settings. As such the material represents an interesting encounter between entertainment, school education and public health education which makes it interesting to study. Theoretically, I adopt a discourse analytic approach in which management principles are the focus.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE THIRD AGE AS A SPECIFIC ACTIVATING SECTOR IN THE ADULT EDUCATION SYSTEM. THE POLISH CASE.

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Abstract: Over the last decades, most European countries have had to face the new demographic challenge, the escalating population ageing. According to the UN statistics, at the beginning of the 21st century every tenth person is 60 years old or more. This process is particularly clear in the developing countries - according to the Eurostat estimates, in 2060, Poland will be demographically the oldest country in the EU. This new type of demographic structure, in which elderly people constitute over a quarter of the whole population of the nation, implies significant changes in almost all spheres of social life.

One of the conditions to be met to help European societies to cope with this kind of challenges is to promote the active ageing. This task can be fulfilled by the relatively young educational institutions, Universities of the Third Age. The UTAs are an important and specific element of the adult education system. In fact, their goal is not to prepare for a new career or to broaden the professional skills. Instead, their task is to keep seniors active. They are an important form of continuing intellectual and social activity after the withdrawal from the labor market.

The aim of the paper is to present the specificity of this institution in comparison to other adult education institutions. It will also attempt to answer question about UTAs' real potential of seniors' activating.

Empirical data were gathered through the in-depth individual interviews with the UTA students and lecturers, participating observation and data analysis. The overview of the market of educational services provided by various Polish UTAs and the comparison of their offers will be made on the example of Krakow - a largest concentration of such institutions in Poland.

CONTRADICTIONS OF MODERNIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

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Abstract: In order to study a state of the system of professional education (higher, secondary special and primary vocational ones), analyze changes that took place in it in the last decade, and evaluate efficiency of its functioning - "two-waves" sociological research was conducted. First survey took place in 2001 (2450 senior students of professional education institutions of Novosibirsk region were asked by questionnaire, also experts were interviewed) and second – in 2007-2008 when 3600 senior students (including 1945 in universities) were asked and experts also. Official statistics and documents also were used.

The Russian system of professional education of 1990-s was characterized by functioning in conditions of insufficient resources (financial, physical and personnel ones). Anyway higher educational system in these conditions demonstrated an extensive growth. This fact has predetermined low efficiency of the system functioning and poor performance of tasks that were expected by society to be fulfilled by professional education.

Results of our study show that in observed period positive changes in higher educational system took place. Universities changed their strategies from survival to active behavior on the market of educational services according to their comparative advantages. Currently primary and secondary vocational education subsystem is in considerably worse conditions (particularly in Novosibirsk region). While higher education develops in a stream of modernization (however considerable problems are still remain), vocational education is still being reorganized and is in a search of its model in a general system of education in society with market economy.

Anyway comparisons of 2 surveys' data show that students' satisfaction with conditions and arrangement of process of study has grown in all types of educational institutions. However, obtained data show that real change of quality of education is not so noticeable. Students' estimations about quality of obtained knowledge remain the same. Besides, we see substantial gap between considerably high students' valuation of theoretical knowledge, general and specific competence and their skills to use these competence and knowledge for resolving particular tasks. Universities' subsample shows that there is still low part of students (34%) who have research competence (experience of participation in a scientific research).

STUDYING AND WORKING WITH ICTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

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Abstract: In a context where the spread and diffusion of information and communication technologies (ICT) is increasing in virtually all social dimensions, their role in education becomes more crucial.

In most countries, governments have been investing in technology infrastructures for equipping schools. In Portugal, the Educational Technology Plan, which involves a thorough modernization of elementary and secondary schools with the creation of modern communication networks, allowed 100% of secondary schools to be equipped with computers connected to the internet.

If access to computers and internet seems no longer a problem, at least theoretically, the question now is the way in which they are being integrated into the curricula and used in the classrooms by students and teachers. Ultimately, what is more important to find out is 'what skills are secondary students acquiring and developing with the integration of ICT in their lessons?'; 'Are they implementing these skills in their own study strategies?'; 'Do they use internet for their school work?'; 'How do they use it?'; 'Is it more related to their schools context and conditions or to their family background?'

Based on an ongoing study about Learning with ICT, it is intended to present some preliminary results from a survey applied to 3000

students and 300 teachers, in 12 secondary schools spread throughout the country. The main focus of this analysis will be given to the way secondary students use computer and internet as tools not only for their personal and social life, but how they are incorporating them in their work and study strategies, at school and at home.

PREESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT: DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONAL COMPETENCE AND MANAGEMENT CLASSROOM IN CONTEXTS OF SUPERVISION - THE CONTRIBUTION OF TEACHER EDUCATION

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Abstract: The international and national literature has shown the importance of organization and management of the classroom to prevent disruptive behaviors, crossing this problem with teacher education. In this sense, the aims of this study are: (i) understand the representations of the student teachers about disruptive behaviors and the pedagogical relationship; (ii) understand the representations of the student teachers about the relational competence and classroom management; (iii) understand the impact of a collaborative and training process, in the development of relational competence and classroom management toward the construction of a preventive attitude face to disruptive behaviors and; (iv) understand the supervision processes involved in the student teachers training.

Methods**:** The research focuses on a process of supervision and training with characteristics of action research based on the assumptions of clinical supervision/collaborative. The investigational focus is characterized as a Case Study Holistic, centered on a group of 18 student teachers who formed six groups of three elements, in each group was assumed as a case. The research is divided in five stages: Stage 1 - Negotiation (September 2009); Stage 2 - Diagnosis (October / November 2009) - a questionnaire composed of open questions; Stage 3 – Action planning and development (December 2009 to May 2010) - use of reflective texts, individually and in groups, field notes and questionnaires of closed questions (adapted from Amado & Freire, 2009) applied cyclically, minutes of the reflection meetings, classroom observation grilles, registers critical incidents and audio recordings; Stage 4 - Evaluation / reflection; Step 5 - Follow-up Meeting (May 2011) - Semi-structured interviews. Throughout the process, and by 2014 will be conducted the analysis, data interpretation and theoretical research and production of the text that will lead to the doctoral thesis.

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HOW MANY SCHOOLS FIT IN EUROPE? EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS PROFILES AND SCHOOLING PATTERNS

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Abstract: The current proposal identifies, from the perspective of a macro-structural analysis, the main educational systems profiles, relating them with educational patterns and with socioeducational dynamics in the European space, and, in a comparative way, characterizes some conditions that shape the schooling paths of enrolled individuals in different education systems. For the construction of the profiles (and their classification) the research has taken into account the dominant characteristics of education systems of the European Union, namely the various institutional morphologies, the weight of enrolled by type of teaching institution and by educational sector, their social origins and the financing of these systems and students.

This study (concerning may PhD), of which I now intend to present some results, is based on an extensive methodology, more specifically on the handling of statistics from several sources, those harmonized, compatible and disseminated by international agencies, as well as those produced by international collaborative studies (in particular by the joint implementation of national surveys). Towards the identification of a typology of educational systems, we proceeded to a cluster analysis, having identified distinct and sociologically interpretable educational profiles, using its projection on topological spaces constructed previously (obtained through the multiple correspondence analyses). These results relate not only to an effort of classification of the educational systems of the European Union, taking into account the dimensions of analysis described above, but also to the several types identified with the main achievements from the point view of the qualifications of the population (presenting also a typology of schooling patterns). As its points of reference it took socio-educational and politico-institutional indicators, problematised by reference to national and supranational units of analysis.

RN 11 Sociology of Emotions

"A FOOL TO KEEP STAYING" – BATTERED WOMEN LABELLING THEMSELVES "STUPID" AS AN EXPRESSION OF GENDERED SHAME

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Abstract: Enander, V. (2010) Violence Against Women 16 (1), 5-31.

In this qualitative study with women who have left abusive heterosexual relationships, the informants labelling themselves "stupid" was investigated. "Stupidity" was found to be a recurrent theme in the material; i.e. informants recurrently spoke of feeling stupid and/or described themselves in those terms. Several different meanings ascribed to "stupidity" were found, with feeling stupid for "allowing" oneself to be mistreated and for staying in the abusive relationship as main themes. Four frames for interpreting the findings were presented:

Abusive relationship dynamics. Batterers' verbal insults of their partners' intelligence and abilities is a well-documented part of psychological abuse and it was proposed that victimised women may feel stupid due to internalisation of such abuse and of negative attitudes to battered women.

Gendered shame. Self-appraisals in terms of being stupid have in previous literature been connected to shame. Further, abuse, subordination and stigmatisation have been described as shame-inducing. Women in violent heterosexual relationships are subjected to gendered violence, and their shame – in this case their sense of being stupid – was interpreted as gendered shame.

The Nordic Context. The Nordic countries are distinguished by strong ideologies concerning gender equality, and in Sweden there is a widespread consensus that a victimised woman should "leave at the first slap". The advocated solution to the man being violent is thus that the woman should leave. This invites the interpretation, by victims and others, that not leaving equals having accepted living with violence; which was proposed to make victimised women prone to feel stupid for not having left their abusers immediately.

(Leaving) process perspective. Women negative self-labelling in terms of being stupid was interpreted as a reflection of processes of violence, in which women internalise their abusers derogative view on them. Further it was suggested that battered women's leaving processes are related to and may influence what women label as stupid: staying or leaving.

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AS ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL TIES

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Abstract: The most part of the research paths that I have undertaken in recent years has developed within contexts inhabited by fragility-Nursing Homes for the elderly, by agony–the so called 'Hospice', by the departments that receive cancer terminally ill patients and by those who are appointed to deal with them, the socio health carers. In this sense, my interest has been primarily directed towards the communities strongly affected by situations of high distress or cognitive physical downfall, settings that could reveal unexpected representations of life. In these places, the relationship between those receiving care and those giving it not only consists of sets of techniques acquired or to be acquired and their acceptance by the patient, but a space where listening, understanding,waiting, words,gestures and emotions compete in the definition of a reciprocal process of care.

The sites of disease, as well as the places of death, paradoxically, are the spaces where we can humbly linger to listen to life itself. Wherever care, through its joint expression, can set itself against vulnerability, as a new condition, far from being just a powerful healing practice. If conceived in this way, treatment can also be seen as one possible form of human understanding, in which to develop a dialogue, a "Socratic thinking" between knowledge, skills, people and the countless performances that derive from.

Especially in the field of health and illness, today, the social research tends to follow trajectories already set in advance by needs, or positions, no matter whether they provide for a socially useful outcome and the studies remain mainly oriented to the achievement of objectives statistically representative (in terms of correspondences between economic and social needs) or the construction of reflections on the effectiveness and efficiency of services. Polarities certainly important, which, however, in my opinion, need to be completed by the perception and emotions that citizens have of them and the meanings they attribute to them. The introduction of the perceptions and emotions of citizenship, as essential variables of a method of social research, is crucial: not just an array of epidemiological data and views. And they must be validated by their interwining with the meanings attributed to them by those who use the services.

THE THERAPEUTIC ENCOUNTER IN A PUBLIC ARENA - AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CHALLENGING EXPERIENCES AND EMOTIONAL WORK PERFORMED BY COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE THERAPY STUDENTS IN THE CLINICAL SETTING.

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Abstract: This presentation will focus on emotional work and coping strategies reported in the study and discuss their implications for education and practice.

Background: The rise in prominence of complementary and alternative medicine has led to growing numbers of students training in this field, yet the emotional work performed by professional and student practitioners of Complementary and Alternative medicine (CAM) have gone largely unreported. Understanding and helping to reducing the effects of stress on healthcare students and professionals is important in avoiding "burnout" and other consequences for practitioner and patient.

Aims: The aim of this research project was to investigate the challenging experiences of a group of final year students studying different CAM pathways undergoing supervised clinical practice at the University of Westminster polyclinic, to gain a better understanding of their nature and range.

Methods: Individual semi structured interviews were chosen as the best means of eliciting first hand, in- depth information on the experience *from student's perspective.* Sampling was both purposive and quota. Participants were pre selected on the basis of their participation in third year polyclinic, with subgroups chosen to represent different pathways. An interpretive analysis was used, with expressions and language of participants suggesting a markedly dramaturgical element to their experience.

Results: A wide range of feelings was reported by the students, both in response to being publicly watched and judged, and as a result of encounters with patients. The initial consultation in clinic was viewed as a pivotal emotional experience, suggesting its function as an emotional 'rite of passage.' However during the transition from student to professional, participants learned to manage the impressions made on others, with repetition of experience and emotional desensitization viewed as part of the tranformation process from student to 'professional self'.

Topics covered in the presentation will include; Research rationale, background, dramaturgical interpretation of data, emotional work as part of a 'therapeutic performance', and the implications of the findings for education and practice.

WHEN EMOTIONS IMPOSE CAPTIVITY: BATTERED WOMEN MAINTENANCE OF VIOLENT CONJUGAL RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract: This proposal represents an attempt to deepen knowledge within the thematic of gender violence from the sociology of emotions perspective. The objective is to shed light on some questions such as the perpetuation of violent situations, while carefully analyzing the victim's reaction: why they never tried to separate from the aggressor, reasons for the continuity of the violent conjugal relationship, why they never reached out for help from qualified institutions, amongst others. Several projects, that the research team from Universidade Nova de Lisboa developed, showed that most women demonstrate a seeming "passiveness" towards the violent acts that they suffer.

This paper aims to present some new interpretations and results, collected from 60 in-depth interviews to women who experience(d) domestic violence situations, and to deepen knowledge on the importance of specific social emotions in the experience of violent situations, particularly within conjugal ties and the way that those emotions can, eventually, conditioning social action. Our hypothesis was that some social emotions can inhibited an explicit reaction towards the acts of violence. We used shame and guilt as two specific indicators to understand battered women´s passiveness.

Women's passiveness towards the acts of violence they suffer, and the maintenance of the violent relationship, can be explained as the willing to correspond within a normal pattern is always present in the social agent, therefore, when a person perceives that «identity behavior is not meeting normative expectations or that behavior is failing to realize that values imposed by cultural frameworks, this individuals will experience negative emotions, particularly embarrassment, shame and guilt» (Turner & Stets, 2005:119). Thus, the shame and guilt that a battered women might feel, can be induced by her perception that the failure to correspond to a normative conjugal relation. Scheff & Retzinger also consider «shame to be the basic engine of repression - the cause of complete inhibition» (2001, xix).

Hence, an approach from sociology of emotions, allowed us to understand how women´s reaction in specific contexts of domestic violence, are conditioned by particular social emotions.

'NO SEX UNDER MY OWN ROOF': COMPARING TEENAGE SEXUALITY IN THE USA AND THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: 'No sex under my own roof' is a oneliner addressing teenage children in an attempt at reinforcing abstinence of full sexuality until they move from home. In the Netherlands since the late 1960s, a new rule developed, allowing teenagers to have sex at home, provided they 'feel strongly for each other' and are 'ready' for it. This paper describes and compares developments in the USA and in the Netherlands since 1880, focusing on the social regulation of teenage sexuality, and based mainly upon sexology studies and manners books, the latter sources representing the dominant codes of the established classes and their good societies. The paper proposes an explanation of the two trajectories from national differences in the functioning of good societies, particularly their regulation of social competition and social mobility.

The rise in the USA of a highly competitive dating system and a complicated sexual morality indicates a smaller decline of power differences between classes, genders and generations, which partly explains the persistence of the old rule. Further explanation is found in America's lower level of social integration and more open competition between various centres of power and good societies.

The build up to the rise of a new rule among Dutch parents was an informalization of 'getting engaged', the diffusion of *verkering* (going steady) and of parental policies to stay 'in the scene', indicating higher levels of social integration and larger declines of power differences between classes, genders and generations. Yet, the long preservation of a homogeneous good society created a widening gap between a facade of decency and backstage realities. When this gap was washed away in the 1960s Expressive and Sexual Revolutions, one of the novelties springing up was the conditional 'sleepover'.

BULGARIAN MASS MEDIA: MAIN TENDENCIES IN DOCUMENTING THE PRESENT SITUATION

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Abstract: The research aims to identify the leading tendencies in documenting the present situation in main Bulgarian newspapers and TV channels during the period of six months. Different dia-

grams show the objective and subjective dominants as well positive and negative discourse in mass media. Topics provoking emotions of anxiety and fear as well of hope and opportunity are specified. Availability heuristics manipulating the public opinion is made known as a correlation between subjective perceptions of the media-created reality and actual facts.

EMOTIONS AND THE RETRO-TREND IN FASHION AND DESIGN

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Abstract: In the sphere of fashion and design, an ever growing interest in aesthetic forms of past times can be noticed in recent decades. This interest is characteristic for different diagnoses of the present, it shows in illustrated books and commercial articles, which try to explain the retro-trends, but might also contribute to increase them. For a sociological explanation of the retro-trends a micro-sociological explanation is necessary in order to cope with the way how people come to develop aesthetic judgments. Emotional dispositions have to be taken into account in this matter. Furthermore the influence of the media has to be analyzed closer, because the media may act as amplifiers for specific emotions in respect to aesthetic forms. The paper will describe some of the emotions which fit in with an explanation of the "retro-phenomena" and will have a closer look at them in connection to the media which may have taken part in raising them.

RUSSIAN MEDIA AND EMOTIONAL COMPONENT OF PUBLIC DISCOURSE ON EVALUATING THE SOVIET PERIOD OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

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Abstract: In the paper we intend to explore the theme of the influence of Mass Media in Modern Russia on the emotional component of public discourse on evaluating the Soviet history of Russia. First of all, we will seek to demonstrate the phenomenon of growing public interest in this period of history basing on an analysis of the most significant publications in the press, popular television projects, televised debates, talk-shows and other programs. Second, we will focus both on the content and style of acrimonious debate, revealing the emotional component of evaluating history of the Soviet period as well as on the reaction from the public provided in the interactive viewer voting, internet voting, discussion forums, readers' letters. In the paper we put forward the arguments for the following statements:

• any kind of debate on the Soviet period is accompanied by high emotional incandescence and assumes the character of acute emotional controversies sometimes tending to escalate into a confrontation;

• positive assessments of the Soviet past (contrary to expectations of the authors, leaders, and experts of many projects) are shared by an overwhelming majority of Russian people. The emotional shift in public attitudes to Soviet history is obvious now: from a sense of shame and guilt about the past up to pride and regret the lost. Thus means that Russian media are no longer able to form unambiguously negative attitude to the Soviet past, as they did in the late 80's in the process of “Perestroika”.

The paper presents several models to explain changes in public sentiment and gives their critique on the basis of the key provisions of sociological theory. We are trying to answer the question: how does resentment against the modern Russian reality causes so deep public sympathy for the Soviet past?

Key words: emotions in evaluating history; emotional shift, public discourse, resentment

THE EMOTIONAL CULTURE OF MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

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Abstract: Economic and financial crises derive part of their impact by how they are perceived and evaluated by economic agents, whose consumption and investment decisions are both, affected by prevailing economic conditions and future prospects as well as affecting the current economic situation. The way subjects perceive and evaluate the economy is to a large part determined by what is reported in the media. In turn, media reports on the economy in general and on financial crises in particular consist of factual information as well as of patterns of interpretation of what a crisis is, what caused it, and how it will most probably develop. Naturally, both parts of the coverage tend to represent and elicit feelings and emotions on the side of the recipients. Usually people don’t experience complex economic interdependencies through cut-and-dried statistics. The media propose basic explanatory models for the understanding of possible causes and systemic processes underlying the decline of the economic system. While offering a framework for the perception of the crisis, news media negotiate and thereby tend to objectify different emotions evoked within this process. In this contribution, we argue that the language used by the media in reporting on the financial crisis 08/09 is first and foremost a “language of emotion” systematically shaping the feelings of its audience. We present initial results of an empirical study of the coverage of a German newspaper on the first year of the financial crisis to substantiate our claim. Using qualitative and quantitative content analyses, we reconstruct the affective dimension of the coverage and its development over the course of one year. Employing a number of affective dictionaries, we sketch the systematic use of certain emotions words over time and highlight the prominence of specific emotions in the media discourse. Using statistical analyses, we also track the affective connotations of 3.000+ words used in the media coverage on the crisis. Finally, in an interpretative approach, we analyse attributions of responsibility for the crisis disseminated in the media and relate them to different kinds of emotions.

EMOTIONAL MAPPING OF MEANINGFUL MEANINGLESSNESS: THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The way emotions are marking social life may be called a center of sociological analysis and discussions. But a zero point of indifference is mainly stated as mark of meaningless of social situation. At the same time, some authors underlined close connection of some emotions not only with meaning, but also with meaninglessness. For example, J. Barbalet analyzed boredom as a mark of meaningless of social situation.

To our mind, it is necessary to analyze more carefully meaning mapping as resource of emotion theorizing: advantages, perspectives of development and limitations. In particular it is necessary to pay attention to mapping of meaninglessness, which needs to be defined as meaningful meaninglessness when connected with emotion.

There are also particular question: potential flexibility of already marked borders among meaningless and meaningful social situations. Conventionally used dichotomy of boredom and interest, despair and hope also needs to be examined.

The second objective of our research is to understand empirical advantages and constrains of emotional mapping theories. Concerning this objective, we proposed to discuss one of our research cases. It gives possibility to analyze flexibility of borders when routine operations and communication are challenged and extended by virtual ones.

There is investigated a process of building and implementation of big company internal web portal. Such a web portals, so called "Intranets", are usually implemented as alternative/support of routine operations and communication, having also many features of global Internet.

On the first stage workers are asked to review their experience, including emotional one, of web searching, communication via social networks, forums etc. Emotions connected with last global web experience and future local web expectations (including boredom vs. interest and despair vs. hope) are in the focus of analysis.

The second stage of research (which is planned now) will be done after web portal implementation. Flexibility of meaningless/meaningful border will be analyzed on the base of users` feedback and their communication within portal.

Research result is firstly targeted on analysis of emotion theorizing perspectives, in particular more deep understanding of idea of "emotional mapping of meaninglessness". But it also may extend our knowledge of both individual and collective emotions in Internet.

THE SOCIAL CONSTRUTION OF HAPPINESS

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Abstract: This paper analysis the structural, sociocultural and individual dimensions that influence happiness in order to explore the social processes related with the construction of the idea of happiness, namely the identification of values, expectations, meanings and feelings that guide social action and individual life projects.

The vast majority of people wants to be happy and identifies happiness as a life goal but find it difficult to explain what it means or why to pursuit it.

Most happiness studies discuss the results of subjective measures of well-being, but that doesn't tell us what happiness means to individuals, and how important it is in their lives. The construction and pursuit of the idea of happiness, involve different interrelated dimensions and their social processes. So it is important to know why does happiness influence action (the quest for a happy life) but also what influences happiness.

For Damásio (2003) happiness is a feeling, and feelings and social emotions, besides having a physiologic base, incorporate knowledge and support decision making and action orientation. He states that the search for happiness is a self-preservation strategy.

Averill and More (2000) explain that happiness, like other emotions, can last days, months and years; and is not related to a specific object, event or explicit behavior. Happiness is compatible with a variety of activities and bears difficulties.

In this context it is important to understand how and why happiness motivates social action and conditions actor's practices and behaviours.

The paper presents an analysis model that relates several dimensions and the various possibilities of action that arise in the frame. Accomplished results were obtained through a research methodology combining a statistical data analysis with the study of the actors' individual trajectories (sociological in-depth interviews), linking macro and micro levels of happiness. Results show that happiness is subject to evolution, transformation and fluctuations and is influenced by several conditions of social actor's life: social relations, work, financial situation, friends and family and life styles as well as social actors' reflexivity of their own life circumstances.

WHAT CAN WE SQUEEZE OUT FROM PEOPLE'S STORIES ABOUT HAPPY MOMENTS?

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Abstract: What can we squeeze out from people's stories about happy moments?

Among positive emotions happiness seems to be more personally and less socially governed than pride so it is relatively less often a subject of sociological investigation (see Shott, Kemper, Barbalet, Scheff). In contrast to this there is a rich tradition of lay knowledge about what makes people happy which is rooted in different social and cultural contexts.

It is methodological problem how to go beyond conventional knowledge and to catch happiness as an interactional process and lived experience (Kahneman). In our research we try to go beyond shared knowledge and talk patterns toward an analysis of lived experience while placing detailed descriptions of happy moments in social interaction contexts.

LOVE, HUMOR, INTIMACY – THE PUBLIC PLAY WITH INTIMATE BOUNDARIES

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Abstract: The webbing of social bonds in late modern society is crucially related with expressing emotions and confessing intimate secrets publically. This has led to a blurring of boundaries between the private intimate and the public sphere that has contributed to transform the social relations webbed on the basis of this formerly crucial distinction. The most paradigmatic social relations based on the distinction public/intimate are love relationships. Having a partnership has been crucially related with the establishment of an intimate sphere wherein lovers try to create a world based on magic, liminality and rules different from other social relationships.

In answering the question about how couples in love deal with the changes of meaning between intimate and public spheres we have discovered humour as a crucial dimension that helps to establish an intimate moment in public space, thus following the call for confessing the most intimate but without unveiling it, without transforming it into a mere public object. Is humour shared in public a form of agency of people in love against late modern discourses? Is this humour a moment of liminality by which the rules of the intimate and the public are jointly opposed, reinforcing the meaning of the social bond of love webbed by the lovers? Is it a climax, a moment of transgression that frees the couple from its public pressures? Or is it the new discursive form of confessing even more intimate details, of being seduced by the illusionary effect of superiority to tell even more secrets? Does a couple learn by using humour publically to manage emotions and desires? What happens when humour becomes a compulsive expression of a couple's intimate life?

For answering these questions we have carried out 70 autobiographical interviews with people in love relationships in Barcelona and Berlin.

SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL MINDEDNESS IN FAMILY: AN EPISTEMOLOGICAL PROPOSAL

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Abstract: The problematic condition affecting a huge part of the late modern society translates the global crisis into the family experience and in the daily life dimension of socialization and social reproduction of society. This critical awareness - linked to the macroscopic changes in the economic and social climate of the last decade - has been rooted into this work concerning the micro-macro link in social reproduction processes.

The relationship between values and social competences can predispose the individuals to promote integration and "sense of community": an experience that primarily and predominantly takes place into family. This assumption was "forced" to turn a precise path to the definition of solidarity and social mindedness as operative concepts. Moreover, this research emphasizes the social dimension of emotions needing to consider solidarity as a sentiment: a criterion for "social minded action".

The study considers the specific practices into the intergenerational transmission of solidarity and social mindedness in the daily-life experience in family. Underlining in particular the heuristic importance of a mixed method research design I decided to use semi-structured interviews to parents and a survey for children. I briefly show the main results of a fieldwork conducted in Catania, the second main city in Sicily, that is the territorial context of this work.

Evidences showing the complex relationship between a set of values and a specific social attitudes permit to express same methodological suggestions to investigate emotions and sentiments avoiding social desirability dynamics.

SUBJECTIVE REASONS OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE EMOTIONS

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigationsubjective reasons of negative and positive emotions. A total of 600 people participated (women - 322 men - 276). The study was conducted in the Sumy region, Ukraine. Method of research - questionnaire with the use of open-type questions. Analysis was performed using content analysis.

The main source of positive emotions for respondents is the family (belonging to the family, the success of family members, interaction with family). Women are much more likely (41%) experience positive emotions associated with family relationships than men (26%). A second source of positive emotions, for both women and men, are relationships with friends (female - 14% male - 18%). The third most important cause of positive emotions for women is good weather, the possibility of being in nature (11%). The third largest source of positive emotions for men is the holidays, entertainment, and leisure time (15%). Other causes of positive emotions - Work (female - 5%, male - 8%), getting money (female - 6%, male - 8%), purchase, other acquisitions (female - 5%, male - 5%), surprises, pleasant surprises (female - 4%, male - 2%), well-being (female - 3%, male - 2%).

Family is also a major source of negative emotions. In particular, 28% of cases among women negative emotions associated with various events connected with family and relationships with family members. A second source of negative feelings for women are external events (poor performance of public services and utilities, unpleasant behavior of other people) - 23%. A third reason for the negative emotions of women are different forms of damage (breakage, loss, etc.) - 14%. In men, the main source of negative emotions are external events (the poor performance of government and president, injustice, corruption) - 27%. A second source of negative emotions is a family - 23%. In third place, as women are various forms of damage - 16%. The remaining causes of negative emotions - work (female - 8%, male - 10%), lack of money (female - 7%, male - 6%), bad weather (female - 5%, male - 1%), malaise (female- 2%, male - 1%).

TEENAGE LOVE AT THE DAWN OF THE 21ST CENTURY. HOW THE ICTS AFFECT CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG TEENS

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Abstract: Information and communications technologies (ICTs) have changed not only the way we work or play but also the way people

build their relationships. Phenomena such as falling in love, flirting, having an affair, or even online sex are becoming part of modern way of living and love. It is worth pointing out however, that ICTs have impact also on offline relationships. Changes in expression and understanding of emotions as a result of the spread of computer mediated communication (CMC) can be seen especially among the younger generation. These phenomena can be observed also in Poland, where over 90% of teenagers were using the internet as well as mobile phones in 2009. The aim of the following paper is to present the results of qualitative analysis of posts submitted by polish teenagers on the teen advice and discussion forum. Young people are looking there for help with relationship, emotional, family problems etc. Based on analysis of almost 900 posts submitted in 2009, I strive to deal with the issues pertaining to how ICTs affect close relationships among teenagers. In particular, I would like to reveal the role of ICTs in shaping and sustaining those relationships.

TRANSFORMATION OF FUNCTIONS AND VALUES OF ANXIETY IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract: The issues of social security (insecurity) of the population are particularly important for Russia as a transforming society. In the reform period living conditions are rapidly changing and levels of radical reforms determine the degree of variability in living conditions. Any changes in social system are a sort of extreme factors in the development of society. Additionally modern societies are characterized by an increasing number of risks, threats, crises and disasters. Under such circumstances the population of the country does not always have time to adapt for new conditions. Therefore the problem of effectiveness of adaptation processes is so important.

One of the indicators of effectiveness in adaptation processes for Russia's population can be social frustration (inner emotional tension, depression, anxiety, etc.) as an indicator reflecting response to the existing conditions of population. Social frustration is an indicator of individual and social risks for population. Successful adaptation to new conditions depends on the level of public exposure to frustration processes.

In this regard monitoring of spheres of threat and fear sources within various social groups acquires its particular importance. Apprehensiveness is the foundation of natural protective mechanism of individual. In mass consciousness anxiety is recognized as a threat or expectation of catastrophic shifts, ranging from local threats to regional, national and planetary ones. Epistemological significance anxiety increases: anxiety allows to identify real and potential objects, "problem areas" in society functioning.

Fears and concerns of population are actively studied by means of mass survey, but changes in ontological and epistemological status of fears make actual the need in identifying “a list of fears” for different groups that often go beyond consideration. The "set" of fears varies depending on the type of group.

PARTICIPATORY METHODS: FACILITATORS OF THE RELATIONAL PARTICIPATORY PROCESS?

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Abstract: Over recent years it has become increasingly recognised that participatory processes require the recognition of subjectivity of all involved. This paper will explore the role that participatory methods can play in the recognition of this subjectivity. Using doctoral research this paper will discuss how the use of participatory methods and the experience of participating in a participatory research process can offer insights into some of the challenges of personal development and change central to the transformation of subjectivities. Directly addressing the ‘tyranny of techniques’ critiques within debates on participation (see Cooke and Kothari, 2001) this paper will propose that whilst participatory methods alone cannot create a participatory process their role is to facilitate the personal and relational aspects of the process. While the objective of the doctoral research had been to explore the complexities of children and young people’s participation through joint reflection and discussion with both practitioners and young people, what emerged was that the participatory action methodological framework had an extremely personal impact for some participants. During final reflections participants described how the research had an emotional impact and they reported personal changes that they felt enabled them to participate more effectively. It was as a result of these final reflections combined with my own observations of changes in behaviour amongst participants that I began to explore how the use of participatory methods can facilitate the process of changing subjectivities through addressing and providing space for the emotions.

MEASURING THE DYNAMICS OF ELEMENTARY EMOTIONS IN EVERYDAY LIFE BY MONITORING THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL EXPRESSION

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Abstract: In an interdisciplinary approach emotion covers a syndrome of neural, endocrinological, skeletomotorical, physiological, cognitive and affective responses to socio-physical events and stimuli. Only part of this compartmental responses are accessible by self-report and self-monitoring, because emotional processes are basically – at least in a first phase – are unconscious. Beside the automaticity, reactivity of peoples’ emotional mind makes it difficult to monitor emotional trajectories over time by self-report instruments: Asking people to answer the same questions repeatedly over some time, means to lead their attention to the emotional issues. The measuring itself would modify the emotional dynamics.

A way of this dilemma might be to rely on one of the facets of the syndromic emotional response, namely physiological changes, which are closely connected to neuro-affective appraisals of stimuli. Biopsychological research as well as Human-Computer-Interaction (HCI) studies have shown, that multimodal analysis of physiological changes in cardio-vascular, respiratory and electrodermal activity systems, provide high accuracy of recognizing elementary emotions. More and more ubiquitously and unobtrusively applicable devices get available, which opens up a promising way for objectively monitoring emotions in natural settings. The price of this approach is its focusing on some few elemental emotions like fear,

anger, distress, joy, relaxation and tiredness. Implications for a sociological understanding of emotions are discussed by refering to own studies on media consumption and on diurnal subjective quality of life.

THE EMOTIONS IN RESEARCH: A CHALLENGE FOR SOCIOLOGY?

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Abstract: The study and analysis of emotions represent a double challenge for social sciences: on the one hand there's the difficulty of identifying the most appropriate methodology and to find new models that allow to understand in depth the emotional dimension of behaviour and attitudes of community, social groups and individuals; on the other hand, there is a problem of ethics, in reference to quality of relationship established with the social actor object of research, when emotions and feelings prevail over a rational action.

These circumstances become particularly significant in the case of in-depth interviews and biographical narratives: the social scientist must stop, respecting the privacy and personality of the interviewed, or he must continue and analyze the motivation of emotion? And as to understand if the social actor has real emotions or whether prevails a representation (as writes Goffman), that must be interpreted correctly? (it may be a reality rationally little communicable, or instead to hide the truth that cannot be said so openly)

The papertries to answer to these questions from the experience of coordination of social research and field work, showing some typical cases which may contribute to the discussion and the creation of good practices on theoretical, methodological and empirical plane in a particularly sensitive area of sociology.

ASSESSING THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN POLITICIZATION PROCESSES: THE MOBILIZATION OF FRENCH JEWISH IDENTITIES AND THE ISRAEL/PALESTINE CONFLICT

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Abstract: The Israeli/Palestinian conflict is the subject of much public debate and mobilization in France, where the media usually – and wrongly – distinguish between a "pro-Israeli" and a "pro-Palestinian" camp. The "pro-Palestinian" sphere is very heterogeneous, since it includes organisations working directly with Palestinian actors – primarily nationalist and secular ones -, Muslim organisations in relations with Islamic political actors, as well as a strong leftist anti-imperialist movement involved chiefly in protesting against Israeli security and defence policies and the role of the US administration in the Middle East. Paradoxically, the "pro-Israeli" side is much less discussed, since it is roughly equated with the French Jewish community in the form of its communitarian organisations. It is true that most institutional Jewish organisations in France strongly support the defence policies of the Israeli government especially since the Sharon era, yet a close look at this constellation shows that attitudes are much more diverse and nuanced, and that a strong pro-peace sensibility can also be observed in the Jewish community. In a public sphere characterized by the simplification of the issues at stake and the vilification of the "other" side – as was materialized by the mass demonstrations staged by both camps both in 2002 and in 2009 -, such political position is hardly audible in the public sphere and tends to materialize in concrete initiatives in Israel. The heated character of debates regarding the Israel/Palestine conflict and its potential spill-over in France has led to increased displays of emotions in political discourses concerning French Jewish mobilizations.

One may argue this prevalence of the Israel/Palestine conflict in French political debates leads to an ethnicization of French Jews by inducing a diasporic turn of Jewish organizations, in which the orientation towards Israel is reinforced as the integration within the French polity is increasingly subjected to reinterpretation. This paper will study the role of emotions in bringing about this diasporization of French Jews by examining how the emotional construction of emancipated/integrated French Jewishness in public discourses has been recently replaced by new patterns drawing from imaginaries of activism and militancy in the Israel/Palestine conflict.

COLLECTIVELY PRAISING THE OTHER – ANALYZING THE EMOTIONAL DYNAMICS OF CHARISMA

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Abstract: Approaches within the sociology of emotions have mostly been concentrating on the interplay between other-demeaning emotions and the processing of collective identities. Beyond that, other-praising emotions should also serve a key function in explaining affective dynamics (re-)constituting social groups.

Charismatic others and sacred figures prompt positive other-praising emotions like reverence, awe, and adoration. While – on a surface level – other-praising emotions seem to foster a dyadic relationship between adored person and adoring subject, they also provide a binding unit within an adoring community. Experiencing the sacred due to outstanding figures of social life evokes feelings that are typically associated with cultic action tendencies and expressive joint activities in order to collectively praise majesty. This unleashes powerful collective emotions and serves to strengthen the actor's affiliation with the sacred and his identification with the community.

Although the community-binding effect of charismatic figures has constantly been underscored, the underlying socio-emotional mechanisms are far from clear. What is specific about those emotions that motivate individual agents to participate in joint activities? And in turn, how can we describe the emotional climate that fosters acts of worship and evokes shared emotions among group members? The presentation will focus on the vivid interplay between emotion and joint action in order to shed light on the socially relevant dynamics arousing from the engagement with the sacred.

Within the presentation, sociological theories concerning emotions within charismatic groups and psychological approaches regarding other-praising emotions will be mediated. The theoretical framework serves as a guideline for the empirical analysis. Empirically, I will concentrate on other-praising emotions evoked in religious and 'pop-cultural' communities. Participatory observations and interviews with group members serve as a basis for the development of a Grounded Theory. The reconstruction of specific forms expressing

and negotiating other-praising emotions within the social sphere lies at the core of my analysis. This will give insights into processes transforming subjective emotional experiences into collective emotionality.

DIVIDED BETWEEN LOYALTIES YET GUIDED BY LEADERS: MORAL AND POLITICAL CONFLICTS FACED BY SUPPORTERS OF ISLAMIC PARTIES IN TURKEY

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Abstract: Divided between loyalties: moral and political conflicts faced by supporters of Islamic parties in Turkey

This paper argues that politicized Islam has rendered a large portion of the population in Turkey place loyalty to their particular community of faith over and above their identity of citizenship. What distinguishes loyalty is that it is deeply affective and not primarily rational. Loyalty is a kind of social attachment to collectively shared feelings that make persons give themselves to the active service of a given cause. Causes, be they religious, political, or social demand loyalty. Religious loyalty should be thought of as consisting of psychological, social and political components. The voice of community is accepted as a moral and political authority.

Leaders of Islamic political parties have gained the support of an ever increasing number of voters by acting out as the political representatives of certain Islamic communities, which have demanded from their members absolute vertical and horizontal loyalty to charismatic leaders, affiliates and causes. This exclusivist political loyalty has been communicated sometimes openly, sometimes clandestinely but always legitimated by reference to religious views. Contrasted with this form of political loyalty resting on one's faith in and devotion to their religious community, the notion of the citizenship legally used and exercised by the Turkish state calls for a kind of disinterested political loyalty. The latter generates a set of obligations to the nation conceptualized as the collectivity of individuals who "feel attached to the state as citizens."

Those who are more loyalty to Islamic communities are prone to make their political choices by adhering to the causes of their moral authorities. Because of this, they are situated in a position of conflict between their duties to their particular community and more general obligations ensuing from their being the citizens of the state. Given that their multiple loyalties and diverse relations with a swathe of individuals and groups within their networks are significant bases of political divergence from the norms and rules of constitutional citizenship, there exists a need for a universal morality to lay down the ground rules for telling citizens what is permissible and what is forbidden in the pursuit of well-being through political action.

THE POLITICS OF VICTIMHOOD IN ISRAEL: A DESTRUCTIVE EMOTION CULTURE

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Abstract: The Zionist ethos unfolds a dramatic narrative of serial destruction followed by redemption. In particular, the post-Holocaust Israeli ethos espouses a Manichaeistic worldview in terms of actual or potential victims and perpetrators. In recent years, the emphasis of this emotion culture shifted away from the heroic sentiments of the formative stages, towards an increased sense of victimhood.

This paper explores the politics of victimhood in Israel as a strategy and a tool of power in Israel's relations with its Others. I argue that victimhood is used for at least three interrelated purposes. First, it is used as an integrative tool which constructs, legitimizes and sustains the collective amid Others threatening to destroy it. In this victims' community, suffering and the struggles surrounding it are endowed with virtue.

Second, the victim/perpetrator dichotomy is in fact transposed as the victims' community uses preemptive measures in order to control and dominate those perceived as a threat to the integrity of the collective and the State. This proactive use of implicit or explicit power is reproduced in the domestic field. Thus, it not only targets Palestinians, "the Arabs" or "the world" at large, but it is also applied to work migrants, asylum seekers, Palestinian Israeli citizens and even peripheral groups within the collective.

Finally, this strategy of dominance from below throws the victim community into moral dilemmas, and invokes feelings of guilt and shame. These give rise to coping mechanisms such as projection and introjection, and techniques of neutralization of guilt. The sense of victimhood is maintained through the projection and attribution of the destructive impulses and aggression to the Other. Victimhood is further intensified as the innocent victim-turned perpetrator is allegedly coerced into acting contrary to its virtue. This Manichaeistic worldview and the emotion culture it invokes are destructive. They create a vicious cycle of violence in which the victim becomes perpetrator in order to prevent further atrocities.

The paper holds three parts. The first will deal with the Israeli ethos; the second will concern the strategic uses of victimhood for the perpetration of injustices on various "Others"; finally, I will discuss the dilemmas and coping mechanisms employed in order to reconcile the inconsistencies invoked by these strategies.

THE SOCIAL FUNCTION OF SELF-CONSCIOUS EMOTIONS: BEYOND SYMBOLIC INTERACTION

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Abstract: The proposed discussion, which sets off from an examination of the current dominance of psychological and individualistic approaches to self-conscious emotions, proposes a sociological socio-psychological approach to an analysis of the social function of shame. The theoretical framework used for tackling this issue is symbolic interactionism, which is here understood as comprising the most important socio-psychological perspective within sociology. It is grounded in the work of Ch. H. Cooley and represented by the work of G. H. Mead. The fact that symbolic interactionism has so far been unable to prove itself an appropriate theoretical framework for the study of emotions is explained in reference to the profound difference between Mead's and Cooley's approaches to self, which sociology (Blumer) has failed to account for.

The paper introduces the concept of *indexical interaction* as a specific type of interaction which exists alongside the *symbolic interaction* that Mead identified as responsible for the emergence of subject/object social selves, thinking (speaking to oneself), and social

cooperation. While symbolic interaction necessarily requires language and the emergence of symbols as arbitrary signs which have the same meaning for all participants in the interaction, indexical interaction is based on the universal ability of people to read emotional expressions as signs of attitudes and physical states. Shame is regarded as distinct from all other emotions since it is accompanied by a physiological reaction, namely, blushing, which, unlike the expressions of other emotions, cannot be imitated or played. The social significance of shame is thus to be found in the fact that it is the only feeling with a true index, that is, blushing.

The investigation argues that shame as a self-conscious emotion and shame culture as a culture of indexical interaction play an indispensable role in the process of primary socialization. They are responsible for the transformation of the self into an object to itself and, consequently, for the emergence of the modern Meadean self.

THE SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF LANGUAGE-BASED AFFECTIVE MEANING

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Abstract: Affect Control Theory (ACT) argues and has demonstrated empirically that emotions are systematically associated with specific social actions. According to ACT, knowledge of the relation between social action and emotion is usually disseminated using language, which makes emotions and affective meaning socially shared phenomena. In this perspective, language serves as a collective knowledge repository about what kinds of emotions and corresponding actions are typically experienced in specific social situations. Consistent with this view, there is robust evidence that the affective associations of words differ significantly between cultures and societies. In this contribution, we argue that the affective meaning of certain words also systematically varies within societies, in particular across different social strata. This social differentiation should be most pronounced for words representing key dimensions of sociality, above all those denoting social cohesion and disintegration. We report work from an ongoing project which analyzes socially differentiated affective connotations from the semantic fields of “authority” and “community” in the German language. We discuss initial results from a representative survey (N=1.500) in which we measure ratings of words from these two semantic fields using the semantic differential technique and a multitude of sociodemographic data that allows the stratification of our sample along the lines of, for instance, age, gender, income, education, and job status. We are especially interested in discussing our data concerning those words for which these criteria of differentiation are most pronounced.

UNDERSTANDING EMOTIONS - TOWARDS REFLEXIVE METHODOLOGY

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Abstract: Sociology of emotions has emerged and gained importance in the 1970s. Nowadays it presents a range of various theoretical schemes and the research programmes. It poses questions about the methodological foundations of the sociological analysis of emotions and the development perspectives of the new research approaches.

Thorough the forming of sociology as a science discipline, the rational aspects of behavior and social processes were the main interest of sociology. Therefore the emotional dimension of the problem is often neglected or even ignored. In this particular context, it is even more important to redefine the research subject and the evaluation of the methodological instrumentarium which determines the sociological cognition.

In the continuously developed field of the emotion research microstructural perspective is the dominant one, and thus there is a need to search for broader references and to place the subject of study in the context of structural and cultural variables. What are the directions of research determined by theoretical models of the contemporary sociology? Which methodological problems have to be identified, which research approaches should be applied to broaden the scope of sociological research of emotions?

In my paper I would like to discuss the following issues:

• what are the methodological consequences of the theoretical assumptions the researchers make?

• what can be acknowledged as the data?

• why the operationalization of the emotion remains so problematic programme of sociological research?

• what does the process interpretation mean and on which levels it is introduced?

• does the interpretation reflect the primal meaning and denotation of the experience, or does it encompass also the unexpressed researcher’s attitude?

HOW DO BULLIES CONTRIBUTE TO THE BULLYING PROCESS?

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Abstract: The present study is part of a qualitative investigation of bulling as an interactional process between victims, witnesses and perpetrators. Analyses of how victims and witnesses contribute to the bullying process have already been done. In the present paper the focus is on the perpetrators. Research on workplace bullying has focused on the link between organisational features and individual effects. However, the focus has been on the effects on the victim and when it comes to qualitative research the focus has been on how the victims experience the perpetrators and their acts in terms of negative acts. Thus our knowledge of perpetrators/bullies experiences is very limited amongst other because individuals in general avoid negative self-attribution or they do not experience their behaviour as bullying. The purpose of the present presentation is to give voice to the perpetrators and thereby to show how the perpetrators contribute to bullying as an interactional process. The study is based on qualitative interviews of 17 employees, defining themselves as bullies of primarily colleagues. The analysis has been based on an abductive approach, characterised by a switch between empirical data and theoretical concepts drawing on interactional and emotional theories (Goffman, Becker, Clark, Scheff, Barbalet and Collins).

The results of the analysis of the perpetrators experiences have been summarized in four analytical themes:

1. Moral classification of the victim as rule-breakers (of norms and values in the workplace; the bullies position)

2. Aroused emotional patterns in terms of controlled feelings (anger, rage, vengefulness); explosion of feelings of rage but also empathy becoming transformed to resentment.

3. Actions toward the victim in terms of different types of 'negative acts' containing different potential for restoring or destroying social bonds.

4. Perpetrators ways of legitimate negative actions towards the victim.

I present the results of my analysis. I also discuss how the perpetrators experiences, emotions and actions contribute to our understanding of bullying as process on the workplace

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HUMILIATION AND SHAMING OF INTSITUTIONALIZED HELPER INTERACTIONS

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Abstract: In this paper I outline an emotion-sociological framework for understanding the shaming and humiliation processes involved in institutionalized helper interactions. By institutionalized helper interaction I mean an interaction that involves a front line worker with resources who helps a client in (often long term) need of these resources. By resources I mean concrete resources as well as emotional resources such as recognition, respect and sympathy. Departing from theories of shame, humiliation, and sympathy I suggest that institutionalized helper interactions are analogous to sympathy interactions in the micro-setting, but differ from these by being structured to implicitly humiliate the client. The function of structural humiliation and shaming is to regulate and discipline welfare receivers by associating the use of welfare services to a potentially painful emotional cost. The argument is exemplified by material from a qualitative study on the reception of asylum seekers. Through the examples, the contingency of a person's *sympathy biography* and *sympathy account* become evident but also mechanisms such as *expulsion-humiliation* and *reinforcement-humiliation*. The emotion work and emotional processes involved are discussed from both the viewpoint of the frontliner and the migrant/asylum seeker. It is argued that both are locked in their respective positions of giving and receiving help/humiliation, but that a resentful frontliner may use the bureaucratic position to 'rub it in' vis-à-vis the subordinate client; and that the migrant develops a *humiliated habitus* that may protect against shame and cover up for secondary arrangements.

„RATIONAL CONTROL" OR „EMOTIONAL DISHONESTY"? – HOW SOLDIERS DEAL WITH EMOTIONS

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Abstract: This paper bases on results from an small study on British ex-servicemen's management of risk and uncertainty (British Academy Grant SG-46091, 5/2007-11/2008). While the original research is much broader (Zinn 2010) this article focuses on the question how soldiers deal with their emotions when they engage in behaviour which is commonly seen as ethically problematic. The assumption is that war is an exceptional context where soldiers engage in activities usually seen as inappropriate, distasteful or criminal in civil life. While, for example, killing of other soldiers seems acceptable the killing of women and children contradicts common norms. A small explorative study with British veterans showed that soldiers develop different strategies to deal with their emotional response to such issues. The article argues that their strategies refer only partly to their professional training but are deeply rooted in their biographical experiences before they became a soldier. The article presents two case studies. One shows the control of emotions by shifting the responsibility to the task or specific mission they have to fulfil or to their supervisors. The other case shows that the need for emotional justification of activities leads to systematic contradictions and can trigger a re-evaluation and re-assessment of experiences.

RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THE EMOTIONAL PRESSURES OF COMMUNITY LIFE: LOCALISTIC AND COSMOPOLITAN COPING STRATEGIES IN MID-20TH CENTURY FINLAND

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Abstract: The paper discusses rural school teachers' relationship to the local village community in mid-20th century Finland, as well as the different strategies by which school teachers coped with the emotional pressures of community life. The paper makes use of historical-qualitative data that consists of articles published in the Finnish elementary school teachers' professional journal in 1937 – 1939 and 1948 – 1950. In the period under study, Finnish rural teachers were typically very public figures in their local community. Their professional functions were not limited to the school work, but they were expected to assume moral leadership in their local community and to act as model citizens who would set the standards of virtuous behaviour for others. This is why their lives and behaviour were under constant scrutiny by the villagers, a situation which greatly limited teachers' privacy and also caused them emotional stress. To deal with the pressures of their public position school teachers resorted to different coping strategies which can be divided into two categories on the basis of how they affected teachers' orientation towards their social environment. The first, 'localistic strategy' entailed that teachers adapted themselves to the social demands of community life and strived to make themselves more skilled players in the social field of the local community. The second, 'cosmopolitan strategy', on the other hand, manifested itself in teachers' efforts to build themselves an identity basis that was independent from the local community. This was achieved, for example, by establishing private counselling relationships with colleagues, or by making use of the possibilities opened up by school teachers' paid summer holiday. Hence, school teachers' emotional experiences and their coping strategies reflected a more general social change where traditional community ties were gradually displaced by modern individualism.

PSYCHOSEMANTIC METHODS APPLIED TO THE STUDY OF "LONELINESS"

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Abstract: We conducted an empirical study on "loneliness" among university students using our own research framework. We proceeded from the assumption of two-level structure of loneliness: the emotional (affective) level and the reflexive (cognitive) level. The research framework comprised two blocks: the unfinished sentences technique and the semantic differential.

To develop the second part of the research framework we started with an association experiment in the course of which the respondents named adjectives describing various feelings associated with loneliness. As a result, 37 adjectives were obtained. The "ambiguous" adjectives were removed from the list so that the scales would be neither blurred nor ambiguous and require no additional explanations. Thus, 19 pairs of adjectives were obtained which formed the initial space of attributes.

The correlation matrix was built based on scaling category similarity which afterwards was subjected to factor analysis procedure (the *varimax* method of rotating factors was used).The criteria of quality evaluation are the high values of the selected scales and the high explanatory potential of the model. The factorization of the scales made it possible to highlight 4 factors (which provide 68 % of the explained dispersion) constituting the semantic space of "loneliness" phenomenon perception (factor weights exceeding 0,4 are presented in the table)

The first factor (which explains 22% of total dispersion) describes the positive attitude to loneliness (according to our assumption, it is semantically associated with the concept "solitude"). The second factor (20%) is described by adjectives *"deep", "sad", "closed", "regular"* and is associated with the psychological state of loneliness. The third factor (15%) describes the time axis (*"constant", "frequent"*), the fourth (12%) – the intensity of experience *("deep", "simple"*). The loneliness semantic space elaboration has revealed the existence of "dualism" as far as loneliness is concerned, while the positive ratings can be found side by side with the negative ones.

As a result of semantic differential method application the respondent does not have to switch his perception from the affective level to the cognitive one, which appears as a definitive advantage in the study of such a sensitive subject as loneliness is.

EMOTIONS IN WAR: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM AUTOBIOGRAPHIES AND FICTIONAL PROSE? A COMPARISON OF NARRATIVES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

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Abstract: Collective violence, in particular violence in war, is still underrepresented in the perspective of sociology. The same goes, with few exceptions (Collins 2008), for the sociology of emotions. What people (mostly men) emotionally experience as members of military collectives in peace and war, is, strangely enough, only rarely object of closer scrutiny. Our contribution addresses emotions and sentiments of officers and common soldiers as they are, on the one hand, mirrored in novels, as reports on the "treatment of extreme experiences of reality".(Löschnigg 2004). Our sources embrace works of British (Sassoon's "Memoirs of an Infantry Officer", Graves's "Goodbye to all that"), French (Chevallier's "La peur"), German (Jünger's …In Stahlgewittern", Remarque's "Im Westen nichts Neues"), Austrian and Slovenian (Kuhar/Voranc's "Doberdo") origin. On the other hand, we analyze material from about 40 autobiographies written by Habsburg officers and "common" soldiers, by interpreting it in a sociology-of-emotions perspective in order to find out both about ruptures and continuities in what shaped their "affective household" (Elias).

Contrasting both kinds of sources, we want to know how well they mirror emotions and sentiments felt during the war. Where do these sources converge, where do they differ in their emphasis they put on emotions as fear, anger or boredom? Do different …narratives" of the same experiences emerge? Do members of different groups and classes give voice of their emotions differently, also according to the kind of source (novel, diary) they use? How can we solve the related methodological problems of under- or non-representation of certain emotions in the various narratives? Are novels better suited to tell about emotions than nonfictional ego-documents?

THE STUDY OF EMOTIONS IN BUREAUCRATIC ENCOUNTERS: THE CLIENT-AGENT-SOCIOLOGIST TRIANGULAR INTERACTION

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Abstract: The study of the emotions raised in bureaucratic encounters usually focus on the client-agent interaction. Although these emotions are often unearthed trough participant observation methods, the 'participant' side of such research practice is rarely taken into account in analysis. It seems like sociologists do not consider seriously their actual influence over the scene they are observing. Conversely, a more critical vision of research practices shows that sociologists not only observe, but participate actively in the shaping of the interactions they study. Therefore, they influence other actors' expression of emotions, and these actors also play a crucial role in the emotions that emerge through the practice of research.

The paper follows the example of recent research in bureaucratic institutions. By taking into account practitioners' participation in the institutional interactions they observe, the comprehension of clients' and agents' emotions seems to be improved. The analysis must then focus on three-party experiences: first, the emotions of those who are to be served by the institution (clients) when interacting both with agents (the 'traditional' client-agent relation) and with the observer (this one needs to justify his/her presence in the scene). Second, the internal complexity of the emotions raised by the agents of the institution when serving clients (their "double body", both as individual citizens and institutional agents), and when accepting the presence of an external participant (as "objects" of a sociological experience). And third, the emotions raised by the researcher while interacting with other actors (especially when trying to justify their role in the scene), as well as those emotions that come within the research experience itself. These three sets of emotions are deeply connected to one another and would

help us complete the map of emotions in complex institutional interactions.

NOT OUR CROSS TO BEAR: JEWISH FEELINGS ABOUT THE CHRISTIAN SYMBOL

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Abstract: Two lines intersecting perpendicularly are a phenomenon as old as the history of man. An intersection on a map, a geometrical or graphic design, a letter of the alphabet, a mathematical or chemical sign, a trademark, or a religious symbol – the "cross" has always been infinitely present around the globe. So ubiquitous, it is (paradoxically) less visible for the Christian-affiliated for whom it tends to blend in with the sociocultural landscape, and more so for the non-Christians for whom it delineates the territory of the *Other*.

Religious symbols are highly emotive and act as signs of ethnoreligious, as well as racial or national belonging. In a world in which not only communities, but individuals imagine and construct themselves, performance of religiosity (including a- or anti-religiosity) is a component of highly public identities. More than anyone, minority groups are cognizant of and feel the tenuousness of their position on the power-powerlessness spectrum.

For going on a second millennia, Jews have lived predominantly in Christian-dominated societies. Over the centuries, a wide variety of intuitive responses as well as calculated strategies has been directed – collectively or individually – by Jews towards not only Christians but things Christian. The rationale for these tactics has encompassed everything from literally physical protection of the lives of members of the group to social preservation of the collective identity of the group.

Therefore, fear of the political and social power held by Christian societies over them and upon whom they have been dependent – rooted in tangible historical experiences of extreme prejudice and discrimination – leads to a strong emotional reaction by Jews towards the symbol they read as representing that *Other*. The cross in whatever form is seen as representing *inter alia* Christian perpetrators in the past, potential persecution in the future, and minority status in the present.

Nevertheless, Jewish responses to the cross go beyond plain cultural practice "against" the *Other*, a "flee or flight" response. Rarely enacted in public and generally directed towards an envisaged audience in action-readiness mode, the negative emotions have positive consequences. This paper will sketch out the emotional dynamics of the Jewish relationship with the cross, the relationship between a subgroup with the symbol of the superordinate.

PAID WORK AND MONEY AND THEIR POTENTIAL EMOTIONS: OF INTEGRATION?

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Abstract: This paper suggests types of emotions in processes of integration in the abstract world of money and the ever thinner performative and less secure ties of paid employment. I look at possible emotions between and towards the personal-impersonal, using my research on money, and earlier work that linked employment with citizenship (Pixley 1993; 1997). That partly drew on Axel Honneth. His distinctions between forms of recognition: individual, political and social, suggest, to me, that whereas paid work widens the 'social world' from primary to secondary webs of 'affiliation', employee-employer 'ties' are rarely in institutionalised forms of simpatico. Often, at worse, hatred prevails; unemployment is maybe worse: isolating, 'depressive' and so on. Simmel also stressed the highly impersonal yet social nature of money. Money is increasingly abstract, as is employment, in face of the 20th century expansion of huge corporations, banks and bureaucracies, and their secret use of populations as statistics for further manipulation (Craig Calhoun).

This is not a world of strangers (only); impersonal dependencies on money and work can bring joy and pleasure through to vague anxieties, suspicion, distrust and cynicism, even corruption. It is difficult to accord credit or blame – Banks? – Corporations? – Governments? – so political discord and anger are often evident. Sources of recognition and security are also fraught. Integration in today's hard-to-define 'social whole' *through money alone*, whether through guaranteed forms of state income (unemployment/welfare payments), or unearned money market income, is more fragile, isolated and more liable to bitter social conflicts, I argue, than the world of paid work with its potential for 'belonging', however fragile these days.

THE COLLECTIVE GESTURES OF MEMORY

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Abstract: The main exploratory intention of this study is to suggest alternative to the conditionally «Durkheimian» approach to the sociological analysis of the emotional attitudes to the past. I oppose the concept of "collective gestures of memory" to the "practices of commemoration" concept for this purpose.

Once the sociologist of emotions turns to the study of memory, he or she is sort of forced to follow the frames of the Durkheimian tradition. He or she admits the popular interpretation of the "Elementary forms of religious life", under which emotions arise as a result of coordinated commonactions committed by individuals. Thus, the next force is to focus on the production of emotions through the practices of commemoration. Herein the "practice" concept dates back to the Durkheimian "ritual", which includes physical co-presenceof individuals for some time.

The efficiency of such a problem definitionand a conceptualizationimpliesseveral limitations.

The scholar is forced to investigate the contemporary laicized rituals of the anamnesis, meanwhile individual acts of public expressing emotional attitudes to the past, which are much more of frequent occurrence, remain irrelevant.

An opportunity to take such an act into account is rooted in the writings of another classic of the sociology, George Herbert Mead. Developing Mead's argument enables one to grasp the transitory public expressions of the emotional attitudes about the past, which could be defined as the "collective gestures of memory".

APPROACHING THE THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS OF CONSCIENCE WITH QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS

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Abstract: Conscience is a rarely covered topic in present-day sociology. This neglect is surprising in light of the numerous sociological diagnoses concerning the problematics of moral integration in modern societies. Conscience seems to be a somewhat out-dated concept which can be left to theology, philosophy or psychology.

In contrast, our research project is intended to explore from a genuinely sociological perspective how conscience functions and expresses itself in every-day situations. We treat conscience as a capacity to guide and judge our past, recent, or prospective behaviour (and thoughts?) according to certain, mainly (exclusively?) moral, standards or ideals, and we ask: what are the specific situational settings which activate, neutralize or silence our conscience; what are in fact the standards applied in such cases; what are the emotions (shame, guilt, regret ...) involved in this? Our study will proceed in several steps applying different methodological approaches.

In our pre-test survey (with a sample of people working at our university) we will combine qualitative and standardized methods. Open-ended questions are used to identify situations, in which the interviewees remember to have "experienced" their conscience; we will ask them to report in detail on the specific circumstances given in and the consequences that have emerged from these situations, as well as the thoughts and feelings that went along with them. In the standardized part of the questionnaire we will employ commonly used scales to measure moral attitudes along with two other scales that have been used in social psychological research to measure a person's disposition to feel (specific types of) guilt and/or shame.

In our analysis we will address the question of how the dispositions of guilt and shame measured in this way are related to the openly reported experiences of conscience. To what extent do the results produced by these two approaches converge or diverge? Do the scales' underlying concepts of guilt and shame match those feelings and thoughts reported in response to the open questions? One aim of our analysis at this stage is to evaluate the scales' usefulness to indicate reliably a person's propensity and specific ways to experience and reflect upon his or her conscience. Further insights in this respect will be gained from in-depth interviews we plan to conduct with some of the questionnaire-respondents.

DIALOGIC INTROSPECTION: A METHOD TO SURVEY EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AND ITS METHODICAL ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES - AN EMPIRICAL TEST ON THE EXAMPLE OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: Empirically, it constitutes a difficulty to collect emotional data - the established survey methods frequently encounter their limits. A new method offers expanded opportunities: the method of dialogic introspection. It focuses particularly on the empirical documentation of experience - and experience is always emotional experience.

The dialogic introspection uses individuals' self-observations and self-perceptions and obtains its dialogic character by applying to a group-based method. The same applies to the claim of intersubjectivity.

The method tests a special research subject in groups of 4-12 people, guided by a supervisor. Each participant introspects individually and reports the experiences to the group - followed by another round of introspections, influenced by the others participants' presentations. The data are recorded on tape and transcribed afterwards.

The practical application of the method shows that data can be collected which provide important clues to emotions. Furthermore, there are several methodical advantages and disadvantages.

Using an investigation into emotions in religious communities to revise the practicality of the dialogic introspection, the paper discusses how to improve the method and evaluates the necessary steps.

EMOTIONS IN UNDERTAKER'S JOB: ABOUT SOME SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

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Abstract: For my PhD of sociology[1], I have worked during one year as undertaker in two enterprises of funeral services in France. I wanted to understand how funerals are organized by undertakers in reference to the emotions of the customers – people in mourning – and with the probability for themselves to be affected in their work situations. The fieldwork leads me to participate at almost 150 funerals. The description of these circumstances from the undertaker's point of view engaged me theorizing the place of emotions in this job. With the following perspectives, I finally would like to defend a pluralist socio-anthropological paradigm in sociology of emotions.

• How ethnography can show the expression of emotions and the reactions of others in the situations, the way emotions appear, are authorized or canalized; how professionals control their emotions and consider the emotions as data of their job.

• How symbolic interactionism is useful to understand interactions between undertakers and families. During the first interview (preparing the ceremony), everyone try to overpass the "social drama of work" (Hughes)[2] even if professionals and families have sometimes to mark their places (Clark)[3]. During the ceremonies, undertakers try to make a "dignified" ceremony and try to go at the family's pace.

• How ritual analyses explain the dynamics of emotions during the ceremonies; how durkheimian theory can be reworked more dynamically.

• How anthropological analyses show the cultural variation of experience and expression of emotions. French funerals have to be dignified and sad at the same time; that is a sort of double bind.

• How historical perspective is necessary to understand emotions in funerals today; personalization of funerals can be seen as the result of the liberalization of funerary market.

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HOW SHOULD (RELIGIOUS) EMOTIONS BE SOCIOLOGICALLY STUDIED?

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Abstract: Within the past few years, emotions have become an important research object for European sociology in almost the same manner as they have been for decades in the United States. However, the growing importance of the subject does not necessarily mean that there are fixed research programs, or methodological and methodical canons as yet. The question, how should emotions be sociologically studied, has hitherto not been fully answered, and it is not clear, which methodological issues should be taken into account. Certainly, the way in which we approach emotions depends on our theoretical background as well as on the particular topic of interest. Therefore, there are currently many different research methods in existence; from standardized paper-and-pencil tests and survey research based on large numbers of cases, to qualitative approaches working with data corpuses generated via narrative interviews.

Strikingly, as previously remarked by several different scholars of human emotions, observational methods have not that often been used as the nature of the subject might suggest. Despite widespread consensus amongst interdisciplinary contributors on the discourse of emotion research regarding the importance of the expressive dimension of emotions, the main focus of this research field is still located in the exploration of one dimension, namely, subjective feeling.

The paper suggests and introduces a special combination of methods, that meets the specific requirements for analyzing emotions sociologically, including several dimensions of the subject. This combination entails, firstly, the participative observation of performances, which encompasses the spoken, gestural, mimic, sung and danced expressions of emotions. Secondly, it includes video-analytical methods for scrutinizing any type of audio-visual data representing emotional expressions. Thirdly, supplementing approaches via sequential analyses of interview data will also be introduced.

The application of methods will be demonstrated with the example of a study on new emotional styles in the field of religion. This study compares newer Christian congregations with a pentecostal or evangelical orientation to more conventional Christian parishes affiliated with the Evangelical Church in Germany or the Roman Catholic Church. By doing so, the increasing relevance of researching the emotional dimension for the sociology of religion will be illuminated.

A SOCIOLOGY OF EMOTION: RESENTMENT

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Abstract: Resentment inheres simultaneously in the social structures and relationships in which social actors are embedded. Beginning with a critical examination of F. Nietzsche and M. Scheler's account of individualistic and vitalistic resentment, this paper considers the emotional patterns of resentment in daily interactions, in social inequality and in relation to the institutional evolution that has occurred with modernity. Social actors at the moment have many possible choices, but they are unable to promote the conditions of equal opportunity required in order to achieve them. An increasingly ambitious and mimetic desire clashes with a selective and competitive reality. Resentment is a feeling experienced by social actors when an external agency denies them opportunities or valued resources (including status) that otherwise would be available to them. Arising from social relationships, resentment depend on the wider set of relations which constitute the social framework in which the agent plays an active part. This analytic perspective puts forward the hypothesis that resentment is always situated and therefore has a context. It does not live inside of social actors but among them.

Key words: Social theory, emotion, resentment, social relations, inequality.

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FORGIVENESS AND RESSENTIMENT IN THE AGE OF TRAUMA

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Abstract: Various therapeutic discourses on trauma claim that a successful working through of a traumatic experience amounts to forgiveness and the victim's reconciliation with the past. Recently, several voices have been raised against this claim arguing that refusal to forgive is a sort of moral dignity, a defence of the victim's integral subjectivity and a moral protest against unjustifiable evils and wrongdoings she has suffered. Among the emotions the victim is left with after the traumatic experience and after her reluctance to forgive the perpetrators and go along with life is of course anger, hate, indignation, depression, humiliation and shame. According to some authorities (e.g. Améry, Smith, Brudholm) an additional and far more complex emotion that characterizes the post traumatic experience is *ressentiment*. Yet, it is not always obvious what one

means with *ressentiment* and what it feels for someone being-in-*ressentiment.* Not only is it crucial for *ressentiment* to be differentiated from resentment, but one should keep in mind that the conceptualization of *ressentiment* is not an easy task even among those endorsing the nietzschean origin of the term.

This paper discusses forgiveness and *ressentiment* as moral stances against evils and traumas. Its basic tenets are. (1) the link between agency, forgiveness and memory; (2) the moral nature of *ressentiment* as a schelerean concept which not only parts company from resentment (qua moral indignation) but also from grudginess and envy; (3) the dismembering of forgiveness and *ressentiment* premised not on the subject's resistance to deal with the past or her moral hypermnesia, as is usually thought, but on the process of 'transvaluation', inherent in *ressentiment,* which places forgiveness beyond her hermeneutic horizon.

PHANTOM-PAINS OF POLAND: A POST-TRAUMATIC REACTION TO THE LOST OF JEWS CAUSED BY HOLOCAUST

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Abstract: The post-traumatic stress disorder have been studied from several perspectives: historical and psychological aspect of transmission of trauma. However in all studies it has been presented in relation to the direct victims and their descendants.

The authors present new perspective of post-Holocaust trauma.The trauma of Polish society who because of Holocaust has lost its Jews. Usually the researches don't realise that the lost of the Jewish part of polish society is not only a lost for the history of Jewish nation but also a lost for Polish society.The departure point is that the collective trauma can affect also non-direct victims, this paper aims proving that this trauma can affect also non-relatives of direct victims but also influence broader consciousness of polish society who still(or only now: after the transformation of 1989) feels and is ready to speak out the loss. This 'group of memory' feeling is being compared to the the R. Melzack's concept of' 'neuro-matrix' and to the pain syndromes such as the phantom-pains. This paper applies this medical concept to the social milieu: the loss of the Jewish presence is being internalised by Poles today and often expressed as something they can feel. The paper presents also several solutions by the Polish society in order to face the loss and cure the pain: the good-practices of regaining the 'local knowledge' (after M. Foucault) about the lost limbs: Polish Jews.The metaphor of "phantom-pains" is used here as a departure point for understanding how the polish society is dealing with the trauma of the loss of the Jews and finds the answer on:how is it possible for Poles who didn't experience the actual trauma and were born into "Poland without Jews", to feel those "phantom pains"?The uniqueness and innovation that this paper brings,lays also in diverse perspectives the subject is studied: using terms of neuro-psychology, sociology and memory studies, but also from several points of view by the authors.Both authors were born in same year – as the third generation in families who survived the Second World War. Yechiel Weizman – young researcher, born in Israel to the Holocaust Survivors' family, and Julia Koszewska – young researcher and activist, born in Poland to the family of activists of the polish resistance movement during the WWII. Their personal lenses reflect in broadening the perspective on the examined issue.

EMOTIONS, NARRATIVE & SOCIAL CHANGE: THE CASE OF IRELAND.

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Abstract: The 20th century can be viewed as a sustained period of turbulence for the peoples and countries of Europe. This has been particularly true for the Republic of Ireland, which came through a colonial past, a revolution and a bitter civil war in the early decades of this century to emerge as a "new" nation-state in control of its own destiny. As a nation, it has undergone an exceptionally rapid modernization process, particularly since the 1950's, which has had profound effects on individuals' lives and social relations. This has been explored and explained by a host of social scientists, from a myriad of positions, yet no one has yet done so from an emotional perspective. This paper discusses the relationship between emotions, narrative and social change in late modernity, with particular reference to the Republic of Ireland. It begins with a brief discussion of the process-relational theoretical framework on which the wider PhD project rests (Emirbayer, Elias, Bourdieu), before engaging with the core concerns of this paper: the relationship between narratives and emotions, and how both relate to, and can be understood in light of, profound structural changes in a society. In addressing this I engage with the sociology of emotions literature in particular, and social theory in general, as I deploy and develop the concept of emotional habitus. The core question guiding the research is: how do such profound changes in society affect the emotional habitus of the individuals of that society. The argument will be supported with reference to a series of qualitative interviews, which employs the Biographical Narrative Interpretive methodology (BNIM). The participants for this study have been chosen from four birth cohorts in Irish society: 1929-34, 1949-54, 1969-74 and 1989-94, and thereby includes individuals reaching adulthood in the crucial decades of Ireland's social history, i.e. the 1950's (a period of socioeconomic decline), the 1970's (initial modernisation), 1990's (the so-called "Celtic Tiger" era) and those coming into adulthood now. It is argued that within these life histories, or processes of becoming, that the shifts in social and emotional habitus may be gleaned.

OUT OF PLACE? YOUNG PEOPLE'S SENSE OF BELONGING IN MARGINALISED NEIGHBOURHOODS

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Abstract: There is also much research evidence documenting the marginalisation and social exclusion of young people in a range of areas concerning transition to adulthood and independence (MacDonald 2005, 2009). However, much less is known how this affects their sense of belonging. How does marginalisation and social exclusion affect their emotional attachment and hence their ability to get on and by in life?

For many young people, their sense of identity and community is shaped by where they live and young people often display strong territorial affiliation based on tensions that exist between them and groups of young people from neighbouring communities (Shildrick 2006). This is particularly the case in marginalised neighbourhoods where young people more often choose to live locally, in spite of

lack of services, employment and opportunities, and are likely to spend much more time within the public spaces of their neighbourhood.

This paper will look at what makes neighbourhood and community important for young people's constructions of identity and how do these constructions relate to other scales of belonging. The paper will utilise existing survey data on citizenship in the United Kingdom and Europe (Eurobarometer 60.1, 2003; and Citizenship Survey, 2003-2007). How do young people feel at home at different spatial levels, such as their neighbourhood, local area, country or even Europe? And which predispositions of residents contribute to different feelings of belonging?

Key words: sense of belonging, place attachment, young people, marginalised neighbourhood

RITUAL, EMOTIONS, AND THE DYNAMIC STRUCTURES OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: "How do people become national?" once was asked by Catherine Verdery. Within the presentation this question will be approached by connecting classic trains of thought like Emile Durkheims notion of collective effervescence with contemporary debates in cognitive sociology and the sociology of emotion.

I will argue that football is central for the dynamic (re-)construction of national identity in Germany since it provides outstanding possibilities to experience collective emotions. Football constitutes a framework for collective rituals which produce feelings of belonging. Predominantly, these feelings embody the imagined community of the nation in a very basic sense. In addition, states of high collective arousal promote an emotional atmosphere in which cognitive information about the in-group as well as the out-group is more likely to be integrated into the symbolic universe (Berger & Luckmann) of knowledge about the group.

In a second step, the outlined theoretical background serves as framework to approach empirical data. TV-coverage about big football tournaments provides a rich database to analyse this symbolic universe and in doing so, the dynamic structures of national identity will be exposed. Examples from the FIFA World Cup 2006 in Germany reveal the power of the ritual media (Lardellier) to (re-)construct national identity.

THE ROLE OF AFFECT IN SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: Even though many voices concerned with the European Union (EU) advocate for a more emotionally charged concept of it, there are hardly any theoretical or empirical works addressing the role of emotions in, e.g. European identity formation or support for the EU. This contribution aims at overcoming both of these shortages: it provides an explanation of how people's emotions towards the EU may influence their level of EU support and tests underlying theoretical assumptions empirically.

Usually, we rely on our emotions while making judgments. Emotions convey the perceived value of the object they are directed at: positive affect promotes a reliance on the information related to that object, whereas negative affect invalidates this information and motivates a more accurate analysis of it. Different effects of emotions also apply to political attitudes. Positive affect strengthens favorable attitudes towards the political objects and thus has a positive effect on them. Negative affect, on the contrary, calls for a critical examination of these attitudes, attentiveness to new information regarding the emotion object and change of attitudes towards it, *if* the gathered information is sufficiently disapproving one's former attitudes. In general, negative affect fosters thesearch for new information about the object, but does not determine the results of cognitive elaboration on this information. Negative affect thus exerts negative influence on the evaluation of the object, but this effect is weaker than the one of positive affect, which backs favorable attitudes without any additional constraints.

To illustrate these effects, I will present an empirical analysis of data from the Eurobarometer indicating the substantial influence of emotions on EU-related attitudes. My analysis confirms that positive affect increases the level of support for the EU, whereas negative affect has diminishing, but much weaker effect on it. The results, however, do not provide evidence for hypothesis that negative affect increases the information level about the EU. This does not discard theoretical assumptions regarding the functions of negative affect, but rather reveals problems related to the EU as political actor. Even if theEUis a target of European citizens' emotions and these emotions influence their attitudes towards it, the EU does not play a sufficiently critical role in citizens' lives to initiate actions based on these emotions.

CAPTURING, DISTRIBUTING AND FRAMING THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE: HUMILIATION AND UBIQUITOUS MEDIATING TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: It is time to go beyond the idea of the Internet and its social media as solely bound to computer-mediated-communication (CMC). The potentially ubiquitous and abundant character of mediating technology reconstitutes conditioned possibilities for action, for example, through handheld capture devices for depicting, reproducing and distributing "social life" as it unfolds. I argue that this aspect of the mediating technology alters the structure of social life, such as power balance, for example, by bringing in non-present others and performing a moral framing of the situation of action. The distribution and re-presentation through video sharing sites causes the framing of violent acts to take yet another contextualization. A moral order is negotiated through such a framing, a process where the role of humiliation plays a crucial part. To be in control of the distribution of the precarious event is also to be considered as an act of (symbolic) violence.

The material for this study comes from the video distributing channels, such as YouTube. The distributed video clips are embedded in an interactional nexus of situational influences, both in the immediate situation of the acts but also with respect to their livelihood on the Internet. These influences will be studied and the clip will thus be conceptualized in a broader situation of action.

GRIEF 2.0 - EXPLORING VIRTUAL CEMETERIES

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Abstract: Secularization and technological progress as well as the individualization and emotionalization of death are developments that have shaped the history of the cemetery. These processes are closely connected with the survivors' wish to preserve the memories of their loved ones and mourn the loss. Media support remembrance and preservation and therefore play an essential role in expressing grief. The Internet, as a medium of recollection and a driver of social and cultural change, influences burial customs and offers virtual cemeteries as a new platform for grieving. In the online world, we can observe sociological processes and theories in an ideal-type manner, which has led scholars to call the Internet a "methodology lab" (Geser 1998). Hence, it offers ideal conditions for reviewing theories in the sociology of emotions, especially symbolic interactionism and the assumptions it makes in regard to grief and grieving. The strength of symbolic interactionism lies in creating awareness for the numerous rules governing the emotion of grief, in particular, by distinguishing between socially legitimate and illegitimate losses and identifying the specific rules for "proper" grief, which derive from the psychological model of "normal grief." Can we identify these social rules of grief, or do we find a new representation of grief on the Internet? Based on content analyses of web memorials, we will investigate how the absence of physical parameters in the online world, such as space, time, and matter, affect how grief is expressed and experienced.

ONLINE AND OFFLINE LOVE: AN ANALYSIS OF INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS IN VIRTUAL WORLDS

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Abstract: While most research on online intimacies focuses on dating websites, other electronic spaces (such as forums, chatrooms or virtual worlds) also allow people to meet and eventually fall in love. However, these spaces remain relatively unexplored from this perspective. Based on a qualitative investigation of love relationships on the virtual world *Second Life*, my presentation aims at contributing to a wider understanding of online intimacies.

First, I will examine the role and influence of the media in the construction of individual experiences and couple's relationships. Notwithstanding, this inquiry will not be restricted to one specific online space (*Second Life*), but according to the users' different communication practices on- and offline. The hypothesis of a link between different communication practices and specific forms of love relationships will be considered by examining how online love experiences become part of people's daily lives.

Further, several researchers have investigated the characteristics of virtual environment and conclude that these allow different degrees of social presence. Considering immersion as a phenomenon supported by technological and sociocultural mediation, the role of emotional involvement in a relationship as a support for experienced presence will also be discussed.

Finally, assuming that the emotion of "love" is socially constructed and as a consequence of rejecting a dualistic vision opposing online and offline experiences, there is a need to examine the wider social and cultural context in which online love relationships are lived. The understanding of these relationships in *Second Life* can therefore be improved by considering wider sociological theories on contemporary love issues.

Keywords: love, virtual environment, presence, technological and social mediation

SEND ME A MESSAGE AND I'LL CALL YOU BACK – THE LATE MODERN WEBBING OF EVERYDAY LOVE LIFE

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Abstract: New technologies of communication are playing an increasingly important role in the everyday webbing of love relationships. Lovers use their mobile phones, email accounts, and webcams to communicate with each other in the most diverse situations and circumstances, and for the most varied reasons: the shopping list, the nanny's phone number, or the most intimate confessions – those, which would cause great embarrassment without the possibility to hide behind the coded words … all these different types of messages are channeled by these same new forms (possibilitites and/or obligations) of communication. The possibilities to remain in touch despite the distance, the possibilities to create 'artificial' distance by chatting from the bedroom to the living room, to carry on arguing in the tube on the way to work, or to discuss the latest movie seen together whilst sitting at the desk at work, are, this is this paper's thesis, webbing new forms of partnership, and possibilities of commitment.

To be always there for each other now does not only mean to stay together. Potentially it means being there for each other in every minute, every second, 24 hours, wherever one is, for there is always a possibility of 'being in touch'. It also means to perceive the beloved other increasingly through written words and sent images ; the same way as we perceive our colleagues, or old friends from school.

In order to research the forms in which quotidian love relationships are webbed today, strengthening or weakening the social bond (and their subsequent commitments) webbed between lovers, we have realised 70 autobiographical interviews with people in love relationships in Barcelona and Berlin. The results of the analyses, regarding their discourses on love, on that which relationships are and should be, their daily practices, their conflicts, hopes, problems and forms of communication will be presented within this paper.

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN FORMING AND CONSOLIDATING DEVIANT SUBCULTURES: THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY IN ANIMAL RIGHTS GROUPS

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Abstract: A common issue for animal rights activists is the dissonance that exists between themselves and mainstream society. Their philosophy is based on problematising that which is widely accepted as a basic fact of our existence: our use of and dependence on animals. The enormity of the gap between what they strive

for and the current situation creates many disadvantages for them; they are often perceived as crazy and face difficulty convincing others of their ideas, the hope of achieving their goals appears slim, and they are often involved in dangerous and sometimes illegal methods of activism. The subculture that develops among these activists must compensate them for all this, and provide support and affirmation. The emotional component of this is very important. Drawn together by common ideals, bonds are developed and strengthened through the risky and unpleasant tasks they undertake together. Living with other activists, their views are echoed back to them and so become stronger and more extreme. There must be a positive emotional culture for them to continue with their activism; solidarity, friendship and moral righteousness are the fuel that keeps the fire burning. This paper is based on fieldwork I undertook in London among activists belonging to SHAC (Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty) and ALF (Animal Liberation Front), and presents an ethnographic report of the groups community and a theoretical explanation of the different ways in which the emotional components of the subculture helped to sustain it.

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN POLISH MEN'S MOVEMENTS

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Abstract: The issue I would like to explore in my presentation concerns phenomena, which contemporary sociology calls 'men's social movements, which are the type of new social movements focused on gender identity. I would like to examine 3 types of men's movement: pro-feministic movement, spiritual movements and father's rights movement, since these types are the most popular in Poland.

The aim of my presentation is the analysis of a role of different emotions in constitution of certain types of men's movements which are present on Polish social life. Therefore, presentation will be divided into four main parts where I will try to deal with detailed topics such as:

1. A connection between men, masculinity and emotions

2. Role of emotions in social movements

3. Polish men's movements – an introduction

4. Between love and anger: the case of Polish men's movements and the role of emotions of their actors

My research is based on a variety of sources: sociological interviews with Polish participants of number of organizations and associations which constitute the most important part of contemporary men's movements. The case studies of the following Polish associations has been provided: Mężczyźni na Rzecz Równości (Men for Equality),Centralne Stowarzyszenie Obrony Praw Ojca (Central Father and Children Rights Association),Stołeczne Stowarzyszenie Obrony Praw Ojca (Capitol Father and Children Rights Association, Centrum Praw Ojca i Dziecka (Father and Children Rights Center), Fundacja Akcja (Action Association), Męski Krąg (Men's Loop), Mężczyźni Świętego Józefa (Saint Joseph's Men). I have gathered sufficient materials from several Polish cities: interviews, newspapers articles and also numbers of opinions from specific websites or discussion groups created by men connected with specific type of men's movements.

SELF-HELP LITERATURE AND EMOTIONS MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: The aim of this communication is to analyze self-help books using an analytical approach based on the civilization process theory of Norbert Elias. According to these texts, it is possible to reconstruct the code for the management of emotions, here referred to as the "reflexive civilization code". The study of the code involves a presentation of its contents as well as a statement of the arguments used to support advice and precepts regarding the regulation of emotions. Finally, I propose a characterization of the social bases of the code taking the theoretical contributions of the so-called neo-foucaltians and their works on governmentality and political rationality.

SELF-HELP GROUP MEETINGS AS INTERACTION RITUALS: EMOTIONS AND RECOVERY

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Abstract: This paper explores how the interaction process modifies the emotional states of the participants of the 12-step group meetings and what role it plays in recovery and acceptance of the program principles. The paper focuses on the analysis of emotional changes and emotional correction as one of the principal outcomes of the regular attendance of group meetings and as one of the key factors of personal transformation. The interaction ritual theory (R.Collins) served as a conceptual frame in the case-study of the Families Anonymous group. The interaction ritual model was applied to explain how the group meetings work. The study of meetings based on participant observation revealed that their organization includes components necessary to create a successful interaction ritual. The group meeting as an intentional interaction ritual is an important mechanism that stimulates emotional correction, identity transformation, internalization of program principles and interpretational frames. Co-dependents enter the meeting usually experiencing shame, anger and despair. Meeting interaction reduces these emotions by providing an opportunity for relieving speaking, support and new frames of the situation. Focused interactions affect members on the both emotional and mental levels that are interrelated. On the one hand, the positive emotions promote the formation of emotional energy that is bound with the cognitive symbols and their actualization. On the other hand, an access to the "charged" group symbols facilitates emotional correction. The most important functions and resultants of the group meeting are: the transformation of mood and emotional "leveling"; the production of the emotional energy, enthusiasm and motivation to work according to the program; the sense of solidarity of participants that have a common problem and are united by the fight with a disease; the mutual support and empathy; the actualization and the emotional recharge of group symbols (the 12 Steps, program principles, slogans etc.) A cultural determination of emotional experience of co-dependents was also revealed. Culturally constructed view on motherhood is interpreted as an obstacle in accepting the principal idea of personal life boundaries and autonomy. This view implies that a mother (as most part of FA members are mothers of chemi-

cal dependents) has to sacrifices her life and "has to suffer" if her child is suffering.

WORK STRESS AS A MODERN EMOTIONAL REACTION: A HISTORICAL STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: During the latter part of the 20th century, work stress became an important societal issue, and a huge amount of scientific attention was dedicated to studying it. Research analysing the associations between risks at work, stress, and indicators of ill health can be seen as manifesting and defining the links between the environment, negative emotions, and the body. The aim of the paper is to examine the process of crafting and defining the phenomenon of work stress in the occupational health sciences and in work psychology from the 1960s to the early 1990s. We mainly focus on the most hectic period of defining and conceptualizing the notion in the 1970s and 1980s. The material of the study consists of 105 scientific articles, book chapters and congress presentations which were analysed using content analysis. The results of the paper are analysed by applying frameworks of historical sociology, sociology of emotions, and critical psychology. Based on our findings, work stress as a life-structuring concept spread and matured in the sciences (and in lay understanding) in the late 1960s and 1970s when the fundamental changes toward democratic and human-orientated work organizations and collective values of solidarity took place. However, as time passed, the active social reformist voices among the researchers weakened, while the voices emphasizing the apolitical occupational health aspects of work stress became stronger. The psychologically orientated researchers started to emphasize efficient coping mechanisms and other micro-level characteristics as factors affecting work stress, while the health-orientated epidemiologists turned to the study of specific occupational stress models which departed from the original ideals developed in the 1960s and 1970s. Overall, during the last quarter of the 20th century, work stress research moved away from the collective political movements and focused more on individual reactions and protests linking the emotions and the bodies of employees in a new way.

COLLECTIVE EMOTIONS INFLUENCE THE PERCEPTION OF NATION-RELATED SYMBOLS: EVIDENCE FROM A SURVEY AROUND THE FIFA WORLDCUP 2010

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Abstract: Theoretical approaches in a Durkheimian tradition suggest that collective emotions, experienced within a ritual context, update and reinforce group identification. The postulated mechanism of collective effervescence may thus contribute to explain the process of emotional attachment towards the nation as an imagined, that is primarily cognitively represented, community. Since nation-related collective emotions are hard to induce under laboratory conditions, we take the football World Cup 2010 as a naturally occurring experimental setting that elicits collective emotions among participating countries' citizens to varying degrees. We present evidence from a pre-post study that included measures of collective emotions experienced during the World Cup as well as ratings of German national symbols before, directly after, and four months after the Cup. Group symbols are of special importance in Durkheim's theory as they get emotionally charged during rituals and therefore, become important signifiers of group membership and boundaries. Moreover, the rating of national symbols is a rather intuitive process which makes it especially interesting in regard to identity dimensions that are not in every respect subject to conscious cognitive processes. Our findings show a significant correlation between the experience of intense collective emotions during the Cup and an increase in valence ratings of German nation-related symbols after the Cup.

COLLECTIVE FEELINGS AND METHODOLOGICAL INDIVIDUALISM

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Abstract: This paper deals with the concept of collective emotionality, which is frequently used but still undertheorized in the sociology of emotions. Among the sociological classics only Emile Durkheim addressed the collectivity of emotions specifically. Already in his division of labor collective feelings are used to account for the integrative force of punishment and scandalization; in his late writings, collective effervescence refers to similar emotional effects of rituals. However, the collectivity of emotions as well as Durkheims more general term, collective conscience, remain theoretically underdetermined and ambiguous – not only in Durkheims oeuvre, but also among contemporary sociologists. I will deal in my paper with the following questions: In what sense can collective feelings be collective? Is collective emotionality in a strict sense possible or can shared feelings always be reduced to individual feelings? Can a strict concept of collective emotionality ever be compatible with methodological individualism? And what are the methodological implications of such a concept? The answers to these questions are not only of interest for the sociology of emotions as there are analogous problems regarding our understanding of collective action and beliefs. What distinguishes a collective belief from the individual beliefs accidently shared by actors? Is there a distinction at all? Even though collective forms of action and shared states of mind should be of eminent interest for most sociologists, there hardly was any sociological attempt to address these problems. However, in the last fifteen years the status of collective intentionality became a hotly debated topic among social philosophers. The philosophical use of the term "intentionality" refers not only to the intention to act, but also to the content of mental acts such as believing, desiring or feeling. Starting from the extreme positions of the debate, I will discuss John Searle's and Margaret Gilbert's account on collective beliefs and actions. I will adopt their insights to develop a concept of collective emotionality in the strict sense that is nevertheless compatible to methodological individualism. I will discuss the methodological implications of these theoretical insights by examining the public reaction to September 11, 2001, and the disclosure of Abu Ghraib abuses in 2004.

THE FUNCTIONS OF COLLECTIVE EMOTIONS IN SOCIAL GROUPS

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Abstract: In this presentation, I evaluate the merits of existing empirical and philosophical theories of collective emotions in accounting for certain established functions of these emotions in the emergence, maintenance, and development of social groups. The empirical theories in focus are aggregative theories (e.g. de Rivera 1992; George 1996; Barsade & Gibson 1998), ritualistic theories (Collins 2004; Summers-Effler 2010; Knottnerus 2010), and intergroup emotion theory (e.g. Smith, Seger, and Mackie 2007; Mackie, Smith and Ray 2008), whereas the philosophical theories are Margaret Gilbert's (2002) plural subject view and Hans Bernhard Schmid's (2009) phenomenological fusion account. All these approaches offer important insights into the functions of collective emotions in social dynamics. However, I argue that none of the existing theories offers a satisfying explanation for all established functions of shared emotions in social groups. Therefore, I offer a new typology of collective emotions that distinguishes between collective emotions of different kind in terms of their divergent degree of collectivity. In particular, I argue that collective emotions of different kind have dissimilar functions in social groups, and that more collective emotions serve the emergence, maintenance, and development of social groups more effectively than less collective emotions.

EMOTIONAL OCCUPATION WITH BODY IMAGE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD. AMBIVALENT EXPERIENCES IN THE PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN FOR PARENTS AND PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract: In the presentation I will discuss the actual status of my scientific work about psychosexual development in the early childhood. The sexual education in the family and in early childhood institutions can be seen as occupated by ambivalent emotions. Especially in the first years, children discover their bodies in an uncommitted fashion. Attention to children's bodies, and how these function, are experienced and constructed by each child individually. This is an important presupposition in understanding children as social actors. We have to bear in mind that some effects are influenced by the relationships in which the children are involved. Infants and very young children are reliant on the habits of their parents, the behavior of their peers and the rules of professionals. My theoretical interest concerns the social practice and emotional circumstances under which children's physical personification arise. The body and childhood can be comprehended as complex entities in which a mixture of cultural and natural factors influence the possibilities.

A child's body is seen as one characterized by change and growth – a process of biological and emotional development dependent on the quality and behavior of closely related peers and adults. Children experience themselves simultaneously *in* and *as* their bodies. In the early part of an individual's life course, personal and social relations are very important in accepting the physical changes and in finding the appropriate balance of personal well-being and the acceptance of social norms.

This theory is based on childhood sociology and emotional sociology, keeping in mind that adjoining disciplines such as psychology and anthropology are incorporated. Children are limited by the conditions of their social lives, but also find ways of creatively managing, negotiating and extending their possibilities.

The paper will introduce the implications of the development of sexual identity in the family and early child education, whilst focusing on the ambivalent aspects these processes. The pilot study with expert interviews has been finished and some nonverbal data of children's inner notions were collected. Theoretical approach to interpret the empirical material is the Grounded Theory.

EMOTION AS MEANS OF MEDIATION AND PRODUCTION. TOWARDS A SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGY OF COGNITION

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Abstract: With his expression "*A ten-fingered civilization*", André Leroi-Gourhan insists upon the idea that the hand leads thought or leads to thought. However, he also reminds us that, if the hand reaches for the brain, it is also because the brain is eminently manual. It is not simply about "communicating", but rather about "producing". *"Not having to think with ten fingers is equivalent to missing a part of one's normal thought process, phylogenetically human"* or, in other words, is the equivalent of finding oneself outside of "cultural production" and nearer to the barbaric or the animalistic.

To speak about the brain, to take into account the body and emotions; these domains are not solely the monopoly of the neurosciences and, this being so, cannot merely be reduced in a simplified manner to a cognitive preconception. That is why to ignore the importance of these aspects and these links is to give free reign to the hegemony of a trend. In proposing a socio-anthropological perspective on the conditions of the possibilities of such an approach, this paper intends, here and now, to launch a counter-attack.

At a time when a certain type of "cognitivism" is on the verge of academically saturating the field of the explanation of action and production, this paper aims to (re)affirm the fertility of a socio-anthropological approach of matter, and to prepare the groundwork for such an approach.

EMOTIONS OF HEALTH PERSONNEL IN FAMILY'S CONSENT REQUEST FOR ORGAN DONATION

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Abstract: Organ transplantation raises ethical and public dilemmas. This presentation focuses on the phase of procurement and consent. My aim is to investigate the interaction and communication among physicians, nurses and family, in particular how physicians and nurses manage their emotions in addressing the family donor for consent to organ donation.

Moving away from a dualistic mind-body conception, this study aims to show how decision-making process strongly depends on embodied and embedded choices rather than on a priori, abstract and universal ethical principles. In other terms, once a relational approach to ethics has been endorsed, this presentation shows that the interaction among actors is bodily situated. Specifically, during the consent request, the interaction between the health personnel and the family is strongly affected by spatial and environmental conditions, as well as verbal and non-verbal communication. Also deserving attention is understanding how the construction of space has changed over the last few years in order to establish both effective and person-centred communications. Furthermore, this interaction is a typical case of negotiation as "invention", based on judgement, learning and improvisation and it deeply changes according to the following variables: the kind of death, the age of the dying person and the emotional reactions of the family.

In making this argument, I draw on the literature about organs' procurement and on my ongoing ethnographic research at the "San Giuseppe" hospital in Empoli in collaboration with the local Committee for Donation of Organs, Tissues and Cells.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS IMIMMIGRANTS IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: Russia has faced the intensive immigration streams rather recently, at the beginning of 1990-s. The sharp turn from "closure" of the frontiers to their "openness" has led to some consequences. Now Russia has a leading place in the European countries rating on the quantity of foreign immigrants. At the same time, we see now the growth of xenophobia and hostility to the immigrants.

In our study, there are analyzed some results of the sociological research, which is dedicated to the characterization the Russians attitude to the immigrants. This research has shown the growth of the xenophobia in Russia. Based on the results of a European Social Survey, the conclusion is made that Russians like Europeans (but sharper essentially than they) feel the treat to their culture and way of life from the immigrants. This often results in the xenophobia to immigrants and in the aspiration of Russians to put a barrier to penetrationof the alien cultural values, norms, traditions and modes of behavior.

The following research point is addressed to the factors that promote the negative emotions to ethnic immigrants in mass-consciousness of Russians. These factors are: the scales of migratory streams; the cultural distance between immigrants and indigenous population of host country or cultural compatibility; the state policy system on the migration regulation.

The next point is that, despite the general growth of the xenophobia, Russians show the tolerance and even sympathy to some groups of ethnic immigrants, for example, to the immigrants from Moldovia. The results of the empirical research «The Moldavian immigrants in Russia in the conditions of world financial crisis: migratory mood and value orientations, the problems of work and employment, the social protection and adaptation» (2009-2010) have testified that Moldavian immigrants feel themselves in Russia comfortably enough. They adapt well, solve their problems, enrich themselves culturally and emotionally. So, 81.3 % of the interrogated immigrants from Moldavia noticed that the work in Russia had helped them to improve the living conditions for their families.

In the conclusion, there are analyzed the state measures, which are recently accepted in Russia, for the regulation of the migratory streams, socio-cultural adaptation and integration of immigrants.

EMOTIONAL GEOGRAPHIES OF EXCLUSION AT A MULTICULTURAL SCHOOL

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Abstract: While emotions have always been acknowledged as important components of discussions about racial and ethnic matters, there have been a few sustained investigations of how and with what implications emotions are constituted through school practices and discourses in relation to perceptions of 'race' and 'ethnicity'. More importantly, emotions have remained in the margins of discussions about the socio-spatial dynamics of racialisation and ethnicisation processes in schools, or at best, are regarded as epiphenomena rather than constitutive components in students and teachers' lives.

This presentation highlights the idea that we need to look more carefully at how school practices and discourses are entangled with emotion in relation to perceptions of race and ethnicity. More specifically, the focus is on how emotional geographies are manifest in the formation and maintenance of particular racialisation and ethnicisation processes within a multicultural school in the Republic of Cyprus. The uniqueness of this school is that both Greek-Cypriot students and teachers (the majority) and Turkish-speaking students (the minority) are enrolled; this interaction takes place in the background of the long-standing political and ethnic conflict between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

My analysis shows that attending to how emotional geographies come alive offers a promising avenue through which to understand the insidious power and tenacity in certain manifestations of racialisation and ethnicisation processes in schools. The important intersection of emotion and race/ethnicity is seen in the constitutive role emotions play in the formation and maintenance of particular racialisation and ethnicisation processes, both historically and socio-spatially; in these processes and spaces, emotions work to make various categorizations that include some students and exclude others. The ethnic division of Cyprus is rescaled down to classroom and school life through the creation of toxic and politically charged emotional geographies. This is not to suggest that all emotions (e.g. those related to nationalism and racism) are simply responses to external occurrences or forces; rather, the emotional geographies of exclusion show how racism and nationalism maintain its pervasive presence in certain social interactions and spaces in which they occur.

'IT IS NEVER GOING TO CHANGE'. DECONSTRUCTION OF THE FEELING OF BELONGINGS OF ARGENTINEAN MIGRANTS IN MIAMI THROUGH THE STUDY OF ANGER, TRUST AND HOPE.

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Abstract: Between 1999 and 2003 Argentineans lived an economical, political and social crisis, which reached its catharsis during the *Corralito* in 2001. During this period, the unemployment rate was more than 25 percent and 57.5 percent of the population fell below the poverty line. The unbearable social situation, the indignation, deception and frustration lead to a fragmentation of Argentina as imagined community. For some Argentineans, collective action was one of the possibilities to reduce the uncertainty. Others chose to migrate, mainly to the United-States and to Spain. There are few studies on Argentinean migration and even less those taking into account the subjectivities of migrants. The aim of this study was to analyze the deconstruction of the feelings of belonging of Argentineans migrants in Miami through the study of trust, anger and hope. In depth interviews and participant observation were conducted in Miami among Argentineans who migrated in couple. All the interviewed had migrated with their children or had children after migration. Findings show that migration was not only due to economical difficulty. Argentineans express a strong rejection of their country. They express anger in front of the failure of social fantasies of Argentina as a country of the first world, which respects human's rights and where everyone may pretend to upward mobility. They do not trust anymore Argentinean politicians and institutions and do not see a possible future in their country. Migration is for them an act of rejection of Argentina and the possibility to offer a future to their children. It is thus an act of hope in Miamians fantasies.

CONSUMER EMOTION MANAGEMENT IN CONSUMER-PROVIDER INTERACTION IN THE CASE OF COMPLAINTS

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Abstract: Buying products online is an advantageous way of buying for the customer (as well as selling for the provider) by a more standardized, regulated and rationalized issue-related process of service. In lieu of the face-to-face situation with a service personal in an 'offline' situation the customer finds himself in a face-to-interface situation. But the advantages of online shopping turn-over when the customer is disappointed with one or more aspects of the product and when he wants to express this disappoint combined with a claim towards the specific provider. Due to the subjective perceived cause of the complaint and the absence of the defective object in the situation for the counterpart the controlled expression of emotions gains a higher relevance in complaints which are being expressed online. The active customer not only de-neutralizes the situation but also searches for alternate ways to express his frustration towards the provider.

The presentation focuses on how emotionality influences organizational preshaped patterns of action in the context of online modes of communication. Services therefore are to be conceived as constituted in the interaction between customer and provider. In this understanding the presentation seeks to contribute to the understanding of the relation between (provider) organization and individual (customer).

The presentation builds on an empirical research project about barriers of social action in customer complaints due to online shopping funded by the German Research Foundation since April 2008. The empirical basis of the research consists of focus interviews, documents, self-reports and protocols of participant observations.

EMOTIONS ON CMC AND FACE TO FACE INTERACTION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S PEACE ACTIVISM IN ISRAEL

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Abstract: Analyses of the reactions of the public to protest events are rare. Analyses of talk-backs to protest are non-existent. Yet both mediums represent two types of public spaces of contention and debate. Former analyses of women's peace activism in Israel showed the harsh, angry and violent nature of the responses of the public, composed of private citizens, to the vigil of Women in Black, on the street, in real time, while the protest was being performed. The question addressed by this paper is whether talk-backs that are posted on the net, in response to newspapers articles reveal similar emotional fervor, are more heated or perhaps reveal different emotional processes. Exploring the main differences between face-to-face interactions and written responses that are anonymous and lack embodiment, do we need to readjust our theoretical assumptions of emotional processes that are based on interactional processes and dynamics?. The paper will draw on data from ethnographic field study and from talkbacks to relevant newspapers articles concerning women's peace activism in Israel.

INTERNET-TALK-BACKS: EMOTIONALIZING THE NATION.

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Abstract: The paper is based on the analysis of internet-talk backs (internet-fora) concerning migration. Thus, there will be a comparison between sport-related talk-backs focussing on migrants playing in national football-teams and other talk-backs focussing on general (non-sport-related) topics of migration. Following the conversations are lines of arguments of these talk-backs, one gets not only information of the blogger's opinion about migration. Further, these talk-backs reflect we-images, ideals and feelings about the nation in general.

Unlike literature, pamphlets or novels written in the context of organized national movements such internet-talk-backs enable the access to spontaneous emotions and affects connected with national identity. Therefore, this analysis helps to understand nationalism from the viewpoint of emotional sociology.

The findings reveal that …master-emotions" (Scheff) like shame and pride are central we-feelings. Above all, one can see that conversations in sport-fora are quite different. Here migrants who are athletes or football-players are perceived as …comrades in arms". They are helping to defend the nation or helping to win for the nation. Sport - in the eyes of the internet-blogger - thus, constitutes …inter-ethic-alliances" and transforms ethnic bound national we-images.

THE POLITICS OF PITY: WIKILEAKS, TRAGEDY AND THE DEMOS

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Abstract: The concept of the 'mediated crowd' is introduced to illuminate the extent to which the media have altered the construction and reception of tragedy. Tragic drama is no longer coextensive with theatrical performances viewed intermittently during festive occasions, nor restricted to the spatial or temporal locale in which tragic *praxis* originally occurred, but through media communication is made increasingly visible and accessible for public consumption in the global domain.

Here, the public 'trial' of WikiLeaks' founder, Julian Assange, is assessed within the paradigm of what is termed the 'mediated crowd' constituent of the modern trend towards broadcasting tragedy. The arbitrary construction of Assange's arrest as a social tragedy is explored by interrogating the representation of the protagonist as both a terrorist and freedom fighter, evoking a series of collective revenge attacks and counterattacks orchestrated in the virtual domain by on-line hackers and some US nationalists respectively. Emotions assume a central place not only in determining whether Assange's arrest signals the tragedy of democracy or an act of restorative justice, but in cultivating the nascent social phenomenon termed the mediated crowd.

EMOTIONS AS A 'PERFORMATIVE' ACT IN THE GOVERNANCE PROCESS: THE CASE OF A NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

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Abstract: This paper is drawn from a doctoral study exploring the lived experience of emotions in the specific context of governance and board decision making in the public sector. Here, the boardroom is conceptualised as a dynamic 'social space'. In such space, emotions are not only lived, but are also used 'strategically' as a 'performative' act in the board meetings and 'beyond', as the 'rational' actors of governance try to negotiate and renegotiate their interactions during strategy making. It will thus become visible how board members have constructed an 'illusion' of rationality, through the suppression of their emotions under their 'masculinity', thereby creating a lack of understanding of the human dynamics in the boardroom. This ethnographic study has been conducted in one of the largest public sector organisations in UK- the NHS Foundation Trusts (FTs) with a particular focus on the observation of regular meetings of directors and governors. Data has been collected from two different cases of NHS-boards by observing the board-in action both private and public, over a period of seven months, followed by in-depth interviews to understand both the lived and the reported experience of the actors- directors and actors involved. The subsequent narrative analysis of performed emotions shows that actors do leak out their emotions, both in embodiment and language, during strategising. These actors often use figurative language to 'stage' their emotions as they shift them dynamically with 'twists and turns' in many situations and interactions, inside and outside the board meetings. Finally, the analysis of the narratives, reveal the actors' sense-making about emotions and their struggle to persistently maintain their 'image' as rational actors.

Keywords: emotions, governance, boardroom, strategy, ethnography, performance, narrative analysis, public sector, NHS FTs

'EMOTION' IN THE CREATIVE LEADERSHIP PROCESS IN HIGH-TECH AND LOW-TECH FIRMS

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Abstract: This paper discusses part of doctoral research that studies the factors that influence creative leadership in the high-tech firm. The main purpose of this doctoral research is to understand the creative leadership phenomena in the high-tech firm by investigating the root factors that influence creative leadership in the high-tech firm. One of the factors that emerge from the data is the emotion factors. Previous studies on creative leadership in the high-tech context focus on 'personality' and 'cognitive' aspect but paucity of the previous research focus on the affect side, especially the emotion factors. Therefore, this study tries to explore the kind of emotions that exist in the creative leadership process and the accounts associated with these emotions. To achieve this objective, 'abductive case study' strategy is employed. Hence, a case study helped to increase the understanding of the phenomena by putting the actors' stories into the context. Data has been collected from four firms (two high-techs and two low-techs) over the period of six months using in-depth interviews, direct observation, photographs and documents. The in-depth interviews are used to understand the phenomena by transforming the actors lay language to technical language as part of abductive case strategy. In-depth interview has been taken from 23 respondents both from leaders and followers and other voices in the information sectors. The thematic analysis shows the consistent emergence of positive emotions in the creative leadership process in high-tech firms as well as in the low-tech firms. The accounts of emotions show that emotions have a significant impact on the creative leadership process. However, the type of positive emotions varies. The initial findings show that 'joy' is a significant emotion in high-tech firms and 'love' in the low-tech firms. This finding has practical significance as it informs the entrepreneur in high-tech and low- tech firms that emotions not only exist but also play a crucial role in the creative leadership process.

Keywords: emotions, abductive case strategy, creative leadership

PRIVATE IMPLICATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL WORK WITH EMOTIONS – AN ACTOR'S CONUNDRUM

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Abstract: Studies on emotional labour to a large extent focus private consequences that originate from handling emotions in professional life. This paper focuses the long range implications that result from stage actors' work with emotions. The long range implications generated by the actors' use of themselves as instruments are mainly associated with the actors' ability to swiftly move in and out of emotions. This ability can be used to dramatize communications in private life. It also clears the way for emotions to be allowed, expected, and not fussed over in everyday life. However, the de-dramatization and decoupling of emotions from private connotations can cause problems in the actors' intimate relationships. Actors slip easily into emotions, because it is part of their professional training. The experience of an emotion may be strong in the moment, but its interpretation may be trivialized if emotions that

commonly are restricted to the private, intimate sphere are continuously expressed in professional contexts, leaving the emotions worn out and devoid of intimacy or exclusivity for persons in their private lives. Furthermore, the continuous and deliberate use of double agency; i.e. our ability to act and to monitor our actions simultaneously, can lead to a fear of losing one's spontaneity. Emotional experiences and expressions in many ways become volatile and less associated with a sense of personal identity.

THE ROLE OF TEACHERS' EMOTIONAL WORK IN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING THEIR AUTHORITY AMONG PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

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Abstract: The main goal of our paper is to investigate teachers' emotional work that lie under the process of building their authority and discipline among pupils in primary schools both types: "normal" (public schools) and those located in reformatories (reformatory schools) for juvenile delinquents. We decided to look at this problem from the interactionist standpoint to focus on some symbolic dimensions of mutual interactions between teachers and pupils and their consequences for gaining respect the last ones. We were trying to examine, distinguish and characterize some basic emotional strategies employed by teachers to gain respect in both types of schools. We are focused on answering some questions: how much and to what extent the type of school differ teachers' emotional strategies of building authority among pupils/inmates? What kind of emotions appear among teachers in result of their interactions with pupils/inmates? How do teachers used to manage with their emotions to build authority? What are the main problems with emotions management and their consequences in the context of authority building? What conditions lie under mistakes made by teachers' in their emotional work?

Our findings base on the qualitative approach to research directly connected with interactionist perspective applied by us. We used the technique of participant observation in six institutions (four observations in semi-opened reformatories – two for boys and two for girls and two observations in public schools). Totally we have spent 35 days doing observations in the institutions of all types. We also employed semi-structured interviews carried out among teachers and directors in the mentioned institutions (25 interviews in reformatories and 12 interviews in public schools). We have also carried out 14 interviews with juvenile delinquents in all types of reformatories. The collected empiric material gave us opportunity to answer the questions mentioned above and come to conclusions about the emotional work done by teachers to obtain respect and authority among pupils/inmates.

AFFECTS OF ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVISM: SUBJECTIVITY, SENSE AND SENSIBILITY

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Abstract: We wish to place our article in a longer tradition of research on social movements, collective identity and activist subjectivity. Formally our study is focused on the contribution of emotions to activist subjectivity construction and the importance of theorizing the relations between body, brain and culture in activist activities. This subfield within social movement research has been properly introduced by Jasper in the article Emotions and Social Movements: Twenty Years of Theory and Research (forthcoming, 2011) where he traces the roles of emotions within social movement theory. At the end of the article Jasper suggests (and foresees) that in future research on social movements, radical politics and activism, emotions will play a significant part of the explanations and understandings of social movements and activist subjectivities. We place our study of animal rights activist subjectivity formation in this gap and theorize on the relation between the social and the somatic (including emotions) co-constitution of activist subjectivity. Since emotions without doubt are partly grounded – some might even argue they are hard wired - in the body, we include notions of an embodied as well as embedded activist subjectivity. The paper is primarily a conceptual elaboration that rests on empirical material collected on the theme of "vegan animal rights activist-subjectivity" and persons active in Swedish animal rights groups. It is mainly based on qualitative semi-structured interviews with self-proclaimed activists, and supplemented with material collected from occasional accompanying observations, web-, film-, media- and video material, and movement documents. Empirically, this paper aims at a detailed study of the ways in which animal rights activism impacts on the formation of subjectivity, sense and sensibility, including the role of social, technological, biological and cultural environments. Our aim for this study thus becomes the study of emergent subjectivity as the ground material then being mobilized and sustained activist subjectvity doing the actual political work. Focus then shift from actors that do things, acting for change in the world, to the study of formation processes; formation of political cognition, affect and subjectivity-bodies.

EMOTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT IDENTITY

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Abstract: In my presentation I would like to focus onthe concept of collective movement identity. In this area of study empirical research suggests that typically a hippie movement is all about love or an anti-nuclear movement is about fear, while a women's or a gay movement is about transforming shame into pride&anger. It can be discussed to what extent these emotions are real or discursive, and also whether indeed some movements are centered around a single emotion (love or grief or fear), while others exhibit swing emotional identity (from shame to pride/anger). Drawing on Cooley, Arendt, Ricoer, Foucault, Wiley and Archer, among others, I would also like to suggest a way in which we could address collective movement identity in terms of (i) its self-oriented emotions (ii) the emotions directed towards the movement's opponent (iii) the emotions directed towards its objects of concern or advocacy, (iii) the emotions related to its potential allies, and, finally (iv) the emotions directed towards its own past, present and future. In so doing I am merging Touraine with the feminist perspective on what movements are constitued by. Time permitting, I would also like to address the emotions involved in the relationship between the individual members identity and the collective identity.

A CULTURAL SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON TURKISH MUSIC IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Music plays a significant role in the lives of the Turkish migrants in Germany. Most of the academic works on the topic thus far have utilized perspectives from the sociology of culture. Moreover, their ideological overtones and a seemingly unending fascination with the anti-hegemonic undertones within Turkish working-class music culture leave almost no space for social actors' actual meanings. The sociology of culture, whose arguments are dependent on the economic base, cannot explain themes such as "symbolic ethnicity" in musical fields, "emotions" in music" or the "therapy effect" of music. However, cultural sociology, which focuses on the processes of meaning-making, offers an important alternative perspective that can bring such themes to light.

EMOTIONS, ETHNICITY AND SENSE OF BELONGING AMONG THE CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS: THE ITALIAN CASE

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Abstract: The paper and presentation will be focused on the emotional contents of the sense of a *plural* belonging among the children of immigrants. The paper is based on several years of research on identifications patterns and feelings of belonging among adolescents with immigrant parents living, studying and working in Milan. The need to articulate self-identifications and belonging to the context in a complex way is an imperative for the children of immigrants. This require specific skills, but it is not just a capability to adapt oneself, it is more a capability to mediate among different references and the emotions connected to them. Ethnicity is not purely expressive, instrumental or characterized by rage and claims. Plural belongings are connected to different emotions according to different contexts.However, this does not mean that the connection between emotions and ethnicity are a pure immanence. Ethnicity is also the result of a genealogy of emotions rooted in childhood, family experience and in the deep core of personal identity.

MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY AND EMOTION OF INTEGRATION: EXPERIENCES OF THE IMMIGRANT WOMEN WORKING AS DOULA & CULTURE-INTERPRETER IN SWEDEN

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Abstract: This paper analyses the relationship between multicultural identity and emotion of integration in the majority society in the experiences of the immigrant women working on the freelance basis as Doula & Culture-Interpreter. The study is based on the semi-structural interviews with women of different ages and different countries of origin, living permanently in Sweden. Doula & Culture-Interpreter is a project-based freelance work, created by the initiative of a voluntary organisation advocating for woman's right for natural birth-giving within the frame of the modern healthcare institutions. Doula, "woman caregiver" in Greek, is a trained labour companion. In the case of the immigrant woman working as Doula, she is assigned a task of assisting the newly arrived immigrant woman, who not talk Swedish and/or lacks social support from her own network.

Participation in the activities of the voluntary organisation creates for the immigrant women opportunities of 'feeling included' in the majority society through the paid work and a morally elevated position of caregiver. However, it might also reproduce a gendered and 'ethnicisized' positioning of women in the labour market due to the uncertain and underpaid character of the working occupation. This study aims to explore the ways in which emotion and emotion display rules associated with women's integration and multicultural identity are constructed in this particular social setting.

RN 12 Environment and Society

A PERFECT STORM? ENVIRONMENTALISM IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: The environmental crisis continues, but is environmental concern eclipsed by the economic crisis and the recrudescence of acute social and political conflict? Are environmental NGOs (ENGOs) sidelined as economic and social issues return to centre stage? Have the concern with climate change and efforts to mitigate it been subordinated to economic and social concerns? In this paper I will evaluate evidence from surveys and opinion polls from several countries (notably the UK, Australia and the USA) and will draw on observations and interviews with ENGO personnel and environmental activists in an attempt to understand the place of environmentalism in the present constellation of interests and conflicts.

CLIMATE CHANGE, ECONOMICS AND THE SOCIAL

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Abstract: It is ironic that the varied sciences of climate change have made it utterly clear that 'human behaviour' is essential to the causes and to the impacts of so-called 'global warming'. Climate change is far too important to be left to the physical sciences, those sciences themselves reveal. But the discipline that mainly represents and models such human behaviour is Economics. But its account of 'humans' is partial and likely to produce policy recommendations which will not deal effectively with the scale and the urgency of such climate changes. Economists assume that what the market decides is the cost of energy is what its contribution is to each economy. But we now know that carbon–based energy is a unique bundle of commodities that are both non-renewable and generates 'externalities' on a historical and geographical scale that might change long-term climates.

Overall this paper shows how society matters since many different social processes are central to high carbon lives and also to potential low carbon lives. Most of the time, most people do not behave as individually rational separate economic consumers maximising their individual utility from the basket of goods and services they purchase and use, given fixed preferences. People should be rather seen as creatures of social routine and habit, but also of fashion and fad. It would seem that low carbon systems and lives will only become significant if they become matters of new fashion, a new globalisation.

This paper draw upon CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIETY (Polity Press, Cambridge, 2011) where the 'social' is positioned at the heart of the analysis of why climates are changing and of assessing alternative futures. This book especially demonstrates the importance of social practices that over time are organised into powerful 'socio-technical' systems.

LUHMANN'S ECOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS IN ITALY

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Abstract: The theme of ecological risk is one of the most relevant in the political agenda nowadays. It has both a local and national relevance, as well as a global one. Yet, the great amount of public discourses about pollution and correlated risks has hardly produced political effective decisions. The difficulties of international summits to find plausible solutions the greenhouse-effect are explicative of such impasse. So, one of the main problems of contemporary society seems unable to produce political strategies on the global scale.

A possible explanation of such paradoxical situation may be given by the way Niklas Luhmann has discussed the question of ecological hazard within his theoretical background. What Luhmann suggests is that much of the public discourse about ecology is rhetorical, in so far as it furnishes the political system with a theme which may have a strong public impact, regardless of the fact that it may produce effective policies. If we assume the system theory approach as a theoretical guiding-light, we notice that ecological problems may be solved only in so far as each social system (law, polity and economy in particular) assumes ecological questions as themes of their self-referential communication. By adopting Luhmann's standpoint, sociological analysis of ecological problems may gain in realism, in so far as it may observe the actual way in which social systems thematise, within their own operations, the theme of the environment as relevant.

The above sketched theoretical background is not to be understood as a way to deny environmental problems as relevant, on the local and global scale. Indeed, we may not underestimate the consequences of environmental problems on contemporary society, the only society whose activities may result in a process of systematic destruction of the environment, hence of itself.

Our paper aims at a twofold task: on the one hand, we would like to stress the relevance of Luhmann's conception of the environment and of the way in which environmental problems may be faced within each social system starting from the form of their communication; on the other, we will propose Luhmann's theory as a theoretical tool to analyse environmental conflicts on the national scale, assuming Italy as a relevant case study, in order to test the empirical potentialities of a theory which has often been accused to be too abstract and generalized.

SCIENCE, UNCERTAINTY, AND THE PROBLEMATIC MANAGEMENT OF THE RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY DEPLETION

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Abstract: This paper first analyses the nuances of uncertainty. It then examines how uncertainties and risks are being created by

contemporary societies. It probes several models of environmental decision making, notably the free market model, the market-state partnership model, for example, the state imposing a charge on carbon to incentivise the market to mitigate the risk of global warming, and the state regulatory model. It also brings into consideration a related but rarely thought-out risk, namely the exhaustion of non-renewable energy. The paper then explores whether claims of uncertainty concerning the risks of climate change and energy depletion have paralyzed environmental decision making with respect to the management of these twin risks, leading to the risks being defined as acceptable. Such paralysis is manifested by the atmosphere becoming increasingly carbonized as a result of human activities and by the growing amounts of energy combusted in order to acquire energy. The paper argues that the paradox of the public understanding of science is that it consists of a blind faith that science will bring timely solutions to environmental problems, yet it relegates science to a back-of-the-mind worry when it indicates risk requiring significant social change for safety and sustainability.

THE MANY WORTHS OF NATURE(S); OR: WHAT QUALIFIES AS ECOLOGICAL IN POLITICAL ECOLOGY?

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Abstract: If political ecology designates the intersection of humans and non-humans in practical political philosophy, then the seminal work of French sociologists Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot seems characterized by a productive ambivalence as to the worths of non-human nature(s). Should we consider the rise of late-modern environmentalism a sign of the institutionalizing of a new 'green order of worth', build around notions of eco-system sustainability (see Thévenot 2000)? On the contrary, might ecology designate a break away from the 'common humanity' of Western political philosophy, suggesting a 'green city' build on entirely new 'post-humanist' principles (see Latour 1998)? The only thing certain about such ethical questions is their importance: how we qualify the worths of nature(s) matters equally in the interconnected worlds of social science and ecological action.

This paper attempts to render *both* of the above interpretations plausible, by exploring three different domains of ecological action, in terms of their value attachments. First, the case of carbon markets in transnational climate politics is taken to represent an inherently unstable market-industrial-green 'compromise' (Boltanski & Thévenot 1991/2006), casting doubt on the independent standing of green worth. Second, the case of biodiversity concerns surrounding whales as 'charismatic megafauna' is interpreted to involve a Latourian relaxation of 'common humanity' – but one that routinely slip *beyond* justification and into worlds of affective love and violent non-equivalence (Boltanski 1998). Third, the case of a world-wide travel of urban sustainability 'best practices' is taken to illustrate a green inflection of the new project-driven spirit of capitalism (Boltanski & Chiapello 2005), one organized around common values of innovation, mobility and connectivity.

Two generalized theoretical points may be gathered from such a juxtaposition. First, rather than *one* situation-independent green worth, sociologists should be researching the multiple worths of nature(s) across temporal and spatial contexts. Second, and importantly, such a comparative research agenda can only be sustained by invoking an underlying integrative model of political worth(s) – thus pointing to the immense importance (worth) of Boltanski and Thévenot's sociology of justification and critique to environmental sociology.

THEORY LINES OF A NATURE-INCLUSIVE SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract: Building on previous theoretical work, this paper outlines theoretical principles for an environmental sociology that takes nature into full account. Using Foucault's concept of episteme, Serge Moscovici's notion of natural state, Merleau-Ponty's fenomenology of perception, and Schatzki's theory of practices, I argue that the natural and the social are mediated in embodied social practices. Natural science, then, is the result of a specific set of very successful, highly standardized practices. While becoming a dominant set of practices in terms of claims to knowledge, it has developed a certain distance and abstraction vis-a-vis the set practices in which we deal with nature in daily life. In theorizing about nature and society, sociology has to take into account the robust insights of both sets of practices. Not by bracketing them, as social constructivists would have it, but by incorporating them where they are relevant for sociologists' empirical and theoretical claims. The paper ends with giving some more concrete illustrations of what this means for environmental sociology.

VISIONS OF HUMAN NATURE AND DE-GROWTH

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Abstract: This paper returns to the relationship between sociology and evolution, presenting some aspects of the conceptual framework of theresearch project *Scientific-technical information, public participation and effects of sustainability in socioecological conflicts* (CSO2008-00291/SOCI), included at the Spanish National R+D Programme. The paper returns to this issue in a specific context: that of the current debate on natural limits to growth and the perspective of a way-down era, a de-growth one. First of all, it comments some basic differences and similarities between evolution and history, and then introduces on this basis the notion of social evolutionism. Next it maintains that social evolutionism is based on a fallacy, consisting of the assertion that the conditions which require taking into account the evolution (the existence of strong environmental constraints) apply to all technological, institutional and cultural changes, whatever the conditions in which they occur. Following it, it is assumed that humanity is entering a phase of economic and demographic de-growth, as a consequence of having unnecessarily accelerated the entropic degradation of the environment, exceeding thus the limits to growth: a phase, therefore, strongly conditioned by environmental constraints, where evolution could again be relevant. Different visions of the de-growth phase are then summarized. And it is argued that the way to define evolution as well as human nature is crucial to assess these visions. Visions of human natures are linked to different ideas about sustainability, good life and the debate about historical collapses. In conclusion, the paper states that an evolutionary perspective supports that there are some potentials for conscious social change, but it does

not justify the belief in a particular only line of history (this belief is itself social evolutionism, but it has nothing to do with biological evolution).

THE POLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE – STRUGGLING WITH IDEOLOGICAL FANTASIES

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Abstract: The paper examines the dominant political rationales of Danish climate politics and to what extent they are challenged by different ideas from parts of the Danish civil society that are engaged in the climate issue. The study is empirically based on a case study of the public debate over the report from the Danish government's 'Commission on Climate Change Policy' and a mapping of the public climate change activities from Danish civil society organizations and networks in 2010.

We argue, from a theoretical departure in the late Foucault's governmentality study of neoliberalism and Slavoj Zizek's examination of ideology and ideological fantasies that the dominant political rationales of Danish climate politics must be understood as grounded in a neoliberal governmentality. We also show that the political rationales are structured as neoliberal ideological fantasies that prevent global warming from undermining the dominant neoliberal governmentality's ability to deliver political solutions to the challenges climate change poses to the Danish society. By doing so the fantasies produce a post-political framework where global warming is not regarded as a challenge connected to the every day practices of citizens or to the structural and institutional dimensions of Danish society.

Climate change policy thus becomes an issue of enhancing a wide distribution of climate-friendly technology, where every political initiative must be legitimized as something that benefits the competitiveness of Danish national economy in the global competition. The policies are furthermore based on the assumption that Danish citizens engage in the climate issue from a strictly economical-rational perspective.

We argue that the civil society initiatives only partly produce ideas and concepts, which challenge the dominant ideological fantasies. Some of the climate initiatives sustain and legitimize the neoliberal fantasies by reducing the climate issue to an individual ethical responsibility, where the subject can act on climate change without having to relate to the underlying social and political implications. Other civil society initiatives approach climate change as a political issue where it is necessary to debate how the state governs and how people govern themselves, and they provide practices for developing alternative principles for different lifestyles and forms of organization that are less carbon intensive.

EUROPEAN ECO-CITIZENSHIP IN THE XXIST CENTURY: A PATCHWORK OF NATIONS AND SOME REASONS OF THIS DIVERSITY

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Abstract: We the People of the European Union, have decided to consider us as the greenest nations in the World, and that is the way we present us in the onusian arenas as Copenhagen, Cancun or elsewhere. Yet is this self-greening as justified as we would like? We intend to check the reality of this ecological reputation, thanks to the European Values Survey of 2008 (EVS 2008).

First of all, we will display the eco-citizenship variations according to different European countries and the indicators used to measure it. For example, in Eastern Europe, environmental membership is low but donation is high, while that in Germany or France we find the reverse situation, and that in the Nordic countries both indicators show high scores. Why such large differences between European countries?

Furthermore, in order to explain this diversity, we will test three hypotheses thanks to data from the EVS 2008,. The first of these is related to the political culture, liberal or state (Badie, 1995, Bréchon, 1995): cultivation of individualism is rooted in the Protestant origins in the North, the Catholic institutions in the South, and the Orthodox tradition in Eastern Europe. A second hypothesis invokes the different degrees of postmodernization (Inglehart, 1997) in these European societies: some of them in northern Europe are considered as very advanced, while others in the South East will be seen at the stage of industrialism. Finally, a third hypothesis will be tested: the importance of social capital (Putnam, 1993). Some countries, particularly in Northern Europe, have a large supply of "bridging" capital, which could promote the citizenship of the environment through the production of altruism, rather than other Mediterranean countries are assumed to have only "bonding" capital, unfavorable to citizenship and environmentalism in general.

Key words: eco-citizenship, Europe, European Values Survey, political culture, postmaterialism, social capital.

STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS FOR PLANNING POST-MINING REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SÃO DOMINGOS MINE IN THE SOUTHERN OF PORTUGAL

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Abstract: This paper deals with stakeholders' participation analysis applied for planning of rehabilitation and development of a post-mining abandoned area. This is part of an ongoing 2.5 years project REHMINE, funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, dealing with the environmental, socio-economical and cultural values potentially generated by the local rehabilitation and further development of a post-mining area, according to sustainable local development principles. The success of a brownfield rehabilitation and further development benefits from the commitment of stakeholders associated with the processes. A problem, however, is how to strengthen stakeholders' involvement and commitment in these processes considering they have conflicts of interest. The first insights of the REHMINE project are associated with stakeholders' participation. The area studied is located in southeast Portugal, in Mina de São Domingos, abandoned for decades following the end of extractive activities in the late 1960's. The approach includes: a) local stakeholders' mapping; b) semi-structured interviews done to relevant stakeholders and content analysis to learn about problems, potentialities and expectations of local rehabilitation and development; c) an experts workshop to discuss with stakeholders innovative narratives for local development; d) and a workshop with stakeholders for scenario(s) development. After the two first

phases of the stakeholders analysis, we found, that even after decades of abandonment the local community and the former mining complex still maintain respectively social-cultural and environmental legacies which are both problematic and potentially valuable; problematic given abandonment and marginalization; valuable given potential use of social-cultural and environmental landscape as a source for tourism and other forms of socio-economic development. Until now considerable insight has been gained concerning local problems, potentialities and expectations from stakeholders for future local development. The value of our approach in this initial phase lies in the enhancement of stakeholders' auscultation and involvement creating potential commitment with future development of post-industrial areas that have been lying abandoned for long time.

THE ROLE OF NETWORKED PUBLICS FOR PARTICIPATORY SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNICATION.

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Abstract: The increasing diffusion and adoption of information and communication technologies in society and especially services and platforms following the web 2.0 paradigm have created new opportunities for citizens to raise their voice on political issues, take part in discussions online and mobilize support as well as to convert communication into action. This is also the case for actors in the field of sustainable development, who are trying to tap into the potential of online participation by integrating interactive features into their web-presence, engaging in online-campaigns or offering specialized platforms to facilitate public communication online. Although scholars have emphasized that technical innovation does not automatically lead to revolutionary changes in communication patterns, interactive online media are seen as promising for participatory sustainability communication.

In the paper I examine the role of these web-based communication spaces for sustainability communication by considering them as part of an (environmental) public sphere. From this perspective it is possible to distinguish between different levels of public communication including also the occasional encounter of citizens, events such as speeches, protest, demonstrations, town-hall meetings and communication mediated through mass media. Based on a review of literature in the fields of (new) media, participation and sustainability communication I argue that the emerging networked publics will not replace mass media or face-to-face interaction but rather offer a new quality of communication which might prove useful for engaged citizens during turbulent times.

TROUBLED WATERS: A CRITICAL RESPONSE TO THE PROMISE OF SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract: The seas of the European Union have been defined as a 'common maritime space'. This space is not subject to any single voice or authority. It is part of a shared heritage between different regions, industries and cultures. From this starting point ecosystems management, marine spatial planning, co-management and other tools for consensus building are being rolled out across the region. At the same time struggles over this vast and vital resource look set to become part of the political and social landscape of the future. My paper looks at how such conflicts are to be contained by a liberal, democratic model of inclusion and consensus.

My work focuses on a community of fishermen and their own experiences and claims on the sea. Their struggle to remain viable in the face of global economic competition and increased regulation has been going on for years. Despite the promise of a greater say in their fisheries, and the hope of differentiated markets in which to sell their sustainably caught fish, many are disillusioned. Some have been forced out of the industry already. Those that remain have to 'adapt' to the changing economic and ecological futures already being mapped out.

In this paper I draw on my fieldwork to question the gap between national and European policy aspirations and the experience of those people being affected. Drawing on contemporary political theory I question the democratic and ecological promise of sustainable development policy. I also examine the apparent inability of academic and critical thought to address these problems. This, I argue, stems from an unquestioned faith in the motivations and assumptions of consensual democracy which lie at the heart of sustainable development.

ECONOMIC CRISIS BRINGS FORTH TECHNOCENTRIC WORLDVIEWS: A CASE OF LITHUANIA

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Abstract: The paper is based upon results of a representative survey conducted for the project "Monitoring of social problems: implementation of International Social Survey Program (ISSP)", funded by a grant (No.SIN-10206) from the Research Council of Lithuanian. Project aims at implementing internationally approved survey modules "Environment", "Social inequality" and "Health". Additional module on social politics is also added.

Within this paper, the results of the research on Lithuanians' environmental worldviews and attitudes are presented (the research module "Environment").

The main thesis to be defended during the conference is that economic decline in Lithuania brought forth materialist value orientations and technocentric worldviews. Several years before the economic crisis Lithuanians showed greener environmental consciousness and more ecocentric worldviews (data from Eurobarometer surveys and other surveys conducted in Lithuania before 2009). The survey conducted in the end of 2010 shows that Lithuanians became technological optimists, show high rates of trust in science, low trust in NGO's, rank economic priorities higher than environmental ones, have moderate/poor environmental knowledge, self-reported environmental behaviour shows low rates of active environmental involvement, moderate rates of involvement in passive environmental activities.

On one hand the findings show relative strengthening of technocentric worldviews. On the other hand results also show that high environmental awareness is still present. This can be explained using the double-risk society thesis. In turbulent times environmental as well as some other post-modern value orientations step aside and give way for concerns about economic security and stability. This does not necessarily mean that environmental awareness sig-

nificantly decreases; it only means that collective consciousness is occupied with several simultaneous risks – one day giving priorities to economic safety, the other day giving priorities to environmental concerns.

FEAR OF THE FIRE. THE UNEASY CONNECTION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ITALY

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Abstract: Arising from some of the main results of a 3-years research conducted on the social impact and possible NIMBY-effect of the under-construction co-incineration plant in the city of Turin, the paper is first of all concerned on how contemporary advanced societies deal with environmental risks, when local communities face controversial plant and infrastructure settlements with a heavy ecological impact. The topic is one of the most discussed and pressing one at the moment in Italy: according to the ultimate surveys, there were public opposition to almost 300 infrastructure and plant programs for in the country during 2010. The expression "Nymby syndrome" has been applied to the self-serving and local interests that lay behind this type of opposition. Indeed, experts and other institutional entities (local politicians, industrial lobbyists and mass media) often mischaracterize this public opposition as an unjustifiable and irrational fear of technoscientific products and lack of civic culture. They believe that, were the opposition to be more literate about technical and scientific issues and more endowed with social capital, they would conclude that the experts are correct, and that their risk perception, being skewed, is not based in reality. Is that actually the case, or (as held in this paper) is that an oversimplification of a complex and highly structured phenomenon? Using a multitechnique approach, the paper present a wide variety of collected data that seems to partially controvert the hypothesis local protests against the so called "megaprojects" are driven by lack of civic culture and poorness of environmental care.

MEDIA, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY: MAIN FEATURES OF THE REPRESENTATION OF ENVIRONMENT IN ESTONIAN PRINT MEDIA FROM 1995-2010

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Abstract: My presentation contributes to media analyses that study the development of the representation of environmental issues in print media, such as Mazur (1998), Lyytimäki & Tapio (2009), Podeschi (2007) and Burtscher (1993). The presentation is based on the content analysis of two Estonian dailies within the years of 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010; and covers all kind of text content, which partly or entirely refer to the relationship between the human and the nature (except ads). The analysis is still in progress, but will be finalized by May 2011. The aim of the presentation is, firstly, to schematize the main changes from 1995 to 2010 in the way print media reflect on environmental issues and, secondly, to offer hypotheses to explain reciprocal changes between print media and all kinds of agents (current and foreign politics, environmental events and accidents, civic movements, dominant values in society, development of modernization…). The presentation will outline the main evident features of the analyses: the changes in environmental issues, the amount of the coverage which reflects on environmental issues, the value orientations that dominate in the rationalization of environmental issues as well as the changes in the agents (act on/ are blamed for/ are expected action in regard of environmental problems).

REPRESENTATIONS ON ENERGY USE AND SAVING PRACTICES: GENERATION AND GENDER GAPS AND CONTINUITIES BETWEEN PARENTS AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: In 2008 Portuguese households were responsible for nearly 17% of the total energy consumption in the country (DGGE, 2008). This consumption is affected both by structural and technological factors and by social representations and practices. Yet, studies on energy consumption have been mainly focused on technical or economic approaches and the analyses of social factors have been neglected. Very little knowledge has been produced on the representations and practices of the Portuguese towards energy consumption (Schmidt, Horta and Fonseca, 2010).

This paper intends to contribute to an understanding of how high school students and their parents relate to energy use and saving practices, grasping the articulation between household's habits and school education on energy issues. Youngsters' dispositions to perceive and act are influenced by their parents, peers and social networks, and also by the media and the knowledge on energy issues they are taught as part of the school curriculum (Bartiaux, 2009). In this paper we question in what extent are practices and representations of energy use passed down from parents to school students and from the school to households. We therefore examine generational differences and similarities in practices, representations, beliefs, and values related to energy use and savings of high school students and their parents.

The paper is based on the comparison between the results of two surveys conducted in Portugal. The first survey was applied to students enrolled in grades 7 through 11 of a public school in Lisbon. Then, these students were placed into one of six strata (social class and school level) and their families were randomly sampled. A total of 731 students and 300 parents completed surveys.

Results indicate significant gender gaps. Although feminine students and their mothers reveal less accurate knowledge on energy issues, they are more careful with the energy they use and talk more often on saving energy. A relevant generational gap was also found, indicating that parents take more actions to save energy.

CLIMATE SCIENTISTS AND THE PUBLIC: INTERACTIONS AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES

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Abstract: Raising public awareness of climate change is crucial for transforming individual behaviours and amassing support to policy

measures, which may threaten prosperity and comfort levels that came to be expected in affluent societies. Scientists are one of several agents involved in public communication of climate change and trust in these experts is of the upmost importance if citizens are to be persuaded of the severity of a problem that so far they cannot see nor feel.

However, other environmental risk and controversies have taught us that communication must be a two-way street and the public needs to be engaged rather than enlightened. Also, the public possesses its own experiential knowledge that can provide valuable contributions to the production of science.

This presentation aims to discuss these issues by drawing on the case of Portuguese scientists that work in the area of climate change (a wide-ranging field that spans such disparate subjects as meteorology, geophysics, biology, agriculture, health and even the social sciences). What has been their contribution to knowledge dissemination and improving awareness of climate change? How are they involved in public engagement activities? How are they responding to citizens' perceptions and experiences? And how does this vary by scientific discipline or research object?

This work is integrated in an on-going research project and it is based mainly on document analysis and in-depth interviews to Portuguese climate scientists, as well as observation in public events.

E3 MODELS AND BOUNDARY OBJECTS: CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND PARTICIPATION

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Abstract: In assessing climate change risk there is much of consensus. The IPCC, the accords emerging from the Copenhagen and Cancun COP events, the Committee on Climate Change, the Stern Review and many national and regional assessments state the need for rapid decarbonisation, in particular the need to change the way we generate and consume energy, the need to change transport, land use, housing, manufacturing, and undertake conservation practices. The gap between the aspirations they express and existing policies aimed at achieving these objectives is huge; there is, therefore a need to implement new policies and behaviour changing strategies.

This paper will conceptualise the output from E3 (Environment-Energy-Economics) models as a type of boundary object with which to assess the gap between existing policy and required policy, develop change making strategies, support appropriate social movements and identify the interdependencies of entities subsumed within the climate change mitigation assemblage. The paper concludes that E3 models (such as E3MG) could play a significant role in reducing carbon emissions if they produce boundary objects appropriate for the coordination of the entities that enable successful mitigation strategies to be developed and implemented.

LIVING WITH ENERGY: PRACTICE, BIOGRAPHY AND THE LIFECOURSE

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Abstract: Transition to a low carbon society forms an important part of contemporary global discourse about social change. In the UK there is increasing concern about how to achieve reductions in levels of energy consumption believed necessary for low carbon transitions of the scale envisaged. While current policy strategies tend to be underpinned by assumptions of agency and choice, with consequent aims of influencing people to make different choices, there is increasing recognition that our energy consumption is constituted through complex relations between meaning, norms, skills and social structures. In this paper, we combine theories of social practice with other conceptual ideas which can be used to examine energy consumption in ways that facilitate interpretation in terms of its embedded, situated and interconnected nature. In particular, we explore theories of biography, temporality and the lifecourse, as well as concepts of landscape and community. Drawing on interview data (participant n=53) and visuals (photographs) collected in two UK communities, we utilise these broad conceptual areas as a basis for interpreting our participant's reflections on their own energy consumption. In developing understanding of how energy is used as part of daily life for different people living in different contexts we open up insights important for understanding how processes of change might be enacted. We emphasise the way that our empirical research lends weight to ideas of energy consumption as situated, embedded and relational, and suggest some alternative routes for social change implied by such an analysis.

SOCIOLOGY OF ELECTRICITY MARKETS AND FEED-IN TARIFF LAWS: THE TRANSITION TO THE CLEAN ENERGY SYSTEMS OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: Due to the massive use of polluting fuels like coal, electricity plants are one of the main sources of CO_2 emissions in the world and these emissions are increasing dramatically, notably in emerging and developing countries. But actors from the electricity sector do not ignore the issue of climate change anymore. Actually, a rapidly growing number of countries are adopting policies promoting clean energy, notably feed-in tariff laws that have proven to be extremely successful in the massive-scale diffusion of renewable energy technologies.

This paper analyses why these laws are spreading around the world and how they are shaking up the electricity sector. Feed-in tariff laws go with the mobilization of a whole set of new and well-established actors around new technologies like wind or solar. Referring to a social embeddedness approach, we will examine how electricity markets are re-institutionalized by these laws. The contrasted cases of the United Kingdom, Germany and South Africa will enable us to understand the policy-making process which leads to the implementation of such feed-in tariff laws and how actors from the civil society can play an important role in the design of feed-in tariff laws.

WHO PAYS THE COSTS OF CLIMATE FRIENDLY ENERGY IN ROMANIA? THREE PROFILES

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Abstract: Climate change governance constitutes a multi-level arena in which national and international political, economical institutions, scientific think tanks and NGOs work together for developing strategies and practical approaches for climate change mitigation. The role of citizens is usually taken for granted. The presentation explicitly focuses on the individuals with the aim to establish those individual level factors which increase the likelihood of financial support for climate change mitigation in the case of Romania, a country which usually appears as a European laggard in terms of eco-consciousness.

The analysis builds on the databases of the 2008 and 2009 Special Eurobarometer on Europeans' Attitudes towards Climate Change, from where it takes as dependent variables the willingness to pay for climate friendly energy. Results suggest that in both years, appreciatively one third of the Romanian respondents declared willingness to pay, which is significantly below the European average. Moreover, Romania provides one of the highest percent of indecisive respondents, a finding which motivated an in depth analysis of the profile of respondents opting for don't know answers.

Models of binary and ordinal logistic regression analysis as well as structural equation modeling suggest that education, information about climate change and the perception of climate change as a serious problem are the strongest predictors of the willingness to pay for climate friendly energy and these are also the most important variables which increase the likelihood of avoiding don't know responses. Economical resources play an important role in increasing the average amount respondents would be willing to pay for climate friendly energy.

Findings confirm previous hypotheses about the socio-demographical sources of environmental concern, but in the meantime raise important problems in terms of climate change campaigns which main challenge seems to stand in the winning of those citizens who possess less knowledge and resources to financially support climate change mitigation.

The paper ends with some epistemological and methodological considerations and criticism about the role and relevance of contingent valuation in environmental sociology.

ENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIONS AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION: A STUDY WITH ITALIAN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract: According to recent studies, the majority of Italian citizens considers environmental threats as one of the most relevant problems and thinks that they are a responsibility of every person. In particular, adolescents perceive environmental issues more salient if compared with adults' main concerns. Moreover, in the last years, citizens' participation in debates about the environment is required by political institutions and adolescents' contribution to the promotion of changes in the territory could be significant. This contribution - following a social constructivist approach - examines youth participation in the Chiampo Valley (North-East Italy). The territory presents serious problems linked to air pollution and industrial waste management. Previous research with adults has shown growing levels of disengagement from processes of public participation organized by the local institutions in order to manage environmental threats. This contribution focuses on adolescents who live in the Valley. The theory of Social Representations (SR) was chosen as theoretical framework. In the present study we explore how youth construct and frame the SR of the environment in which they live; it means to examine if and how these SR are socially shared and to observe if and how they assume different features and voices depending on characteristics of different groups. Therefore, aim of the study is to investigate the relationship between the SR of the Chiampo Valley and social psychological constructs such as local identity processes, social well-being, pro-environmental activism, perception of - and envisaged solutions to - environmental threats. Participants were 14-19 year-old high school students (N=229) from two distinct schools. The considered constructs were explored through a paper&pencil instrument including scales and open questions. Moreover, a free associations task in the form of 'What comes to your mind to the term Chiampo Valley' was requested to explore different SR of the environment in which participants live. Coherently with literature, results show that high levels of local identity lead young residents to perceive their own territory in less negative terms. Moreover, social well-being plays a central role fostering - or hindering - participation. Results will be discussed also considering differences due to participants' social and personal characteristics (school, age, gender…).

GREEN CITIZEN-CONSUMERS, REBOUND EFFECTS AND DYNAMICS BETWEEN NICHES AND REGIME

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Abstract: Within social research of environment and citizen-consumers, there is a strong tradition of studying one sector - or part of sector - at a time. For instance, people's modes of travel to work or choices of eco-labelled vegetables, are often studied in isolation from the possible interdependencies of these choices and other ones in people's daily lifes. Clear delimitations are of course exemplary from the perspective of scientific rigor. Still, to be able to draw wider implications in terms of transitions, and regimes that go beyond single, partial sectors, factors such as rebound effects and spillovers from one part of our daily lives to others need to be elucidated. By examining three cases of household-related climate mitigation --Mobility Management, preferences for climate offsetting and climate labelled food products -- the aim of this paper is to analyse the roles of rebound effects as well as positive spillovers between one climate-sound action and other actions in daily life. Rebound effect here refers to how climate mitigation in one action, for instance by people changing from car to bike use for work trips, may lead to money savings, which in turn may lead to negative climate impact, through, for instance, further flight trips on the holidays. Spillovers, on the other hand, here refer to the positive climate awareness that may lead to reduced climate impact in several sectors of our daily lives. The paper combines theory on green consumerism with certain ideas and concepts of transition theory. The paper draws conclusions how researchers as well as practitioners in companies or public agencies may get a better understanding of rebound effects and spillovers in efforts towards green transitions, in research as well as policy making.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL SUSTAINABILITY IN PORTUGUESE MUNICIPALITIES

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Abstract: Getting greater public awareness and social significance in the late 1980's, sustainability and governance are sharing basic purposes and characteristics and, consequently, overlapping their main potentials.

Based on some particular results of a survey applied to Portuguese municipalities, this paper will discus present conditions for public participation in local sustainability. The results show some vital elements for success, viability and continuity of such initiatives: 1) the commitment and involvement of political authorities with necessary legitimacy to share decision-making with the public; 2) clear information and transparent procedures to make certain that decision-making processes take into account the results of public debate.

In the Portuguese case, and in spite of the persistent lack of a concerted national framework and/or reliable funding policies, incontrovertible advance has taken place in recent years. The results of this dynamic, however, is still irregular, remaining in the field some misconceptions and unsustainable practices, but within municipalities were we can find the most successful LA21 initiatives, both the local authorities and residents recognise that such processes increase the level of confidence and contribute to local development.

PRACTISING 'ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP' IN ENERGY-RELATED COMMUNITY PROJECTS

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Abstract: Transition processes that are taking place in the energy sector towards more sustainable systems of energy provision not only include the diffusion of new technologies but also open up new forms of social organisation. In particular, multiple roles have now emerged for individual end-users or 'the general public', e.g. as active consumers, deliberately choosing the utility company they purchase energy from, as energy providers in micro-generation at the household level or in energy cooperatives, as financial investors buying shares of renewable energy companies or as initiators of local or regional energy projects (Devine-Wright 2007; Walker and Cass 2007).

Against this background the paper briefly reviews different conceptions of active citizenship in energy issues, in particular looking at concepts of 'environmental citizenship' and 'energy citizenship'. The paper critically examines what these concepts imply about the role of (collective) citizen action in relation to other spheres of action, in particular the state and the market, about the forms of action involved in 'practising environmental citizenship' and about the institutional and personal resources required to enable these forms of engagement.

In a second step the paper introduces two case studies of local citizen initiatives in energy issues in Austria, a green electricity trading platform and an 'eco-region' (an association of committed citizens of six villages with the main goal to contribute to climate protection in the region). The paper explores the forms of action involved in these initiatives, the understandings people have of their engagement as well as the motivations and resources for engagement on the basis of semi-structured face-to-face interviews as well as focus groups and qualitative content analysis.

This is used for a critical discussion of the potentials of local citizen initiatives, also pointing to the possible problems, limitations and contradictions that may arise in this context. Furthermore the paper also returns to the concepts examined before and provides an empirical valuation of the concepts of 'environmental / energy citizenship'.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN OIL AND WORLD HERITAGE IN THE BARENTS SEA

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Abstract: In the high north, the Barents Sea has large undiscovered resources of petroleum and sustainable populations of capelin, herring and cod. The exploitation of petroleum exposes ecosystems to the risk of pollution and damage. The national states of Norway and Russia, who manage the Barents Sea jointly, have ratified UN conventions on biodiversity conservation. This challenge of implementing the convention and at the same time managing international competition of exploitation of natural resources in the Barents Sea, has been solved by the Norwegian government by making a large scale ecosystem based national management plan for Barents sea and the Norwegian sea. The national goals are both sustainable use of fishery resources and conservation of the ecosystem. These goals are implemented by the designation and planning of the Lofoten islands and adjacent areas of the Barents Sea as a World Heritage site. These designated areas are the spawning ground for cod and herring and the most promising areas for exploitation of petroleum on the Norwegian continental shelf. In the paper, I will present an empirical case study of the Norwegian national decision making in ecosystem based management of the Barents Sea and nomination of the Lofoten islands as a World Heritage site. I will discuss the social effects of the new environmental policy and environmental institutions in Norway. The question is: Is government based eco-system management planning the institutional framework for solution the conflicting interests within the Norwegian society?

WHAT MEANS BEING A SUSTAINABLE CITIZEN IN CALIFORNIA?

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Abstract: At the core of the challenges raised by the climate change and the need to build a more sustainable society is the need for citizens to change behavior and daily routines. Change of behavior is never an easy thing. In order to understand it a research has been lead in the Bay Area in California in order first to understand what means sustainability to the people, second what kind of routines do they have that they think are sustainable, how did they achieve them? and third what kind of information do people have access to when they buy appliances, which raises the question the access to usable information about energy and of the lack of information given by the energy star program. People are also untangle in a system of beliefs, values and routines that drive their everyday behavior.

The research undergone looks at those questions through ethnographical field-work as well as through interviews about daily rou-

tines and more specifically the life cycles of goods through the house.

In this presentation I will specifically deal with behavior impacting energy uses. How do people change their routines concerning energy? Which kind of resistance do they encounter and to which type of structural problems are they confronted? which routines are easier to change? are the questions that are going to be dealt in the presentation.

CLOTHING CONSUMPTION: CONSUMERS' ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS

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Abstract: Clothing consumption has increased rapidly in the Western societies. The resulting massive textile material stream creates environmental problems during the different life cycle stages. In addition to the problems related to production, transportation and waste, many life cycle assessments document that the use period is the most resource demanding phase due to maintenance. Therefore, consumers play significant role for the environmental consequences. We have studied consumers' environmental attitudes, knowledge, and actions concerning clothing consumption, including the acquisition, use, and disposal periods. In particular, what is the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and actions, and what is the level of environmental consciousness in different processes?

This paper is part of an on-going research project 'From textile waste to material resources in a grave to cradle perspective'. Quantitative information of consumers' experiences, habits and opinions concerning clothing consumption was collected through a survey in Norway. The questionnaire included questions about maintenance routines of clothing and environmental attitudes. In addition, a strategic sample of 16 households was composed for a qualitative study to collect more detailed information through in-depth interviews and wardrobe studies.

Respondents' environmental awareness is mainly related to the end of use period and is present only to a lesser degree during acquisition and maintenance. If the respondents considered environment during acquisition, they mainly discussed selecting second-hand or ethically produced clothing. Very few consider the environment during the clothing maintenance. Nevertheless, some actions with positive environmental consequences were taken. The reasons were usually economic such as mending the clothing, or saving electricity by selecting eco-program, lowering the washing temperature, or avoiding tumble-drying. Some examples of non-economic reasons were to save the clothing by washing it more seldom or repairing a garment because it was a favourite. When it comes to clothing disposal reasons, poor fit, changes in clothing appearance, and taste-related issues dominated, in addition to other reasons such as having too many similar garments. Most respondents had positive interest towards environmental issues, but lacked the knowledge when it comes to clothing consumption.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES: CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDES OF THE LATVIAN PUBLIC

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Abstract: Latvia has a very ancient history which underwent quite a complicated development. Today Latvians are one of the two "living" Baltic nations. The developments of identities, value system, and mental features of the Latvian public have been historically influenced by a rich cultural and social heritage and various political and economic processes in the world. For example, even long before the birth of Christ ancestors of the Latvians believed that natural forces, phenomena, and environment influenced the consciousness and existence of people. Despite the occupation in the last century, as well as the times of German, Swedish, and Polish rule during the previous centuries, the Latvians managed to preserve cultural and social heritage, though in a transformed form, till these latter days.

Today the supported belief in Latvia is that the quality of life should be improved without any damage to the environment, which requires a balance between the activities of the industrial society and real environmental resources. This is possible only in case of a strong environmental consciousness of the society.

Various studies – both in Latvia in 2006 for the Ministry of the Environment and world values surveys – allow perception social mechanisms and factors influencing ecological thinking and the formation of ecological values. The questions asked in the world values survey enable evaluation of changes in the public opinion, conception of values and worldview in different countries. Unfortunately, participation of Latvia in this survey was not regular; therefore, it is difficult to appraise, for example, the dynamics of the Latvian ecological discourse.

Therefore, speaking about ecological values of the Latvian public in the 21st century, the results of the studies on environmental issues in Latvia performed by the research centre SKDS in 2006 for the Ministry of the Environment will be presented. Within the framework of this research the opinion of the Latvian public on the evaluation of environmental situation, definition of problems, assessment of environmental values, environmental protection, activities of the public in relation to minimization of environmental problems etc., have been explored. To enable comparative analysis and to consider the changes in the opinions of the Latvian public in evaluation of ecological values over a period of several years the study was repeated in 2010 and 2011.

FACTORS DETERMINING TRAVEL MODE CHOICE IN THE AUSTRIAN CITY OF GRAZ. A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SURVEY, GIS AND ROUTING DATA

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Abstract: Our contribution examines to which extent various factors determine travel mode choice. We use three types of data: survey data, data collected using a geographic information system (GIS) and route calculations for public and individual transport.

The standardized survey was conducted 2010 in six living areas in the city of Graz as part of the interdisciplinary research project "Ecotopia" (German: "Ökotopia"). The selection of the living areas

was based on the built environment and the average education level of the areas´ residents.

Among other topics the survey included the participants' travel mode choices to work/education and to carry out personal commercial activities (e.g. shopping for articles of daily use). Furthermore data on the participants´ lifestyle, their environmental awareness and indicators of social stratification (e.g. age, gender, education and income) were collected. Participants were also asked to evaluate costs, duration and comfort of different modes of transport to work.

In addition to the "subjective" data of the survey we used official electronically available transport routing information. This allowed us to collect "objective" information on the availability and quality of public transport and the trip duration with different travel modes like driving a car, walking, cycling and public transport. The different durations of trips using different modes of transport can thus be evaluated. This information is expected to be important for the explanation of travel mode choice.

We also used a geographic information system (GIS) to gather data on the density of shops and services in the living areas and included the distance to the nearest public transport station.

Thus we will combine both "subjective" survey measures and "objective" data in our statistical analysis of travel mode choice. Based on the three data origins we are employing a promising approach to explain the factors determining the travel mode choice.

INFLUENCING TRAVEL MODE HABITS BY APPLYING SOFT POLICY MEASURES IN BIOGRAPHICAL CHANGES: THE CASE OF CHANGES IN PROFESSIONAL LIFE

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Abstract: In western societies, travel behavior is dominated by car use whose use continues to increase. Although the benefits that cars offer are well known, we are simultaneously aware of the environmental and social harm that traveling by car entails (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, loss of urban quality of life).

Attemps to influence travel behavior towards a more sustainable goal are known as Travel-Demand-Management-Measures, and they aim to either restrict unsustainable or stimulate sustainable travel behavior. Whereas restricting travel behaviour is often considered as unfair and a limitation of personal freedom, stimulating measures are normally welcomed by people, but are at the same time less efficient. One reason for this lack of efficiency may be based on the fact that individuals often do not use conscious reasoning for their behavioral decision-making and succumb to the force of habit.

Research has shown that during times of biographical changes, e.g., residential relocation, birth of a child, habits can be disrupted and considered to be inapropriate to the new context, and thus might become open to change.

The theoretical background of this study is the theory of planned behavior as a rational decision-making concept into which we have integrated the habit discontinuity hypothesis. We present a current quasi-experimental study being conducted in Hanover, Germany. We examine the behavioral effects of soft-policy interventions based on information about alternative means of transportation and incentives to use those alternatives. Additionally, a two-wave quantitative questionnaire survey is provided to the participants. Two career-related biographical changes are being studied: the first professional employment and the transition from employment to retirement.

We hope to improve our understanding of the relationship between the occurrence of important biographical changes and habit-weakening processes related to travel mode choice. We expect to develop recommendations for planning highly effective information-based soft-policy campaigns in the future.

YOUTH'S UNDERSTANDING AND ATTITUDES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract: The links between climate change awareness of Czech youth students, their attitudes and level of environmentally friendly behavior are being explored. The paper identifies particular aspects affecting Czech youths in comparison with Great Britain, summarizes and interprets available surveys and theoretical concepts.

Sample of 872 university and grammar school students from Brno (CZ) and UK was asked in structured questionnaire. They were asked about knowledge, information sources, attitudes and socio-demographics. Three main hypothesis of the survey were then processed. Firstly, the relation between faith in science, personal effort to make an opinion and awareness of the respondents, was described. Then the influence of post-materialism and global overview to awareness and scarcity of the climate effect was tested. Finally, the dependency among feeling of personal responsibility, personal consumerism and awareness was mentioned.

The survey underlined critically low level of student's knowledge. Strong tie between amount of accessed information and evaluation of seriousness of climate was found. Faith in science data and effort not to rely only at one source of information does correlate with respondent awareness. Students, who well understand climate change are more often post-materialists. On the other hand, informed students do not feel more scarcity and are not more globally orientated than others. Even there is no clear relation between awareness and level of consumerism, the more are students informed, the more they feel their personal responsibility. Even females are not in their average better informed, their feeling of personal responsibility is much higher than in case of males.

The results of the survey show that some Czech politicians denying the seriousness of climate changes are not trustworthy for the students. Oppositely, the most reliable are seen scientists, NGO's and family. With reference to the comparison of influences in the British and Czech public space we can say that extending of climate change related education, above all in high schools, and a wider discussion on climate change initiated by Czech experts could play a crucial role in increasing the climate change awareness and feeling of own responsibility.

AT THE CROSS-ROADS OF GLOBAL AND LOCAL VILLAGE: PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE IN LITHUANIA

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Abstract: This paper is aimed at exploring climate change-related societal attitudes and public discourse in Lithuania. Research questions deal with the ways in which public perceives the causes and possible mitigation strategies and measures of climate change. The empirical evidence presented in this article is based upon the representative public opinion surveys and media in 2007-2010. The Lithuanian survey data are enriched and contrasted with the data of Eurobarometer survey results (2008). Some of the framings in the Lithuanian questionnaire are enriched by the questions corresponding with the Gallup climate change-related poll conducted in the US (Dunlap, 2008). The Lithuanian public opinion surveys identify a relatively poor public knowledge of the major international treaties and events related to climate change. How could this public ignorance be interpreted? Does it reflect the low or marginalized environmental awareness of Lithuanian society at large? However, some other empirical evidence points to almost the opposite conclusions and interpretation, - especially as reflected in environmentalism as the major driving social force behind the collapse of the Soviet regime in the late 1980s – early 1990s. Exploring where, when and in which contexts are the messages regarding climate change placed in Lithuanian mass media and ranked in the public opinion polls clearly indicate the tendency that global warming is at best an exotic theme reaching the "local village" of Lithuanian mass-audience from abroad, rather than becoming a socially internalized issue. Climate change remains a minor issue of concern both in public perceptions and in mass media discourse. Why the key contemporary issue – climate change - is diffusing so slowly in the "local village" of Lithuanian society? Why the messages of global warming are so marginally echoed in Lithuanian mass media? These and other research questions are addressed in this paper, pointing to the interpretation of the state of society inter alia as undergoing a "double-risk" (Rinkevicius, 2000) or "all encompassing risk" (Yanitsky, 2000) character and period of transformations.

CLIMATE CHANGE - PERCEPTION AND RESPONSES IN EVERYDAY LIFE BY DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS: AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY

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Abstract: In recent years research results have pointed to an increased effect of climate change and its debate on consumer decisions. Thus large parts of the German population express their willingness to preferably respond to offers and services targeted at climate protection and to further reduce direct consumption of natural resources.

Based on these results a one-year explorative study by the Research Centre for Sustainability Studies (artec) at Bremen University aimed at researching whether climate change affects private consumption behavior and its relevance for sustainable consumption. Special focus was put on the everyday perception of climate change as well as on the interviewed consumers` actual responses with respect to the consumption areas of energy, mobility and food.

Methodically the study was based on focus groups as well as face-to-face interviews and it was conducted among members of three different social groups: The first included members of an environmental organisation with a presumably heightened interest in environmental topics. The second included people who were affected by a particular high risk of poverty while the third was not subjected to any sort of preconceptions.

PRACTICES AND CULTURES OF ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE FOR RAPIDLY ERODING PORTUGUESE COASTLINES

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Abstract: Portuguese coasts, which are among the most energetic and eroded coastal stretches in Europe, have experienced intense urban and tourist pressure over the last decades. 80% of the coastal population and 85% of GDP are concentrated on coastal stretches. 50% of the urban areas are located within 13 km of the coastline, and coastal erosion reaches retreats over 220m in the last 50 years.

While coastal change dynamics led by human occupation and erosion occur at fast pace, the legal framework and political actions have been very slow. According to all scenarios, coastal erosion rates will only accelerate in the coming decades in a situation in which the management of coastal zones is trusted to a chaotic maze of public entities, raising serious accountability problems. Any planning for adaptive sustainability must also consider the present context of the Portuguese financial crisis, as well as the forecast reduction of European Union (EU) funds after 2013.

All these factors combine to make the Portuguese coastline an unmatched laboratory for testing new designs for adaptive governance for sustainability in a hostile economic atmosphere.

We identify two possible current coping tactics that generate unsustainable options arising from these contradictions: a calamity coast adaptation, with the existing coastline protected at all costs through top-down decision making, and a faustian bargain adaptation, where politicians, planners and developers demand ever more elaborate coastal protection in order to safeguard their investments.

This paper deals with: 1) scenarios of possible future coastal erosion and flooding based on the best scientific estimates available; 2) how these scenarios are interpreted in coastal policy making and planning, and 3) how the Portuguese society is responding to the opportunities offered by adaptive governance for sustainable coastlines.

These findings will be based on evidence from a series of interviews with key-actors involved in coastal policies and decision-making, as well as local stakeholders in 3 case study locations. All of them are critical sandy stretches, with heavy urban growth, raising sharp questions on sustainability, justice, public policy and scientific awareness. Participation seems to be a central issue in forthcoming adaptive social processes.

TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION - THE SOCIOLOGICAL CHALLENGE OF THE TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON SOCIETY.

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Abstract: There is a widespread view that significant innovation is essential to achieving a successful transition to a low carbon society. But there are widely differing concepts of innovation, with a bewildering profusion of analogies citing past examples of radical novelty. Some are technological calls for green versions of the 'Apollo Program'. Others are social or moral appeals for a green 'New Deal'. This diversity represents the complexity of the climate change challenge but it also reflects contrasting and often confused ideas of innovation itself. This paper argues that innovation policy can only make a real difference through a more reflective and grounded discourse. It draws on new thinking about innovation in relation to delivery of transformative change and its relevance for policy actors in many arenas working on climate change or other agendas requiring social, technical and institutional change.' In particular it discusses whether there is a convincing alternative to the prevailing orthodoxies of economic incentives or psychological persuasions. Both rest on a duality between 'society/economy' and 'individual'. It argues that there is a new set of concepts from the sociology of practice, and from sociotechnical network studies which do offer a different approach. Drawing upon empirical research conducted on sustainability and innovation it is suggested that there is growing evidence to support such an alternative and also that the scale of the contemporary challenge of climates change and sustainability requires it.

Based on ESRC and other projects completed over the past 5 years. Methodologies combine policy discourse analysis and social network analysis. (2009) Management & Shaping of Innovation Oxford University Press (with Steve Conway) (2008) Breaking the Boundaries. Transformative innovation for the global good. Provocation 07. NESTA, April (2008) The Feasibility of Systems Thinking in Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy: A report to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Brunel University. DEFRA, London (with F Geels, M. Eames & A. Monaghan) July. Addresses contemporary discussions concerning the the EU 2020:Innovation Union, UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, and other policy initiatives addressing the challenge of climate change.

AGRICULTURE AND BIODIVERSITY IN THE BRAZILIAN SOCIAL SCIENCES: A POSSIBLE STATE OF THE ART SCENARIO

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Abstract: The present article intends to reflect upon what lies in the intersection between two premises: a) that science, and in particular, the social sciences, can contribute towards informing both decision making and the formulation of public policies, aiming at improving the welfare of people in the planet, and, b) that the role of agriculture in the conservation of biodiversity is an extremely relevant contemporary issue, hence the need to study it in greater depth. The relationship between agriculture and biodiversity has been subjected to recent questionings, both in society and in the realm of public policies, as a result of growing concerns about the environmental changes caused by anthropic action. However, despite the increase in number of studies on family-based agriculture, and on biodiversity in Brazil, the research funding available for researching the relationship between those two broad themes is still incipient. Against this backdrop, we shall pursue two main objectives with this study: 1) to investigate how this issue has been approached by the Social Sciences in Brazil; 2) to elaborate an inventory of the knowledge available on this issue in order to test a methodology for a comprehensive literature review to help decision makers involved with public policies as it is suggested by the evidence-based policy approach. As conclusions we can say that: 1)The problem raised by policy-makers cannot always be transposed to the academic field and vice-versa. The formulation of questions to be synthesised in order to satisfy policy-makers should be done collectively, with the participation of scientists and politicians, given the incoherence between the need of politicians and the questions approached by researchers; 2) the construction of the criteria for the literature review will be conditioned to the existing search tools, availability and selection of production targeted

Key-words: Family-based agriculture; biodiversity; Brazilian environmental sociology; scientific communication; state of the arte; evidence-based policy.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CONFLICTS

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Abstract: The presentation expose some results of the research project *Scientific-technical information, public participation and effects of sustainability in environmental conflicts* (CSO2008-00291/SOCI), included at the Spanish National R+D Programme. It also shows some results ofa survey about environmental activists which have been participants in environmental conflicts.

The project aims to produce new knowledge about social movements or collective actions that are produced from social conflicts built around environmental problems or greatly connected to them. It will develop, through the study of a substantial number of cases, different issues that the analysis conducted so far has raised in this matter

The survey examines opinions of environmentally concerned citizens about the social role of science and the experts, social participation, the effects of conflicts, etc. It is based on a representative sample of people involved in Spanish environmental movements.

ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP: CASE STUDIES FROM TURKEY

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Abstract: Environmental citizenship contributes to the debates on the ways to attain sustainable society and it is considered as improving the possibilities of democracy to produce sustainable outcomes. It brings a new challenge to four features of the general

architecture of citizenship: the debate over rights and responsibilities, the issue of membership, what counts as 'citizenly activity' and the determination of the political space within which citizenship takes place. It frames the argument from a critical standing point to globalisation while discussing ecological footprints and virtues.

This paper will discuss post-cosmopolitan citizenship comparatively with liberal, civic republican, feminist and cosmopolitan citizenship theories and it will explore environmental citizenship which is an interpretation and example of post-cosmopolitan citizenship. The criticisms against environmental citizenship will also be analysed as well. The criticisms can be grouped into three as feminist approach, environmental justice and the transfer of the duties of the states to the citizens to reach targets determined by international treaties. Furthermore, the paper will evaluate Turkish Constitution and climate change debates in Turkey from an environmental citizenship perspective. Environmental citizenship focuses on rights rather than responsibilities. Within this context, the paper analyses articles related with the environmental rights and duties of the State and the citizens of the 1982 Constitution of Turkey. Further, the study evaluates the role and importance of these articles in trials against environmental degradation and destruction. Taking environmental cases to the court is one of the most frequent used tools of the Turkish environmental movement. For Andrew Dobson (2003), one of the institutions that derive sustainability is schools. Hence, it is significant to analyse how environment is dealt with in the citizenship curriculum. The textbook of Citizenship and Human Rights Education taught at secondary schools in Turkey will be analysed accordingly.

THE POLITICAL MEANING OF ENVIRONMENTAL DELIBERATIVE FORUMS

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Abstract: Environmental governance represents a privileged site of experimentation and diffusion of deliberative forums. The latter are often defined 'hybrid', in that they collect different types of agents: experts, policymakers, firms, 'lay' citizens, stakeholders – for some, even non-human agents play a role therein.

The success of hybrid forums can be easily explained according to at least two interlinked reasons: a) environmental issues often take the shape of intractable controversies, where the articulation of values and facts proves especially tricky; b) such controversies often resist alignment with traditional political and interest divides and forms of representation. Beck and many others have argued that it is the very character of environmental change that asks for new forms of political engagement. However, the political meaning of hybrid forums remains controversial.

Environment-focused and the broader literature on public deliberation has been and still is mostly interested in 'process' issues (who participates, on what, in what ways, how decisions are taken etc.). Minor, yet still considerable, attention has been devoted also to 'policy' issues (rationale and effects of deliberative forums vis-à-vis the policy process). The political meaning of deliberation (rationale and effects on political relationships), instead, has been dealt with to a far lesser extent. Here one can analytically distinguish between the 'politics' of deliberation, drawing attention to power struggles that involve also, or are primarily focused on, environmental resources, and a more profound dimension where the term of reference of deliberative forums – their implicit or explicit premise and addressee – is the 'polity', i.e. the configuration of the political community.

The paper aims at critically analysing the emergent debate on this latter issue. Different streams of literature will be considered, namely post-Marxism, Foucauldian studies, Actor-Network Theory, sociology of critical capacity and STS. These literature problematizes the emancipatory meaning of public deliberation in a different way to mainstream discussions over the procedural technicalities of hybrid forums, pointing to more fundamental questions. Though based on theoretical reflections and literature review, the paper will benefit also from evidence offered by an ongoing study of an environmental controversy.

CHANGE YOURSELF TO CHANGE THE WORLD? VALUES CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: While the need for sustainability is growing, sustainable development still involves several problems, both conceptual and practical. The transformation into the sustainability, within the literature on the environmental policies is seen through the three pathways: a) legal restrictions imposed on behaviour; b) economic (dis)incentives; c) communication/education. Within this view behavioural change is in the centre of interest, and individuals are motivated by external stimuli to change their conduct. Less attention has been given to the internal factors leading to sustainable behaviour: needs, believes, and values. Analysing flood management in the Tisza River Basin (Hungary) and public participation in designing environmental policies in Poland suggests that internal factors play important role in the process of behavioural change. The paper proposes a conceptual analysis of the possibilities to values change as a source or an element of transition to sustainability. Firstly, several "layers" of values are distinguished, from the use values justified in objective, technically inter-subjective evidence, to worldviews - requiring no objective proof. Secondly, dynamic aspect of values is analysed. Distinction between durable, long lasting values and values changeable in a short run are presented (following O.Williamson). Thirdly, the idea of deliberation is presented, with assumption of possibility to achieve mutual understanding (consensus) if proper deliberative process takes place. Two views are confronted: (a) Habermas' formulation of the rational, argumentative process, which assumes possibility for individual and social learning – through acquiring new knowledge, and information; (b) a view including also emotional aspects (Gutman and Thompson 1996). Empirical evidence show that even in the situation of non-resolvable conflicts a consensus can be reached, although not necessarily within the postulated deliberation framework. Moreover, consensus is often based on the recognition of differences and acceptance of a solution which is inclusive for different points of view. Change of the attitude and values is observable in groups where views differ moderately (Wesolowska 2010). In the conclusions we/I discuss how far and what kind of values change is required in order to achieve sustainability, understanding sustainability as a process of transition.

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN ON ENERGY-SAVING CURTAILMENTS AND INVESTMENTS: A MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY

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Abstract: The primary objective of this study is to examine the effect of environmental concern on energy-saving curtailments and energy-saving investments of households in multi-country settings. The study exploits data from a household survey conducted in 10 countries (Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Italy, South Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden) and representative of each of the countries (N=cca 1000 in each country). The survey captured several indicators of energy-saving curtailments (switching off the lights when leaving a room; turning down AC or heating when leaving a room; economic use of the washing machine and dishwasher; turning off unused appliances) as well as some energy-efficiency investments (purchase of energy-efficiency-rated appliances, low-energy light bulbs, installation of thermal insulation, efficient heating boiler, and renewable energy sources). Further, the survey captured also several indicators of environmental concern and several background variables characterizing respondents, their households and their dwellings.

We use WLSMV estimator to estimate and test structural model with categorical outcomes. First we test structural model that posits the effect of environmental concern both on curtailments and investments controlling for background variables in each country, without assuming measurement invariance and invariance of structural parameters across the countries. Our data do not reject country-specific measurement models, implying that variance in specific curtailment behaviors and efficiency investments can be accounted for by two underlying latent factors. Testing of the structural model reveals that environmental concern has only effect on energy-saving behavior and not on efficiency investment. Indeed, our data do not reject effects of background variables (such as dwelling ownership, household income, and energy metering) on curtailment and efficiency investment, as found in previous empirical studies. In the second step, we tested measurement invariance across the countries. Our data reject the measurements invariance. Thus we can conclude that although similar effects of background variables and environmental concern on efficiency investments and energy curtailments can be observed in the 10 countries, the proportion of specific activities that constitute curtailment behavior and efficiency investments varies across the countries.

EXTENDING CLIMATE SCENARIOS AND STRATEGIES WITH PARTICIPATORY METHODS IN THE PROJECT WATERISK

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Abstract: In the project WateRisk an integrated water management decision support system is developed that allows water management interventions, strategies and impact analysis in a user-friendly way. Scenarios and development strategy are outlined based on a complex approach that includes participatory methods as well. The IPCC climate model is the starting point for the forecasting software. The climate scenarios are extended amongst other variables with attitudes that affect the possible adaptation strategies to different climate futures.

A survey was conducted in three pilot areas, and it consisted of three main parts: general attitude questions, questions on willingness-to-pay and questions referring to the future attitude and thinking. Surveying the future attitude and future orientation of laymen support of each climate scenarios is explored: what are the possible weaknesses of the realization of scenarios and what possible changes and decisions would be supported by laymen. The majority is aware of and share environmental values, however that is not associated with activity and future orientation. Questions also revealed differences between preferable and probable futures, related to environmental issues. Based on results of participatory methods we articulate possible development strategies as well.

INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF OUR TIME DISCOUNTING BEHAVIOR

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Abstract: In recent times the need for sustainable policies has constantly increased. Social Cost-benefit analysis as a decision-support tool is designed to measure the social and environmental impacts of a project on society. One of the most crucial points to consider when utilizing CBA is the social discount rate.

This study presents the results of an investigation into stated time preferences through pair-choice decision situations for various topics and time horizons. It is assumed that stated time preferences differ from calculated time preferences and that the extent of stated rates depends on the time period, and on how much respondents are financially and emotionally involved in the transactions. The question concerns how the gap between the calculation and the results of surveys can be resolved at all, and how the real time preferences of individuals can be interpreted using a social time preference rate.

The survey is based on a 1000 element representative sample which captures the discounting patterns of Hungarian people through the use of different questions, including personal and community profits, life savings and the future costs of climate change. It also attempts to reveal how income level, environmental attitudes, happiness and life satisfaction influence temporal discounting behavior.

Results indicate that there were no significant differences in the domains of money and climate costs with a delay of 10 years, but health (saving lives) was discounted least at all time horizons, than for the other domains. For the case of environmental risk (flood) a very wide range of responses were given, which upholds our assumption and the findings of other authors that environmental risks do not seem to be discounted by individuals.

For the study described, time discounting behavior had no connection with gender or age and was also very weakly connected with qualification, happiness and life satisfaction. Regarding time discounting patterns, the strongest relationship after clustering was discovered between income levels and the five attitude questions concerning the environment.

DISTRICT OR FILIERE PATTERNS FOR THE GREEN ENERGY OF RURAL ITALY?

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Abstract: In Italy in the last years power plants fed with renewable sources have increased a lot because of generous subsides of the government. With the partial exception of solar energy, that has a diffuse character, the other power plants are located in the rural areas. Wind turbines and power plants using biomasses need open and low density spaces. Even vast photovoltaic panels systems are installed in the arable land! Such impetuous growth has created some concern in the Italian public opinion.

Two patterns are invoked for interpreting the diffusion of renewable power plants in rural Italy: somebody talks of a possible "district" development, following an experimented industrial model (=spatial proximity and integration of different firms); someone else sees a "filiere" development, whose character is the integration of power plants, energy companies and *developers* (a sort of intermediaries) without spatial proximity. That means main actors scattered in a vast area, which sometimes overcomes the national borders. Arthur Mol's boundless biofuel hypothesis is near the filiere or chain pattern.

The prevalence of one or the other pattern has different consequences for the environment, for the local industrial system, and for the people involvement. Also the follow-up in terms of energy saving measures is probably different. The two patterns of renewables diffusion in the space are analysed at theoretical and empirical level. Some renewables power plants, located in the fertile Po valley, are taken as exemplary cases. It will be difficult to arrive to a conclusion, even if the *filiere* pattern seems dominant, while the district one works as an ideological covering.

ENERGY-EFFICIENT RENOVATION'S PRACTICES IN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTOR. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND POLICY CHALLENGES FROM FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The 'consumption turn' in social sciences put the stress on the 'critical consumer' as the decisive agent for environmental-friendly consumption patterns. Private consumption like energy-efficiency retrofitting in households, however, cannot be adequately understood as a matter of 'personal choice'. Individual behaviours approaches do not take into account the complex socio-technical dynamics underlying consumption and its dependency on 'rules and resources' and, thus, on 'systems of provisions'. Within this interpretative perspective, the paper would analyse the empirical findings on 28 study cases selected among energy-efficiency retrofitted houses in the private sector. Based on a study run in five European countries (Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and France), the paper therefore will explore the question how far practice approaches can also be meaningful for energy efficiency policies orientations in the household sector.

EU CRITERIA FOR 'SUSTAINABLE BIOFUELS': ACCOUNTING FOR CARBON, PROMOTING NEW MARKETS

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Abstract: EU targets for 'renewable energy' stimulate a significant market which otherwise would hardly exist, in the name of environmental aims (among others) which are regulated by sustainability criteria. This policy links several types of accounting: accounting methods for GHG emissions (direct and indirect), and the accountability of EU policy for its potential effects.

In particular, the 2009 EC Renewable Energy Directive set statutory targets for transport fuels to come from renewable energy (10% by 2020); in practice the main source will be biofuels. For new installations after 2017, the requirements for GHG savings will become more stringent and could be fulfilled only by Brazilian sugarcane bioethanol or else by 2nd-generation biofuels. Their commercial development is a high-profile aim of both the EC targets and of substantial R&D funds for biofuel innovation.

According to EU policy, these measures are necessary to generate 'competitive, sustainable biofuels' – so that future biofuels will link economic, social and environmental sustainability. Current 'conventional' biofuels, coming mainly from edible biomass which is increasingly imported from the global South, have generated societal conflicts – over land use, intensive monoculture and enclosure of commons. Future novel biofuels are meant to overcome those sustainability problems, e.g. by increasing efficiency, converting non-edible biomass, using 'marginal land', etc. Indeed, these future expectations help to justify EC targets promoting and expanding markets for conventional biofuels, despite their harmful effects.

Controversy has also focused on the prospect that biofuel production could stimulate indirect land use changes (ILUC), especially as the EU's biofuel usage rises above approx. 5%, thus significantly undermining GHG savings from biofuels. When the European Commission sponsored expert reports to clarify this scenario, global models necessarily made various assumptions – e.g. about the future mix of energy sources, commercial success in future biofuels, transport infrastructure, etc. These assumptions in turn became a focus of further expert disagreements. In this way, contentious issues about the EU's responsibility for global damage have been translated into expert debates over modelling methods, distant from experiences of environmental harm in the global South.

FUTURE SCENARIOS IN THE ENERGETIC TRANSITION: THE EUROPEAN ADOLESCENTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: Aim of the paper is to outline future life scenarios (desired and expected), with regard to environmental aspects, that European young people foresee in their own transition to the future. The economic and social exuberance of the late 60s need to be rethought, considering the limits that the environmental crisis places as a global problem. For that reason a "post-carbon society" is the chosen way that European Community have suggested (Seventh European Programme/Pact – Pathways for Carbon Transition) to

refers explicitly to the historical change from a society completely based on fossil energy, and often taken for granted, to one that takes into account the uncertainty of resources and try to find alternatives.

The survey covered 42 schools with 187 classes involved in a large number of EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom.

Beside the identification of the future life scenarios, a role in the discussion will be destined to the influence played from SC (Social Capital) and HC (Human Capital) as well as to other specific socio-cultural variables that can be useful to explain different perceptions and attitudes toward the energetic transition inside our sample.

Keywords: young people; european research; energy transition perception; human capital; social capital.

LOWER CO2 EMISSION?- WE CAN'T AFFORD THAT! SOCIAL AWARENESS OF THE POLES ON THE SUBJECT OF CLIMATIC CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT OF PRESS DISCOURSE ON CO2 EMISSION.

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Abstract: The subject of carbon dioxide emission has become very popular in recent months in Polish media, especially the press. Only in one of national papers as many as 56 articles were devoted to this subject in the last six months. As a result of this dynamic development of the discourse, the problem of co2 emission has been reflected in surveys monitoring subjects which are perceived as important social problems by the Poles. Results of the surveys are sometimes surprising as the Poles are more often worried about the condition of natural environment in the world than its condition in Poland. Only a minority of them notice alarming signals of climatic changes in their environment. On the other hand, they mention just climatic changes caused by co2 emission as the most serious threats of contemporary life, next to poverty, exclusion ad unemployment.

We argue that the way of problematizing social phenomena in the media, their description, constructing the context and connecting it with different phenomena has a significant impact on the emergence of social representations of the problems. The present paper aims at presenting the ways of constructing Social Representations related to co2 emission. On the basis of media content analyses conducted by our team from the point of view of presenting energy problems, and semantic field analysis of co2 emission in press articles, we present principal ways of problematizing this issue.

We shall discuss the heuristic power of a theoretical model based on Hans Kepplinger's theory of problematisation of the social phenomena by the media and the theory of Social Representations by Serge Moscovici. Referring to concrete examples from Polish press we shall consider the mechanisms of anchoring and objectification. Also, we will reconstruct operational defining of the problem of co2 emission in Polish media and we will look at key metaphores, comparisons, associations etc. used in this area. A wide theoretical framework for us will be the perspective of media story telling which treats narration as a way of structuring and consolidating the social world. Referring to critical theory, particularly represented by Pierre Bourdieu, we are going to point at the ideological context of co2 emission issue. Conclusions will underline attempts of expropriating the area of social debate by interests of the field of economic and political power.

TRANSFORMATIONS IN URBAN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE – DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF LOCAL NICHES. A CASE STUDY IN BERLIN

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Abstract: Energy production and usage structures are a key factor for climate change and climate protection. For the goal of a more efficient use of resources, the local level, especially cities, has an important role. Cities are major context for the consumption of resources as well as centres for ecological innovation.

The paper presents results of a case study on Berlin based on the analysis of 14 semi-structured qualitative interviews with local actors and experts, a literature study, official documents and a media analysis. It has been realized in 2010/2011 in the framework of an interdisciplinary researcher group on urban infrastructures.

Energy production and usage patterns are regarded as socio-technical systems fulfilling societal functions and containing different components like physical artefacts but also organizations, specific knowledge structures, laws (Hughes 1987). The basis of the work is the approach of the multi-level-perspective (referring to Geels) in social science innovation theory. It analyses transformations as interplay of three different levels: landscape, regime and niches. Research done in this field includes studies on transformations of the energy sector, but a still neglected factor in MLP research is the relation to spatial structures and local contexts. Recent studies based on the MLP (e.g. by Hodson and Marvin and Späth and Rohracher) point out the importance of local communities and regions for a sustainable transformation of the energy regime. The empirical basis on how transformations develop locally and how local experiments potentially transform the regime needs to be enhanced. In this framework, the presented PhD work focuses on the development and role of local niches, i.e. local experiments.

In the paper, two central questions will be discussed: how is the scope of action for the local level regarding energy, what strategies are developed? What role for local niche development, i.e. local experiments? Two such local experiments are regarded in detail: a specific contracting approach in public buildings and local "climate protection contracts" with enterprises.

The thesis is that challenges regarding energy are met very differently in different local contexts and that niches are developing locally emanating from windows of opportunity on the landscape level but also from specific local constellations.

BEING GOOD WHILE BEING UNJUST: RESILIENCE ETHICS, TRAGIC WISDOM AND ACT-TRAUMA REDUCTION IN DEGRADING SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

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Abstract: Social survival in environmentally, marginal circumstances, can necessitate the direct or indirect killing of other humans. In such circumstances, modernist, rights-based notions of social justice are incapable of providing moral guidance or social sanction and succour. This is unsurprising because these models of justice are based on modest scarcity that can be reconciled through negotiations, or abundance. As such, these models are ill-suited for promoting an ethics of resilience in social-ecological systems.

Resilience refers to the adaptive capacity of a system to maintain its form and structure while undergoing significant disturbances. The ability to absorb disturbance is a function of ecosystem productivity.

Resilience ethics embodies the principle that the materially possible (ecosystem productivity) sets the parameters for the socially and morally possible (ecosystem drawdown). Resilience ethics govern systems of social relations to protect the resilience of the productivity of the sustaining ecosystems.

In degrading social-ecological systems, this entails a drawdown of social goods as a means to bolster ecosystem resilience. This might entail each receiving less of the pot of natural and social goods. It might entail a loss of existential capital for some individuals, groups, or systems. For example, abortion, infanticide, geronticide, and socially-sanctioned forms of suicide are all practised as means of population control by societies who have geared their ethical structures to promote resilience.

Importantly, committing harmful acts, against people who have not earned harm, is not only unjust; it is potentially traumatizing because it compromises the "goodness" of the actor's character. In other words, unjustly harming others is itself an act that harms resilience, because it can harm the actor and, thus, society.

Conceptualizing resilience ethics in social-ecological systems, therefore, involves considering resilience in its various nested forms, while aiming for overall resilience. It allows for the possibility of sacrificing the resilience of some for the resilience of others. Socially, and within this context, it must provide the means for people to maintain their social goodness while acting unjustly. It must provide social sanction and succour for acts that harm, either or both, ecosystems and people, when actors lack the means to provide justice to those they harm, including themselves.

CITIES, GLOBALIZATION, AND THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THE LENS OF URBAN POLITICAL-ECOLOGY: TOWARDS A MORE INTEGRATED UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL POWER DYNAMICS

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Abstract: The intensity of urbanization and the preeminence of urban areas in the future of human organization demand that we examine their ecological dimensions. Contrary to a common narrative that posits cities as anti-nature, cities actually provide a rich and fertile subject with which to examine solutions to contemporary environmental crises. However, this involves reconceptualizing city-nature interactions as nested socio-ecological systems that are increasingly interconnected. Cities should be seen as hybrid constructs where nature and society are conceptually integrated rather than dichotomized, and where a critical reading of urban metabolisms involves not only a multiscalar analysis of geographic components and material transactions, but also an understanding of the discursive and symbolic dimension that have been traditionally excluded from environmental concerns given the duality between nature and society in modern western scientific worldviews. Along these lines, the emerging literature on *urban political-ecology* engages the political implications of socio-ecological challenges linked to cities, where social struggles are an integral component of the urban metabolism's impact on nature. Capturing the intensely contested political dimension of environmental problems has become key as the dominant discourse of sustainability continues to be presented as a technical challenge that can be overcome merely with sufficient resources or managerial talent. Although ecological economics may advance certain goals of sustainability, it does not account for key governance issues and thus will not by itself advance our quest for social justice. If social justice is a key ingredient of true sustainability, an *urban political-ecological* approach is necessary to reveal the power dynamics underlying the unequal distribution of social and environmental burdens exacerbated by neoliberal globalization. This type of critical analysis reveals not only how powerful forces dominate on the stage of global cities, but also how powerful forms of resistance are enacted. Only by complementing ecological accounting with critical political analysis will we be able to understand that sustainability is fundamentally a matter of governance and equity, and not merely proper measurement or adequate technology.

(UN)SUSTAINABLE EXCLUSION: SOCIAL VULNERABILITY AND LIFESTYLES IN THE LOMBARDY REGION.

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Abstract: Within the field of sustainability, both in the academic world and in politics, there is an increasing focus towards the sphere of daily life and the promotion of lifestyles which respect environmental resources and do not harm environment or people. A rather flourishing stream of literature stresses the relation between social exclusion, vulnerability and the difficulty (or impossibility) of having an environment-friendly lifestyle. This literature often associates with the concept of environmental justice, linking the environmental science to debates around citizenship rights, social justice and equity. Dealing with issues as the distribution of environmental goods or damages, these streams of literature discuss who bears harms and who is responsible for creating, in both a practical sense but also in terms of policy decisions.

Within this broad framework, the paper aims at assessing the correlation between social exclusion (in broad term) and unsustainable lifestyles in Italy, focusing on one of the wealthiest region, Lombardy, where polarization increases and conditions of extreme deprivation are juxtaposed to situations of high level of prosperity. The paper will answer the following questions: to what extent are disadvantaged people (in economic, relational, cultural, infrastructural terms) able to have sustainable lifestyles? What aspects of their lifestyles put both the environment and their health in danger? What dimensions of their un-sustainability are more correlated with their deprivation? In order to answer these questions, individual survey data[1] are analysed and correlations between lifestyle and social exclusion examined. An important methodological step which is a relevant research result itself, is the development of a

robust definition of the concept of sustainable lifestyle, which is necessarily multidimensional. This is done not only through a deep literature analysis but also through roundtables with local actors, practitioners and policy makers. The paper concludes with a list of recommendation to policy makers resulting both from data analyses and different rounds of discussion with practitioners.

[1] Istat, indagine Multiscopo Comportamenti e stili di vita 2009 and other individual data sources

V. I. VERNADSKY ABOUT NOOSPHERE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: V.Vernadsky affected a scientific thought not with dream and with game of imagination. He launched a completely new understanding of organic life. Staying on the ground of science, V. Vernadskiy admits, that nowhere and in no any events that occur or are ever occurring in the Earth's crust is found traces of spontaneous generation of life. Every living organism occurs from another alive organism. But this relationship is not that deep natural process, constant and necessary for life. Using the mind, man changes the environment. Guided by reason, people consume all substances surrounding him, for its public life. For the first time he calls the human mind space force, i.e. the phenomenon of nature, which enters like a living substance, to the structure of the universe.

Development of the noosphere from the Biosphere, V. Vernadsky has a natural phenomenon, which is deeper and more powerful in its base, than the human story.

Modern scientific knowledge mostly has deal with knowledge, which is useful for the manipulation and the manipulation with nature is almost inevitably lead to manipulation with people.

We need a radical shift in economic and technological systems based on the use of recurring resources and attention to the human dimension. The key idea should be a nonviolent economy, such, that will be more collaborate with nature, rather than exploit it. The importance of the human dimension, sustainable economy must be based on sound environmental principles and technology with a human face.

It is necessary to have fully updated system of thinking. The economic thinking is obsessed by unmanaged growth. Economic expansion was the main purpose of all modern communities, and any increase of the gross national product is considered to be a success. Although, the growth is an important feature of life, however, all kinds of economic growth should be analyzed. Something needs to grow; something needs to smaller and not have to have a special insight to realize that an infinite increase of the material consumption ultimately is impossible.

Humanity in its dialogue with nature should be provide a soft, consistent variation of nature and man, and an organic unity of man and nature. Elaboration of such way is a precondition of transition to the noosphere.

COEXISTENCE: A COMPROMISE SOLUTION AS A CAUSE OF CONFLICT

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Abstract: Agro-biotechnology can be seen as a test of democratic accountability for societal choices. The invention and release as well as the commercial use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in agriculture have given rise to numerous conflicts in different arenas and on different levels in the political multilevel system. One possible answer to the question "GMOs – yes or no?" is coexistence. This concept, introduced by the EU in 2002, promises to answer "yes" and "no" at the same time by enabling both the cultivation of GM and non-GM crops. We argue that this concept of coexistence and its proposed implementation have failed to resolve the existing conflicts while new conflicts and problems have been generated through the individualization of choice. This concept does not only comprise the coexistence of GM and non-GM crops, but also that of farmers with different positions and interests and, finally, the coexistence of different types of agriculture and society. We see the debate over agro-biotechnology as much more than a mere conflict between those who are in favour of or against GMOs. In our presentation we discuss the kind of natural and social order that is co-produced through the use of the concept of coexistence.

LEGITIMACY ARGUMENTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS ON AGRI-BIOTECHNOLOGY: THE GMO DEBATE IN HUNGARY

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Abstract: This paper aims at exploring the stakeholder discourses on GMO-s in Hungary. Our longitudinal research (2004-2010) provides an analysis of the organisational field of agri-biotechnology, highlighting the legitimacy and de-legitimacy argumentations of various stakeholder groups, and their changes over time. Some of the specific features of Hungary from a GMO point of view: it is one of the biggest corn producers in Europe, and on of the first European countries introducing a ban on GM seeds.

In our research first the organizational field has been mapped. Identification of the various and diverse agents, speakers, stakeholders of GMO-s in Hungary has taken place providing not only an enumeration of key and marginal actors but also a rich picture of the power relations of the stakeholders impacted.

Then the legitimacy and de-legitimacy discourses and activities of the key members of the organizational field have been analysed. Representatives of most of the stakeholder groups have been interviewed. In addition to the series of semi-structured interviews focus group discussions and document analysis helped to explore stakeholder argumentations.

In Hungary legitimacy discourses on agri-biotechnology are mirroring international tendencies with local flavours. Local discussions are mainly driven by researchers (natural scientists in biology, genetics, etc.) and the changes of the institutional/legal background (e.g. EU regulations internalized by Hungary, 2004; implementation of the safeguard clause. i.e. moratorium on importing and sowing GM corn since 2005; regulation on co-existence, 2006). Diverse directions and waves of the debate have been identified and analysed through the lenses of the literature on legitimacy. A special

focus on agri-biotechnology companies helped us understand corporate approaches of various kind aiming at legitimizing GM seeds.

RE-EMBEDDING AGRICULTURE THROUGH MULTIFUNCTIONALITY? AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The concept of 'multifunctional agriculture' (MFA) articulates the notion that agriculture should be assessed and valued not only for its contribution to food production, but also to wider socio-economic, environmental, and cultural amenities. Framed in opposition to agro-industrial practices that are largely detached from other rural practices, wider society, and local ecologies, the (potential) contribution of MFA to sustainable rural development through a social and ecological re-embedding of agriculture is an important theme in current rural sociological literature. This paper explores if and how one specific form of MFA – the deliverance of agri-environmental services – contributes to a socio-ecological re-embedding of agriculture, and which governance arrangements such a re-embedding suggests and requires. The paper discusses in-depth case studies of three Flemish (Belgian) agri-environmental schemes, involving governance arrangements that correspond to three analytically distinct modes to facilitate agricultural re-embedding: (i) devolving governance functions to local/regional levels; (ii) re-connecting places of production with places of consumption through information - e.g. by labelling; and (iii) re-creating producer-consumer relations in situations of co-presence. With the help of qualitative analyses of grey literature and semi-structured interviews with farmers and other stakeholders (governmental agents, food supply chain actors, NGOs, citizen-consumers, non-agricultural companies), the paper discerns to what extent and why the schemes contribute to rural economic, social, cultural, and ecological capital. Moreover, combining theories of ecological modernisation with theories of practice, the paper reflects on how the different governance arrangements enable or constrain an internalisation of environmental rationalities in farming practices and a (re-)establishment of socio-cultural relations between farmers and other stakeholders.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS. POLIEDRO: A MULTIFACETED INDEX FOR FOOD SUSTAINABILITY.

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Abstract: Poliedro is a self-assessment instrument to measure the sustainability of agri-food products (traditional products, mainly) and is based on the multifaceted idea of sustainability in the weak sense of the term.

The research is carried out by researcher from 3 Italian Universities and the objective is the creation and testing of an index called Poliedro. Different aspects of sustainability are considered: environmental, social, anthropological, economic and sensory.

This paper analyzes the "social sustainability" of food products.

Starting from specific LCA, some measurable dimensions of social sustainability have been identified. Social sustainability is intended as the acknowledgement of the legitimate rights of various stakeholders and the theoretical basis is the concept of "reflective justice" defined by J. Rawls.

In particular, the paper is focused on 3 stakeholders: local community, employees, consumers.

When production is based on and implies local identity, the residents and employees cannot be excluded from the benefits generates. Traditional products are such only if they are part of local patterns of consumption. The dimensions analyzed are: participation in production/distribution processes, degree of belonging of the products to the normative models of local culture, their familiarity in local consumption patterns.

The analysis of consumers' behaviors is focused on their priorities with regard to sustainability. The dimensions of analysis are: transparency of the information found on labels, ethical quality of commercial communication supporting the products and value of tradition.

The central matter is connected to the need to internalize the cost of using the tradition of the product's area of origin (that is a positive quality that increases the value of the product).

Tradition is not an intrinsic quality of products and is not a private property of producers; it is a collective good that is "property" of the local community and has to be considered as such.

This aspect is central in defining social sustainability and the paper will present the indicators identified to measure it.

The main aspects that have been identified are: accepting local cultural models as a guide for consumption, fair compensation for the use of collective goods, respect for the use of local community, refusal of the logic of selling/buying according to the best price, limiting the consumption as a plus for the consumption experience.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISES CHOICES IN WINE INDUSTRY: A CASE-STUDY IN THE ITALIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract: The emerging interest on sustainability in wine industry is shown at least by 3 patterns: a) a growing body of the academic literature on this research issue, b) the rise of new academic journals and scientific communities in social science fields, c) the birth of many university research centres and institutes for a joint evaluation of costs and benefits especially in the so-called New World wine countries. Thus wineries owners and managers wonder about the effectiveness of sustainable practices and if it is worth to be sustainable oriented. Talking about sustainability opens to a multitude of research issues, especially in wine, where being sustainable is often misunderstood with being organic or biodynamic. From the literature it emerges that one of the key questions research should answer to is "under what conditions sustainability happens?". This is strongly related to the awareness and the attitudes towards envi-

ronment and sustainable development by the most attentive managers in the wine chains. The wine industry is particularly suitable for research on this issue and the stream of research about firms' internal and external dimensions of sustainability needs to be explored in depth. In particular in this paper the focus is on the intersections among structural (external drivers), cultural (internal drivers) aspects and the agency (enterprise choices) played by enterprises in their strategies of action. The aim of this paper is to investigate managerial attitudes and norms toward sustainability in a group of Italian "green" wineries. According to Theory of Reasoned Action and to the concept of "agency" a semi-structured questionnaire has been developed and in-depth interviews have been carried out with 8 wine entrepreneurs and managers. Results show the possibility for a responsive set of choices by managers mainly determined by cultural values of the company and of the social context too.

WHY INDIAN FARMERS ADOPT A NEW TECHNOLOGY? - A CASE OF BT COTTON IN INDIA

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Abstract: Agriculture still plays an important role in India's economy with 60 percent of the rural people directly or indirectly dependent on the sector for their livelihoods. Agricultural development in India especially during the Green Revolution was spurred by adoption of new technologies mainly high yielding varieties coupled with increased use of fertilizers and pesticides. Cotton was among the beneficiaries of Green Revolution and afterwards became a major cash crop accounting for 9.4 Million hectares and production soaring to 4.39 million tonnes. However, the sector is facing several challenges including attack of pests and diseases which constraint efforts to increase productivity. There are about 166 species of pests which attack cotton at different stages of growth. Bollworms are the main pests that pose greatest challenge to the cotton sector and led to considerably low yield in India. To prevent the cotton from bollworm, genetically modified (Bt) cotton was introduced in India in 2002 and the rate of adoption is higher than other countries. This study aims to determine the factors that are responsible for adoption of Bt cotton in India. Haryana and Punjab states were selected as study area due to progressiveness in agriculture. A sample of 200 cotton farmers (Bt and Non-Bt) were selected randomly and data were collected through structured questionnaire. Logit model was used to assess the factors that influence adoption. Results indicate that economic factors, such as less expenditure for insecticide and less health cost influence farmers to adopt of Bt-technology in India. Social factors, such as, farm size, education, social network, access to information sources also play an important role. While health cost and education are the key factors to adopt Bt cotton in Haryana state; area under cotton, insecticide cost, credit and information sources are the main motivational factors in Punjab state. The study recommends policy interventions geared towards improvement of information access concerning Bt-cotton, improving farmers´ education through extension, and promotion of social networks.

DO CONSUMERS CARE FOR FARM ANIMAL WELFARE? EXPLORING TRUST AND CONSUMER AGENCY.

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Abstract: Consumption behaviour is a strengthening public arena of activism. Along the increase in demand for ecological and local products animal issue has appeared a central theme in the politicisation of food consumption. Consumer trust in the mainstream food production system seems to have declined because of various food scandals. Yet, trust is a multi-dimensional notion and there are various social scientific conceptualisations of trust, which theorise the formation of trust in different ways.

This paper investigates citizen-consumers' perceptions of trust and consumer agency in the case of farm animal welfare. It also explores what kinds of groups of citizen–consumers can be identified in relation to the production animal issue. Our research material consists of data derived from a nationwide survey carried out in 2010. The survey was based upon a random sample of 18–75-year-old citizens in Finland, with a response rate of 47.5 percent (n=1,893). Besides using descriptive statistics, we analyse data with multivariate methods.

Earlier survey studies have shown that Finnish citizens tend to express high levels of trust in conventional livestock production and, correspondingly, a low concern about animal welfare issues. According to our results, indeed, the majority of Finnish consumers express high levels of trust in the domestic food chain. Yet, the strong trust does not basically refer to a carefree trust in judicial institutions and administrative systems.

Our results also indicate that the majority of Finns do not consider the domain of consumption a major political arena, although we can also identify a group of active consumers taking a more political role. It seems that there are some discrepancies between respondents' ideas of "good animal farming" and actual consumption intentions. We conclude the paper by reviewing this gap in the light of the politics of behaviour change.

ENERGY RENOVATION PRACTICES IN DANISH HOMES: THE INFLUENCE OF ENERGY LABELS ON HOME RENOVATION PRACTICES

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Abstract: Heating of dwellings represents a major policy challenge for the transition to a low carbon society. In Denmark, heating of dwellings represents about 25% of the total Danish final energy consumption and about 13% of the total CO_2 emission. The majority of this is related to heating of older dwellings, and as the rate of replacement is low, the main potential for energy saving is to improve the energy efficiency of the existing dwelling stock through energy renovation.

This paper understands energy efficiency home renovations such as insulating and replacing windows as an integrated part of home owners' continuous renovation activities, which include many other considerations than energy efficiency alone. Therefore, the first part of the analysis focuses on home owners' renovation practices in general: How can home renovation practices be described? And what does it mean to renovate a house in Denmark? The second

part of the paper discusses the experiences from the use of energy labels, which indicate the energy efficiency of buildings and include recommendations for improvements, as a means to motivate home owners to do energy improvements: How does the energy label influence home renovation practices? Furthermore, this part of the paper discusses possible policy recommendations on the basis of the previous findings and includes a discussion of recent suggestions for a revision of the Danish energy labelling scheme.

The analysis is based on a practice theoretical approach that understands home renovation as a social practice that involves different elements such as institutional knowledge, know-how, engagements and technologies. Furthermore, the analysis is primarily based on empirical material collected in relation to the research project "IDEAL-EPBD" (supported by "Intelligent Energy Europe"), which studies home owners' responses to energy labels in buildings. The Danish material includes a questionnaire-based survey with about 750 responses and 5 in-depth interviews from 2009-10. The analysis also includes results from previous qualitative interviews carried out by the authors. Survey and interviews only include home owners who have recently bought a detached or semi-detached house with an energy label (in most cases 2-3 years before the survey/interview).

INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE: THE RELEVANCE OF PEAK OIL

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Abstract: The shift from production to consumption has necessitated the development of indicators to measure progress toward sustainable consumption. In this paper we will consider food consumption to illustrate the potential importance of peak oil for modern food production and distribution. This will be done within the framework of the precautionary principle.

In the discussion about sustainable food consumption indicators we will suggest four indicators:

• · Two primary indicators: meat consumption and food waste

• · Two secondary indicators: food miles and organic production and consumption

The reasons for this hierarchy has been the conclusions from LCA studies that food miles is not so important and that the difference between organic and conventional production is marginal

However, will peak oil change these conclusions? The concept of "peak oil" was originally introduced by Shell oil geologist Hubbert in the 1950s and estimates the year in which half of the world's total recoverable endowment of oil has been produced. Peak oil is not supported by a Norwegian petroleum economist at the university of Stavanger. Peak oil is just regarded as a theory, and we have enough time to develop alternative fuels. However, the Association for the Study of Peak Oil & Gas concludes that peak oil is a scientific reality and the main question is how world economy will tackle this challenge. Recently the peak oil theory has been empirically supported by the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Oil has been described as the "life-blood of our modern civilization" where oil production has increased in tandem with world economic development for decades. The prospect of peak oil may have dramatic consequences with regard to world food security. Pimentel and Giampietro (1994) estimated that each American citizen required 400 gallons of oil equivalents annually to be fed. This means that we have to prepare for fundamental changes in conventional food production. Could organic production be a solution to the upcoming challenges? Furthermore, the global food trade and transport is to a large degree dependent upon relatively cheap oil. The peaking of oil may change this fundamentally. This will affect world trade and make transport substantially more expensive. Thus, food miles may be a central indicator for sustainable food consumption in the near future

STUDENT SOLIDARITY-BASED PRODUCER-CONSUMER PARTNERSHIPS : TOWARDS INNOVATIVE FORMS OF ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN AIX-MARSEILLE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract: Solidarity-based producer-consumer partnerships tend to spread to universities in France and support innovative committed consumers modes. These actions share some proximity with the 1960's Japanese responsible farmer-member teikei systems and the 1990's North American patterns of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). They altogether struggle against intensive agriculture and large scale food chains and advocate the necessity to change eating habits – to switch to fresh season products - and the importance of setting human direct relations between the urban and agrarian worlds.

For these reasons, students commit themselves in fruit and vegetable weekly box scheme's delivery programmes in three different university venues in Aix-en-Provence and Marseille. Their box schemes are tailored for students needs and they also propose access to collective farming.

This communication questions how such initiatives may be apprehended as pathfinding environment-friendly forms of collective action. Through ethnographical fieldwork, several forms of student cooperation and socialization are analyzed - among which trust-based economy principles - while secondary modes of confrontation also appear and transcend collective action, bringing about environmental action rally and asserting in this way some characteristics of new social movements.

THE CONTESTED MEAT. ARE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ANIMAL WELFARE CONCERNS CHANGING MEAT CONSUMPTION IN FINLAND?

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Abstract: In contemporary societies, meat is an apotheosis of the conflicts faced in everyday consumption. Meat as the most valued food of both traditional and modern societies is increasingly burdened with ethical problems relating to health, environment and animal welfare. Even though these issues seem not yet to affect aggregate consumption of meat, they can be observed in individual

consumption patterns and as intentions to make changes in the use of meat.

This paper is based on an Internet survey (N=1623, representative of the Finnish population) on meat consumption conducted in March 2010. The study investigates changes in meat consumption in the past as well as intended changes in the future. It identifies consumer groups with different patterns of change in meat consumption and examines how the groups differ from each other both sociodemographically and in their stated reasons for change.

In the paper, we analyse the current place of meat in Finnish eating habits, examine the roles of environmental and animal welfare concerns in meat consumption, and explore the conditions for more sustainable meat consumption in the future. Our findings show that some consumer groups are already changing their consumption patterns for ethical reasons. In addition, we suggest that ongoing ethical discourses are already part of public understanding of meat as a societally controversial issue. However, at a larger scale, societal concerns expressed at citizen level may be difficult to reconcile with the culturally high valuation of meat manifested in the choices of everyday life.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: THE CASE OF FUEL POVERTY

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Abstract: People living at risk of poverty or in conditions of manifest poverty very often cannot satisfy basic needs such as being able to heat their homes adequately. These groups of energy consumers are vulnerable to the consequences of insufficient or insecure access to energy. Reports by social welfare organisations state that a large part of low-income households has problems in paying their energy bills, at least for some time, and that disconnections are more widespread than expected. Rising fuel costs, bad housing conditions, the use of energy-inefficient appliances etc. belong to the list of problems these vulnerable consumers face and which call for socio-ecological solutions that contribute to energy efficiency as well as to social empowerment.

The proposed paper presents results and policy recommendations from the project "Sustainable energy consumption and lifestyles in poor households" (German acronym: NELA) which investigates energy consumption in low-income households in the Austrian capital Vienna. The study is based on a broad, multidisciplinary approach regarding underlying social theories and guided by questions about the type of socio-cultural and everyday life images that shape energy consumption in low-income households and the target-group-specific strategies and measures that can be developed in order to combine energy efficiency and energy savings with an improvement of living standards. The methodological approach of the project is premised on the qualitative paradigm, and data was collected in qualitative interviews. In summary 50 interviews were conducted in low income households in Vienna, 10 interviews in more affluent households and subsequently analysed.

The main aim of the project is to identify potentials for energy efficiency and energy savings (and thus also of costs) and to develop and implement policy measures that help combat fuel poverty and social exclusion in close cooperation with key actors within the energy system (e.g. energy companies, policy makers, NGOs, social workers).

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE LOGIC AS FRAME FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE POLICY IN ISRAEL: CO2 AS A MULTIPLIER OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

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Abstract: Climate policy tools designed to curb emissions, have considerable social, economic and political consequences that emanate from differences in current use of fossil fuels by different sub-groups. The Association of Environmental Justice in Israel (AEJI) initiative new research, conducted by Prof. Dan Rabinowitz (Tel Aviv University) presents first analysis of some of these disparities in the case of Israel, is part of a larger project that covers four areas of consumption: electricity consumption (DEC); transport; food consumption and solid waste. The first phase scrutinized the inequalities in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in two sectors that are responsible to more than 70% of Israel's energy and transport.

The article focuses on CO2 emissions emanating from domestic electricity consumption (DEC) and private vehicle use (PVU). The research has four methodical objectives: A) To develop indicators for comparisons of CO2 emissions levels across different groups of population. B) To apply these indicators for a comparison between emission levels of individuals belonging to the top and bottom income deciles in Israel; C) To create a CO2 emission profile of towns and cities. D) To demonstrate the importance of environmental justice and its logic for the design and implementation of an effective and acceptable corrective climate policy.

Our findings so far suggest that while considering DEC and PVU, individuals belonging to the top income decile emit approximately 25 times more GHG than those belonging to the bottom income decile. This gap, which is approximately 4 times bigger than the monetized consumption gap between the two said groups in Israel, illustrates the extent to which CO2 functions as a multiplier of inequality.

The article will present in detail the data and portrait how relevant it is that the effort undertaken by the government should be informed by differences that exist between sub-groups in their respective patterns of energy and fossil fuel consumption. Given these differences, we argue, policy tools could have divergent economic, cultural, social and political implications for different populations. Therefore these consequences of reducing carbon footprints need to be accounted for in the case of each group separately.

ENVIRONMENT AND INEQUALITY IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Whereas the study of Environmental Justice and the relationship between social inequality and environmental burdens has received great attention in the US, there are only few studies on the topic for Europe. In this paper, I will empirically analyze environmental inequality in Germany.

Using data from a nationwide panel study (GSOEP 1986-2004), I first assess the amount of inequality in environment related living conditions. Then I proceed to analyze panel data, in order to test hypotheses on mechanisms producing respectively reproducing environmental inequalities. A special focus of this paper is on the effect of selective migration and unequal opportunities in the housing market. The data show that there indeed is substantial inequality regarding the (subjectively perceived) environmental quality of living conditions (pollution, noise, green spaces). This inequality is linked to the household income and remains stable under control of education. First results of the panel regression models show that the perceived environmental quality improves with moving to a new place to live. Yet, opportunities on the housing marked are influenced by a household's disposable income. The effects are similar for all three indicators of environmental quality, but differ in magnitude.

INTEGRATING SMALL COMMUNITIES' WILLINGNESS OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE INTO THE LOCAL RELEVANCE OF IPCC SCENARIOS

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Abstract: One of the most important consequences of global climate change is expected to be the joint appearance of extreme weather phenomena, namely flood, inland inundation and drought. Human population living along rivers, are most seriously affected by those phenomena. In the frame of the WateRisk project (financed by the National Research and Technology Office of Hungary), we focused on the small communities living along the river Tisza, exploring the most acceptable possible solutions in their opinion, regarding water-related problems. Their conformity – also called as willingness of adaptation – has been analyzed by two survey methods. Our questionnaire contained several questions on water-related issues, including the willingness to pay of respondents for increasing the proportion of natural and nature-close areas. On the other hand, the value system and priority setting of inhabitants towards water-related problems, local patriotism, community relationships, economic opportunities and the natural environment have been assessed via Q-methodology. This latter method is suitable for identifying respondent groups (called factors here) which show clear consensus in some of their behavioral features and opinions while significantly differing in other features. With the help of Q-methodology, value- and attitude-based behavioral profile of inhabitant groups will be shaped and the willingness as well as capability of adaptation is going to be evaluated. Our first findings show that despite the impacts of extreme weather phenomena respondents tend to insist on their residence and community, they do not want to move from the area even if they are not satisfied with the local opportunities. Their risk aversion is reflected in the high attached value to real estate insurance. The preference order and the behavior profile of respondents include several inconsistent elements which will be described and discussed in the paper. Both sets of information provides input to analyse local communities' willingness of adaptation and consequently, to describe area-specific application of IPCC scenarios.

IS THERE A DIFFERENT CONSTRUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN EUROPE AND US?

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Abstract: The environmental justice discourse has arrived to European debates in the last few years. The environmental justice movement is distinctively a US phenomenon but recognized for having a lot of potential for being implemented at an international level likewise. Prior to the 2000s, similar research about environmental inequalities in Europe was very rare, rather lacking from the academia and institutions' realm. Consequently, there has been an urgent need to investigate existing and available figures in order to determine whether poorer and ethnic communities, in certain geographical locations of Europe, are disproportionately being burdened by overexposure to environmental hazards and risks.

More than three decades of research experience in the US is levelling the ground to those who are leading the task to find out how environmental injustices are being constructed in the European context. Nonetheless, there are significant differences, as well as various similarities, between US and Europe on how the environmental justice debates and frames are being assembled. This paper will firstly explore the European institutional context of environmental justice. It will also try to indentify evidence of environmental injustices in Europe, before comparing and contrasting both European and US constructions of environmental justice.

VITORIA-GASTEIZ AS A JUST SUSTAINABLE CITY? A CASE OF PLANNING FOR JUST URBAN GREEN SPACES

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Abstract: Vitoria-Gasteiz, in Northern Spain, is considered a model of quality urban development. With approximately 11 million m^2 of green urban space, is the city with the highest ratio of green urban areas per person ($42m^2$/p), both in Spain and in Europe. As a result, Vitoria-Gasteiz was name the winner of the European Green Capital 2012 award.

This study examines the extent of the level of commitment to environmental justice in sustainability programs by examining whether issues of social justice and equity are being incorporated into public green space initiatives within urban sustainability efforts in Vitoria-Gasteiz. This study will be explored throughout 3 main blocks: the management, both social and political, of green space in the city; the physical structure of the city's green spaces in terms of distribution and accessibility; and its environmental justice commitment.

CIVIL SOCIETY, INSTITUTIONS, SCIENCE AND NON-HUMAN ACTORS IN CONFLICTS OVER MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURES: A CASE STUDY FROM ITALY.

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Abstract: The main aim of the paper is to highlight the added value of an actor-network theory approach to understand environmental

conflicts over municipal waste management infrastructures and in particular to untangle the complex interdependencies between human actors and the material/natural world which characterize them.

My contribution will be articulated in two parts. In the first part I will highlight how the majority of the literature on conflicts over waste management plants has focused on the ability of community and environmental organizations to influence top-down decisions by adopting either a discourse analytical approach or a political opportunity structure approach. In this way the role of natural/material factors has systematically been ignored.

In the second part I will focus on an empirical case study from northern Italy concerning the conflict emerged around the decision of local institutions to build a municipal waste-to energy incinerator. I will show how the outcome of the case-study - namely the fact that eventually the incinerator plant has not been built - can be fully understood only by adopting an extended definition of agency and actor which include also the material world and in particular the waste itself.

In the case analyzed waste 'behaved' differently from what expected from political institutions and predicted by their scientific experts from the Department of engineering of the local University. In this way it produced a significant shift in dominant political discourses and in the course of action itself.

In particular, waste worked as a catalyst for the action of the civil society, which by itself would have not been able to block the incinerator project. Drawing on a medical counter-expertise stressing the health risks of incinerators, the civil society then re-enrolled waste in alternative networks - first the 'green incinerator network' and later the 'no incinerator network' - which were able to mobilize and associate a larger part of the local community.

DECISION-MAKING IN THE REALM OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: CAPTURING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS

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Abstract: Decision-making in the realm of environmental sustainability is undoubtedly a complicated and often controversial process. Not only is it still uncertain *how* society could develop towards a more sustainable long-term path, but also do we still lack agreement *which* countries are already on the right track. Bearing in mind the impressive growth rates of large economies such as China and the associated increase in natural resource consumption give rise to a fundamental question: How can we measure and quantify the sustainability of countries and how can we ensure that society as a whole is on a sustainable path?

The UN Conference in Rio 1992 gave the first decisive impetus to develop indicators that capture the sustainability of nations and has finally led to the emergence of various types of environmental indicators. It is often argued that sustainability measurement is not simply a one-dimensional but rather a multi-dimensional exercise, which has to encompass broad aspects of society. One significant and comprehensive attempt is the widely used and well-established *Environmental Sustainability Index* (ESI), which aims to inform about socio-economic, environmental and institutional dimensions of sustainability on a macro-social scale.

Taking a comparative perspective, I discuss the construction of the ESI and examine the coherence of the indicator in a cross-national analysis. A critical assessment coupled with exploratory methods reveal a bias towards economically developed countries and certain inconsistencies, which this research aims to eradicate. I therefore fundamentally challenge the configuration of the underlying socio-economic, environmental and institutional components of the ESI to eventually propose an altered version of the sustainability measure. Depending on the purpose, the modified version allows researchers and policy-makers to look at sustainability from three different perspectives: *social robustness, environmental consciousness* and *natural endowment*. A different weighting scheme and an alternative organisation of the core components allow me to construct a modified index which is characterised by an increased criterion and construct *validity*, by a *reduced number of components* and therefore by an increased *facilitation* in environmental policy and decision-making.

OLD ENVIRONMENTAL BURDEN – PRESENT ADVENTURE. IGNORANCE IN DECISION MAKING, THE CASE OF CONTAMINATED AREAS

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Abstract: The promise of modern society has been resolving problems by scientific explanations and predicting future developments based on well grounded scientific knowledge. Instead contemporary society is confronted with growing uncertainty in scientific knowledge. Especially in environmental management decision making based on well grounded scientific knowledge in reality can hardly be achieved. Against this background in the last decades an intense discussion about the limits of scientific knowledge and the growing importance of ignorance was started within research fields of Sociology of Science and the Sociology of Scientific Ignorance. One of the main arguments is that reliable decisions can be made when ignorance is taken into account in decision making processes.

This presentation departs from the questions how decision making in face of ignorance is possible and which strategies actors develop to deal with incomplete knowledge. Taking the example of revitalizing contaminated areas those questions will be discussed.

Contaminated soil and groundwater resulting from former industrial, military and mining activities pose a risk for human health and ecosystem functions. Due to the long history of contaminations knowledge on former dumpsites has often been lost and natural degradation processes transformed original contaminants into new substances. For these reasons decision making in revitalization projects has to permanently deal with (known) unknowns and actors often have to decide in spite of ignorance.

By using a dynamic typology of ignorance I will discuss how actors define the importance of unanswered questions in decision making processes. By so doing they do not deny unknown facts, but take them into account. On this basis actors develop a spatial and temporal limited framework that is characterized by specific forms of interaction and regulation that enables well-considered decisions and innovative approaches in dealing with ignorance.

PROCESSES, STRATEGIES AND LEARNING. TAKING POLICY-SCIENCE-CITIZEN DYNAMICS INTO ACCOUNT IN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

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Abstract: International environmental governance is a topic that during the last decades has received increased attention by social sciences. There exist different approaches claiming to conceptualise the important factors and causal relations that shape international environmental regulation. In our evaluation of these approaches, we find that important social-scientific findings on the interrelations and dynamics between science, governance and citizens have not yet been included in a sufficient way in these approaches. By discussing perspectives and findings from three different approaches; that of institutionalism (Oran Young), that of epistemic communities (Peter M Haas) and that of science and technology studies (Sheila Jasanoff), we propose a more elaborated understanding of the science-policy-citizens dynamics in international environmental governance. This approach focuses on processes rather than products, strategies rather than interests, learning rather than knowledge, and thereby it better grasps how international environmental governance is shaped.

AGROBIODIVERSITY BETWEEN PROTECTION AND USE – THE EXAMPLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Agrobiodiversity has diverse ecological, economical and socio-cultural values. It is one of the most fundamental resources for future uses and its loss is irreversible. There is a special relationship between agrobiodiversity protection and its human use. The existing diversity was shaped significantly by human activities (agriculture) and can hardly be maintained without any further use. As the use of agrobiodiversity in agriculture is an essential condition for protection, protection and use have to go hand and hand.

However, the forms of farming have played an important role for agrobiodiversity loss during the last 50 years. Due to an intensification of agriculture through an orientation towards a competitive, industrialized system, aspects of protection and use of agrobiodiversity have been more and more separated. Often strategies only consider one side of the coin: either they foster a specific use or they aim at protection.

The Common Agricultural policy (CAP) of the EU and its member states offers also support for rural development and provides new starting points to shape and develop nature along the principles of sustainable development which includes the integration of protection and use to a form of sustainable use.

In my presentation the results of a qualitative comparative study of the European and German strategies for rural development will be presented focusing on the prescribed integration of protection and use. An analysis of selected documents is currently being carried out regarding the following key questions: Which understandings of biodiversity are represented in the strategies? How do the strategies deal with agrobiodiversity protection and use? Are there any approaches for integration?

The study is conducted in the research project "PoNa – Shaping nature: Policy, Politics and Polity. Rural development and agricultural biotechnology between criticism and vision" which is focusing on the question how nature and the various relationships between nature and society are shaped by politics.

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR BIOSECURITY: THE ROLE OF TRUST AND POWER

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Abstract: The introduction and spread of invasive plants into new habitats can cause losses to biodiversity and disruptions to ecosystems. In Australia, landholders who have declared weeds on their properties are legally required to manage and in some cases eradicate these plants. Much of the existing social science research that attempts to explain why landholders do, or do not, control weeds focuses on individual behaviour. This is problematic because weeds are a collective problem. If they affect one property they are also likely to affect neighbouring land, which means that the eradication of weeds requires communal effort. The aim of this thesis was to explore the way that social relations shaped landholders' willingness to control noxious weeds. Particular attention was given to the concepts of trust and power because they permeate all social relationships and have been found to facilitate the achievement of collective goals.

Interviews, participant observation and document analysis were used to explore the nature of interpersonal and institutional relationships surrounding the management of the highly invasive, noxious weed serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) in Australia. This was achieved by using two case studies, one in two different States, as there are different institutional approaches to managing noxious weeds in each State.

The results showed that the nature and quality of social relations influenced the extent to which landholders and government agencies were willing to share information, engage in mutual aid and apply pressure on one another to control serrated tussock. Expert power and competence-based trust were particularly important for facilitating flows of information. Reward and referent power as well as goodwill and competence-based trust were important for the provision of encouragement, practical assistance and incentives. Legitimate, coercive and goodwill trust shaped attempts to apply pressure. These results indicate that there is merit in placing social relations at the centre of research into biosecurity-related problems. Furthermore, the results demonstrate that when the concepts of trust and power are studied conjointly it facilitates a deeper understanding of collective action.

RESILIENCE AND RESILIENCE OPPORTUNITIES. LINKING SOCIETY TO NEW MODELS OF URBAN PLANNING

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Abstract: The resilience (and related concepts/approaches) is interpreted as an opportunity and a key strategy to give responses at the critical phenomena underlined in the urban planning process. In the last years, a large number of experiences, researches and literature based on the resilience approach were developed. The paper underlines those resilience principles and criteria that represent opportunities to promote sustainable cities future visions:

• holistic approach and complex systems approach

• the population involvement (social aspects in planning, the local knowledge);

• the potential of the resilience concept in order to develop a sustainable community development vision;

• the concepts of diversity, flexibility, process dynamic, local communities (…).

Resilience, society and urban planning. The paper aims at synthetising the relationships (existing and possible) between main resilience key strategies and the urban planning, focusing on intersection points between the planning model/theory, the resilience approach and the desiderable impact /involvement of social actors.

Focus and goals. The paper focuses on the implementation of resilience strategies in the urban planning decision making process. With the aim to open an operative discussion, the key issues underlined in the paper are: (1) the resilience opportunities in the urban planning decision making process (described as complex system of social relationships); (2) resilience principles and future strategies for city/urban areas; (3) guidelines or criteria towards the quality improvement of urban systems, both human and ecological components (to gain resilient and liveable cities).

The paper develops the key issues in relation to two levels of questions: a) the resilience vs planning (opportunity in innovation), b) planning towards resilient systems, c) the positive effects on social relations and the decision making process in critical situations.

Resilience "injections". The first part discusses the relevance of the resilience injections in the urban planning process (design and implementation). Actually, the cities show different vulnerability phenomena: environmental problems (water quality/management, natural risk, pollution…), social vulnerability (health disparities, quality of life, community and social fragmentation…). Working on the vulnerability reduction it is possible to gain quality of social-environmental urban systems.

THE MATERIALITY OF EVERYDAY LIFE IN URBAN GREENSPACE

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Abstract: Just as infrastructures for accommodation, traffic, energy, sewage, waste disposal etc. all are important features of urban life – and of the environmental impacts of urban life – so is urban greenspace a vital organ in urban metabolism, an important factor in urban sustainability and a central element in the lives of urban populations. The question in a sustainability perspective is how urban greenspace contributes to improved environmental conditions within the urban sphere, but also how greenspace may contribute to social sustainability in terms of better living conditions for urban populations. The question in a sociological perspective is not just how urban green areas may improve living conditions, but how it is used by the residents in urban areas and how it becomes part of their lives. This paper investigates how urban greenspace is integrated in everyday practices of urban populations. What are the social functions that green areas serve, and how do people interact with the materiality of urban greenspace – its bio-physical structures and its nature and landscape? The paper reports from a recent empirical study in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, and it seeks to unfold and qualify concepts of lifestyle and everyday life, i.e. concepts by which sociological studies can capture and understand patterns of actions in people's daily lives and life courses.

A number of studies show that urban green areas are beneficial for human health and wellbeing. These studies do, however, not go into a broader understanding of the social significance of urban greenspace and its significance in people's lives. The social functions of urban green areas are not limited to whatever good effects they have on public health and wellbeing. The question is also which roles green areas play in people's lives and in the community. The study presented in this paper shows that urban green areas are included in everyday life as spaces for free time and for household flexibility. They serve a number of different social functions by providing spaces for solitude, for being together with close friends and relatives and for the experience of civic diversity. And the possibility of having sensory experiences of nature and landscape become an integral part of urban life.

DEBATING GLOBAL WARMING, A CHALLENGE FOR CITIZENS AND EXPERTS.

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Abstract: Fifteen relevant organisations, scientific centres and science museums were engaged in 2010 by the European project ACCENT *(Action on climate change through engagement, networks and tools)* in a coordinated action aimed at strengthening their relationship with scientists and citizens on climate change issues. Throughout Europe, 25 LCDs *(Local Citizens' Debates)* took place, gathering panels of experts and the public in a three steps discussion. During LCDs, citizens discussed issues among themselves and to exchange views together with a panel of experts including scientists, stakeholders, journalists, local governors.The discussion concluded with a presentation of recommendations for mass media, scientific community, local, national and EU institutions.

In this presentation we propose our analysis of reports and documents collected during the meetings.

LCDs show people's need for clarification of the effects of climate change. Citizens need to know the extent to which global warming is caused by human activity, and the extent to which it is a natural phenomenon. The problem is that in a "risk society", as Beck (1992) and Giddens (1990) stated, the number of intervening factors is such that uncertainty dominates and it is difficult to *reach indisputable* conclusions. The consequence is that people feel disoriented because of the complexity of "reflexive modernity" (Beck, 1992) and express the need for some "popular education" on climate change, as if they believe that climate-friendly behaviours may be induced. Speaking about the necessity to change their lifestyle in order to consume more responsibly, citizens show a way of thinking that is reminiscent of Homans's exchange theory (1958), based on the principle that human behaviour is oriented by a cost-benefit

analysis. Changes can be seen in general environmental behaviours during the last decades, but they are slow. Perhaps the effects of climate change have not hit hard enough for us to try seriously to remedy the situation. In the citizens' opinion, the political class is afraid of losing consensus by trying to spread positive, but unpopular, alternative models. As a result, maintaining the present (unsustainable) standards is always taken for granted. Climate change is apparently standing out as the "big story" of the new century, an interpretative frame that involves different issues for trying to explain the present age.

ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE : THE VULNERABILITY CONTEXT IN LIGHT OF THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD APPROACH

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Abstract: The global warming, depletion of the ozone layer and melting ice caps, depletion of resources, loss of biodiversity or a rise in pollution has become inescapable in development discourse. The challenge will only become more serious as global warming brings more extreme weather patterns. The risk of extreme rainfall due to global warming is substantially greater than estimated in current climate models. A cultural and political ecological approach to environment and development issues has become the focus of attention. The maintenance of social and cultural practices may be as important as income gains and poverty reduction for local communities. This paper focuses on local knowledge and practices, and their roles in the face of global change. It considers the wealth and significance of adaptive strategies directed to diversity maintenance, and the range of ways in which livelihoods may be constructed in a sustainable manner. It seeks to understand how local societies meet difficult challenges to ensure their survival and development in the face of diverse social, economic, environmental and political challenges. Typhoon Morakot dumped nearly 3,000 mm of rain -- half a year's rainfall in Taiwan -- in Aug. 7-9 2009, triggering landslides that buried entire villages in Taiwan. Such challenges, from climatic change to population growth, have led to evolving regional institutions and environment management practices. The ecological and environmental issues are key to any understanding and analysis of structures of sustainable development. The following areas of concern are outlined: (1) What impact do climate and environmental change have on the livelihoods of vulnerable groups? (2) What are the role and function of social sciences in public debates and for policy-making? (3) How do communities seek to take charge of their lives, champion the virtues of their own local systems of production and consumption, and engage in the complexities of new structures of development that demand response to the vacillations of global politics, economy and society? (4) How do local communities, Taiwan manage its water resources and in the process to better protect vulnerable areas from soil erosion and landslides, and improve the capabilities in the case of environmentally induced migration? The author combines quantitative analysis of a survey data set with qualitative analysis.

INTEGRATING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. SOCIAL SCIENCE CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENERGY AND BUILDINGS RESEARCH BETWEEN INSTRUMENTAL SUPPORT AND REFLEXIVE UNDERSTANDING

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Abstract: While there is widespread concern about the need to put more emphasis on the 'social dimension of technological change' within mostly technology-oriented energy and environmental research programmes at EU and national levels, social science contributions to such research programmes are still rather limited. The reason for this situation seems to be rooted equally in the 'supply' and 'demand' side of such research, i.e. at the level of science policy and research programme management which strictly separates social from technical problems and also at the level of social scientists who often do not show much willingness to engage with technology-driven problem perceptions of potential partners for interdisciplinary research networks.

This presentation is based on a review of social science research within Austrian research programmes on sustainable energy and buildings, but also draws on available material from other international programmes. Before this background different types of social science involvement in such programmes are identified and critically discussed. It is argued that social sciences may either directly contribute to technological design (e.g. by investigating user attitudes; organisation of participative processes), i.e. have a rather instrumental or procedural relation to technological projects; social science approaches may also help embedding technological projects into a broader socio-technical systems context (focusing on socio-technical regimes, governance issues, embedding in wider social context), i.e. taking on a contextualising role; or social science research may contribute to a more reflexive approach by the engineers and other actors involved in the programme with respect to technological change and the basis of their actions and strategies, i.e. contribute to the reflexivity of the R&D programme. These roles of social science also pose different epistemological challenges to sociology and relate in different ways to the policy making process on technical change.

SUSTAINABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM IN POST-SOCIALIST SERBIA

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Abstract: Sustainability of Environmental Activism in Post-socialist Serbia

Abstract

The paper focuses on the impact that external factors, such as process of EU integration and related political opportunities/ accessible resources have on the environmental activism in the context of a weak civil society in Serbia. Drawing both on quantitative (questionnaire research on citizens' representative sample N=2000) and qualitative (50 in-depth interviews with representatives of environmental organizations) data, the emergence of a specific form of 'income oriented' and competitive environmental activism is investigated. We argue that the 'imported' (assisted by international donors) activism has impeded the emergence of a genuine grassroots activism. More precisely, foreign assistance in capacity building of civil society has stimulated the creation of 'donor-driven' professionalized environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs), which are influential in political terms but not rooted in

civil society and local communities, thus lacking real capability for mobilizing stronger public support. The agenda and action repertoire of these organizations are highly dependent on the available project grants, which causes the phenomenon of "orientation-shifting" behaviour according to changes in donor funding policies. The paper questions the long term sustainability of such environmental activism and its influence on future civil society perspectives and environmental policy developments.

Key words: Environmental organizations, sustained environmental activism, weak civil society, post-socialist transformation

ROLE OF LOCAL NGOS IN BOLSTERING THE SOCIAL PILLAR IN GLOBAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVES: REINTRODUCING CARE, JUSTICE AND ATTACHMENTS

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Abstract: Since the beginning of the new millennium, initiatives have been developed to create “sustainable voluntary standards” for agricultural commodities through a series of international “Roundtables”. Their official objective is to define and promote sustainable agricultural practices while evolving through “open” participation processes referred to as “multi-stakeholder” initiatives.

Our contribution aims to characterise the political instruments suggested as the means of formulating agreement on sustainability and taking different voices into consideration. Referring to the specific cases of two Roundtables (“Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil” and “Roundtable on Responsible Soy”), we will undertake an analysis of the construction of the social pillar of sustainability and the role of local NGOs in integrating “local minority voices” in these international forums.

In the first section, we will present the instruments which were to lead to the construction of the 3 pillars – social, economic and environmental – to define sustainability and the manner in which they are interpreted, in particular through management practices and how certain political components have been scaled down.

In the second section, we will show the role played by “social” NGOs in strengthening the social pillar and giving it substance. We will highlight the limitations of the representation of local voices by international NGOs, whose interpretation of the content of the social pillar in terms of “equality of rights” is different from that of the local communities and small family farmers, focussing for their part on arguments of solidarity and distribution of value.

In the third section, we will demonstrate that these global multi-stakeholder initiatives, based on the central figure of the “stakeholder” and negotiation, experience no small difficulty in taking account of personal attachments opening up to people affected in their real life. By promoting global knowledge as well as technical “forms of language”, these initiatives find it difficult to recognise local knowledge and affected people, who express a desire to talk about justice and with genuineness, as being legitimate. Nevertheless, by experiencing “concern” with what applies to and affects local communities and by taking care of and opening up to attachments, local NGOs allow affected people to introduce the most public stages for debate and to express their concerns.

COMPARING THE RELEVANCE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE EXPLANATION OF WATER RESOURCES DETERIORATION – A METHODOLOGY AND ITS RESULTS

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Abstract: A variety of assumptions are used within social sciences to examine the impact of social processes on the use of natural resources. The relevance of these assumptions for explaining the evolution of an environmental problem is, however, never compared. In this paper, three assumptions from different social science disciplines are compared in their relevance for the mitigation of agricultural groundwater overextraction in the North China Plain. If an assumption proves to be empirically valid and proves to be explanatory for the problem then it is here defined as having “comparative relevance”. A mathematical formula was developed with which the comparative relevance of the three assumptions was assessed. These assumptions are (1) that the problem of groundwater over extraction is a result of farmers’ lacking awareness for groundwater table decline, (2) that groundwater overuse is a result of changes in cropping patterns as a result of transitions in farm households’ income structure and (3) that collective irrigation management does not perform optimally, leading to groundwater overuse. These three assumptions have been tested in an empirical survey. Calculation results show that a “classical” social science assumption to solve problems of water overuse (based on the Common Pool Resources school of E. Ostrom, the third assumption here), is not highly relevant for the mitigation of groundwater overdraft. Rather socio-economic processes and their implications on cropping pattern change are important dynamics which need to be captured by social theory if it wants to contribute to solutions for mitigating groundwater overdraft.

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY OWNED BOREWELLS: DOES SHARING INDUCE MORE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER USE?

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Abstract: Joint ownership of groundwater extraction infrastructure is a common tradition in Indian sub-continent. Nevertheless, the dichotomies in resource extraction induced by this institution, in comparison to individual ownership, have not given adequate attention. Kinship is one of the factors that drive shared ownership of irrigation borewells infrastructure. It is possible that land is fragmented as it is inherited to next generation and water remains shared. This system is characterised by interlinked decisions on water extractions. It is hypothesised that a number of factors such as shared investment costs, transaction costs of water sharing, interlinkages of decisions and reciprocal externalities promote more sustainable groundwater extraction in comparison to individually owned borewells. This theoretical premise has been tested by the empirical data from south Indian villages featuring intensive groundwater based agriculture. The jointness of the irrigation investments by families tends to reducing reciprocal externalities and

decreasing average costs aiming towards promoting more sustainable extraction, As this traditional institution of sharing resources promotes more sustainable groundwater use, the results of the study may provide insights to the policy makers in promoting joint investments in groundwater extraction.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE VUOKSI RIVER VALLEY

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Abstract: My paper discusses the historical roots of the water management in the Vuoksi River valley. The Vuoksi is 150 kilometres long river that runs from Finland (lake Saimaa) to Russia (lake Ladoga). Before the WWII the river valley was part of Finland, but in 1944 the area of Karelian Isthmus was ceded to the Soviet Union and the Vuoksi river valley was part of the ceded area. People from the Vuoksi River valley lost their homes when almost 430 000 Karelians were resettled to various parts of Finland. The management system of the Vuoksi river needed to be negotiated with the former enemy.

The economical importance of the Vuoksi is huge because of the four hydro power plants built during the first half of the 20th century. After the war the Soviet Union got two of the hydro power plants and the amount of water passing the border line became a major question. There were several actors involved in the negotiation process over the water management including state owned and private power companies as well as the states of Finland and the Soviet Union.

Today the Vuoksi can be seen as a place with several parallel narratives. National master narrative is still strong and economical interests play a leading role. Thus, on the surface *big water values* seem to overcome the local *small water values*. In the minds of the local people the importance of the river is diverse, and today they also want to get their voices heard. The importance of the Vuoksi River lies in recreation and as a place of everyday practices. The lost part of the Vuoksi remained as *a site of memory* for Karelians and the have sifted their view to the forthcoming generations too. On local people's viewpoint the transnational cooperation in water management with Russia is not always seen in positive light.

My presentation brings into light the silenced local viewpoint where the tragedy of the lost home still affects the behaviour of local people and their attitude to the water management issues. My paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork. In my study I have exploredlocal people's relationship to the Vuoksi River via interviews and written memoirs about as well as archival material on the first steps of water management between Finland and the Soviet Union. Theoretical framework of my study comes from political ecology where concepts of *place*, *vulnerability* and *power* have a key role.

THE WATER FRAME DIRECTIVE TRANSPOSITION AND WATER POLLUTION IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: On 1st January 1986, Portugal joined the European Union. Important changes were necessary, as the country had to face the new European commitments and was pursuing better quality of life and higher standards of living. The environment had been a largely overlooked issue during the previous decades, but Portugal had to transpose European directives into national legislation and deep reforms were needed. As far as water pollution is concerned, Portugal faces several problems. Water quality remains poor in the main rivers and the waste water drainage and treatment network is still to be completed. Several studies show that the measures undertaken in order to solve these problems and reach the established goals have so far been insufficient. Our presentation will address the present river water quality situation in Portugal, as well as the consequences of the Water Frame Directive transposition into the Portuguese legislation regarding water pollution.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT & INDIGENOUS LAND RIGHTS - HOW TO SCALE THE UNITS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS?

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Abstract: The paper is a methodological one. It deals with how "cases" in political studies are defined, with regard to space and scale. The usual habit, "methodological nationalism", is being challenged by recent sub-fields of political study, like environmental politics and minority politics. Those two inter-related fields are of relevance for public policy and contentious politics aimed at climate justice. The paper uses examples from ongoing research on the contentious politics of river management, selected from areas conventionally called "North Norway" and "South Lebanon", names that are recognized by the UN, but challenged by the social movements involved. On the basis of those examples, the paper discusses alternative geographical framings of cases for political research, like "bioregion", "watershed" and "landscape". Most often, the normative claims made by states, about sovereignty and hierarchy, are used to define the space and scale of "societies" in political research. But such hegemonic framings of political geography may or may not fit with the environmental or cultural geographies at stake in issues of environmental politics and minority politics. Those two inter-related fields are of relevance for the purpose of climate justice. Example are the claims of Via Campestina, the circumpolar indigenous populations, and the transnational movement against big dams. Studies of environmental politics may serve the agenda of technocratic policies, of ecocentric romanticism, or of social demands for environmental justice. For research with an interest to inform the latter kind of practice, we should take seriously the challenge posed to hegemonic political geography, by environmental and cultural geographies. Experiences from river management conflicts in the areas conventionally called "North Norway" and "South Lebanon" demonstrate some shortcomings of the state as an analytical unit, but they also demonstrate some problems of applying "watershed management" as an alternative geographical framing.

WHAT REFRAMING OF THE GOVERNANCE OF DRINKING WATER QUALITY IN FRANCE ? THE GOVERNANCE BY THE RESPONSIBILITY AND THE RESULT EXPECTANCIES IN QUESTION.

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Abstract: Taking as a whole, the quality of the drinking water distributed in France was improved thanks to curative and palliative solutions. However, the quality of the water resources used to produce the drinking water keeps on deteriorating. However, this bureaucratic and technicist logic of the management of the sanitary risk now appears to be for a bend.

The increasing vulnerability of drinking water resources in agricultural pollutions, the necessity of securing more durably water supplies, the demand of a bigger transparency, a solidarity and a better equity in the access in public utilities, participate in an intensification of interdependences between health and environment policies. At the European level, this process was translated in the Water Framework Directive. It requires sanitary, environmental, economic and social "performance" of public drinking water supply utilities, at the risk of financial penalties for the French State. This model of integrated water management is supposed to be implemented by the State and the French Water agencies. It requires clarifying mechanisms of multi-partnership cooperations between two categories of public and private actors at multiple levels of governance. These two categories are the actors of drinking water management and those of agricultural pollution management.

In France, in agreement with the principle of *good governance*, this process joins in a political, economic and social project. It promotes the principle of subsidiarity, the strengthened rationalization, the individual and collective empowerment. It also promotes the empowerment by the " result expectancies " as conditions of integration of territorial logics, of participative democracy, of efficiency of health and environment public policies. All actors see themselves so placed in a situation of interdependence and “co-responsibility” towards the environmental results of their collective action, and this in the name of the interest of users. This governance by the responsibility and the accountability transforms the relations between actors at the multiple levels of public drinking water management and at the level of instruments.

In this context, this communication shows how all these new stakes take sense and contribute or not to reframe the territorial governance of the drinking water quality.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) OF THE LARGEST RUSSIAN COMPANIES IN THE INTERNET

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Abstract: Internet - a convenient, rapid and often the most reliable source of information, as well as a platform to express ideas of specific people and a environment for the formation of public opinion. For business, web is a source of serious risks, and a source of great opportunities associated with entering new markets, consolidation of customer loyalty and increasing profits. Formation the image of socially responsible behavior in the Internet allows corporations to use these opportunities in full.

Practices of social responsibility are an integral part of corporate activity. The most important element of CSR is the interaction with stakeholders, discussing controversial issues with them, and informing them about the company. The Internet provides the necessary infrastructure for these purposes, allows to intensify cooperation, improves its quality.

The object of the study was the 500 largest companies in Russia. The subject of study was sites and blogs about socially responsible behavior and sustainable development of these companies. The aim of this work was to assess the quality and techniques of interaction with stakeholders on the Internet.

Analysis of the literature showed that almost all work related to the study of CSR in the Internet, were published in the West. This study was designed to correct this situation, as well as to put into the Russian scientific use new empirical material.

To achieve the objectives of the study was formed a set of formal and informal indicators and some indices were calculated. This allowed us to rank companies according to several criteria: the level of openness of companies to stakeholders, the development priorities of CSR, target audience of companies, style and demand for company's information resources from stakeholders.

It was found that Russian companies are using traditional mechanisms of unilateral informing of stakeholders about their activities. Companies avoid the bilateral interaction with stakeholders. Representatives of local communities and NGOs pay often still a small attention to activities of companies in CSR. In spite of globalization, and the appearance of Russian companies on international markets, the interaction of domestic business with stakeholders in the Internet is less developed than it is among the western companies.

RIPARIAN ZONES: A SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE PROBLEM IN AN ITALIAN CENTRAL RURAL AREA

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Abstract: During 2008 and 2009, the project “RIMEDIA” has been conducted in the Central Italian rural area called Basin of “Acque Basse Reggiane”. The main aim of RIMEDIA was, through specific calculus methods, the evaluation of agro-zootechnical origin pollution patterns and the effectiveness of riparian zones as a mean to reduce the pollution in the local draws. RIMEDIA was also aimed to understand the social feasibility of the riparian zones introduction in the area through interviews to local farmers and their associations. More in depth, interviews were used, both, to know farmers’ attitude towards riparian zones, and to make them aware and involved in order to direct possible political – institutional interventions on them. Basically, research results showed the low social acceptance of riparian zones proposal and the need to act in a systematic way to overcome the lack of confidence and distrust shown by local stakeholders. By consequence, giving information and, at the same time, supporting farmers with right financial and legal instruments is needed. Finally, perhaps the most important result is that farmers need to act in the most reliable and stable political context.

CONFLICTS, LEGITIMACY, AND PARTICIPATION IN BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF NATURA 2000 IN HUNGARY

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Abstract: The Natura 2000 nature conservation network is a prominent example for more recent EU-wide conservation policies that aim at extending protected areas and influencing land-use practices. In Central Eastern European countries, implementing Natura 2000 resulted in a relatively large extension of the authority of biodiversity governance. This conservation strategy raises important socio-political issues with regard to competing land-use options and distributional conflicts between different stakeholder groups. Particularly in recently re-established CEE democracies, the legitimacy of biodiversity governance is at stake.

Legitimacy is usually conceptualised as pragmatic, moral, and cognitive based on different behavioural patterns. Pragmatic legitimacy builds upon the self-interest of stakeholders: they tend to accept a policy legitimate if they can appropriate benefits. Moral legitimacy can be achieved if stakeholders share a supportive normative judgement with regard to a policy. Cognitive legitimacy emerges from the taken-for-granted nature of a policy move. In our empirical research, the Natura 2000 biodiversity governance "process" will be investigated from a legitimacy perspective taking Hungary as a case study.

The phase of designating Natura 2000 sites was based upon expert knowledge and participation was open only for elite nature conservation NGOs. Consequently, Natura 2000 started in Hungary as a top-down policy process lacking wider stakeholder participation, particularly with regard to the involvement of local natural resource users. The emerging social conflicts influenced the policy process at multiple levels. The phase of designing management plans for Natura 2000 sites opened more democratic communicative spaces. However, policy-makers reaction was not strategic and they were half-heartedly committed to the more inclusive phase.

Gaining and maintaining legitimacy in the long-term requires strategic commitment to the ideal and procedural requirements of a more participatory policy-making in multi-level governance, as well as taking seriously the different faces of legitimacy at multiple levels.

INCLUSION OF VALUES OF ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES OF VARIOUS HABITATS IN INTEGRATED COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Global climate change may have substantially different local implications. Accordingly, frequency and severity of extreme water related events (flood, inland inundation, and drought) may increase in Hungary. Therefore, for the local population adaptation is of crucial importance. One of the options to lessen the impacts of such extreme water related events is to withhold and reserve excess water in natural areas, i.e. construction of habitats which are less sensitive to changes in quantity, level and dynamics of water. Changes in land use may, of course, imply loss of revenue of local farmers. Integrated cost-benefit analysis may be a useful tool to assess such cost implications as well as possible benefits arising from improved ecosystem services of natural habitats. This assessment may enable us to better communicate to stakeholders what form of adaptation (i.e. land use change) to pursue and how it may bring best results. The so-called WateRisk project (TECH_08_A4/2-2008—0169) aimed to elicit willingness to pay estimates for increases in the area of natural habitats in three locations chosen to represent different habitat types. Based on literature survey five habitat types, including wetlands were chosen and our aim was to assess the value of their services by benefits transfer. This paper aims to outline how literature data is to be modified in order to be applicable on small scale, local level. Also, the exercise provides us the opportunity to compare international and local level willingness to pay estimates. The primary aim of the research is to estimate the yearly value of ecosystem services per hectare of various habitats and include the resulting values in cost-benefit analysis of changes in the built (i.e. rural villages) and natural environment.

POLITICAL FRAMINGS OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: ON THE NORWEGIAN NATURE INDEX

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Abstract: In 2005 the Norwegian government decided that to handle the issue of biological diversity (BD) appropriately, there was a need for more and better knowledge on the topic. As a response, a Nature Index (NI) which was produced and presented in September 2010. The research question in this paper is how biological diversity is framed as a political issue on the background of the new information on BD provided by the NI: How do politicians actually understand the Nature Index as communicated through text, tables and figures? Which cognitive elements of the BD issue do they highlight? How do they prioritize between these elements? How do they link their understandings of BD to other (political) issues? Which norms and values do they associate with which aspects of the index? Which sources of knowledge do they (dis)trust/apply? Which policy aims and which policy tools to they consider appropriate? To answer these questions, we conducted focus group interviews with members of the six largest political parties in Norway.

SEARCHING FOR THE REAL NATURE WITH THE RIGHT METHODS: NATURE PROTECTION POLICY MAKING IN SLOVAKIA

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Abstract: Nature protection policies have recently undergone wider political changes. These are described as shifts in relationships between the state, market and civil society. In nature protection, there has been increasing demand for public and local community involvement, partnership building or collaborative management. Furthermore, the idea and ideal of nature as a sphere separated from any human presence and impact has become a subject of severe criticism not only by social scientists but by ecologists as well. Yet protected natural areas have typically been viewed and constructed as places endorsing such a vision of nature. Tensions emerging from the new challenge of involving even more social and economic interests into their management are therefore particularly manifest here. We can also observe common pattern in public discussions on environmental issues wherein expert statements are taken as part of authoritative and impartial knowledge whereas

statements of lay people are understood only as opinions reflecting particular interests. Thus ambivalencies of nature policies in relation to the democratic and inclusive political process persist.

This paper explores the general issues of contemporary nature politics using empirical data on recent developments in the nature protection policy making in Slovakia. During the last two decades this policy domain has undergone a series of substantial changes which have resulted in the multiplication of actors and stakeholders involved at various levels of governance. This process has been paralleled by an accumulation of legislative and administrative rules which, being often contradictory, contributed to the increase of conflicting positions between these actors. Here special attention is given to the European level of governance. The paper evaluates opportunities and constraints which the EU legislation on nature protection and the project of Natura 2000 poses to national actors – environmental NGOs and the state authorities in particular. It argues that despite opposing positions of governmental and non-governmental actors toward protected areas both collective actors have participated in constructing a peculiar "natural order" as separated from the …social/human" sphere. The paper concludes by the question what form of public participation is conceivable under such circumstances.

WHO PAYS FOR WHICH ECOSYSTEM SERVICE – WHERE, HOW MUCH AND WHY? RESULTS OF A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF PES

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Abstract: Market-based instruments have gained popularity in environmental policy in the recent past. Amongst them are financial incentives, also called payments for ecosystem services (PES), which are fervently discussed, since a multiplicity of governments applies them as the preferred instrument for adapting behaviour to environmental goals and standards. In the EU the agri-environmental schemes (AES) can be considered as a relevant and well-studied example. Their failure in effectiveness and efficiency has been traced back to reasons such as inadequate spatial targeting and insufficient flexibility in the contracts. Furthermore, the institutional framework of AES are criticised because it limits possible innovations like, for example, participative decision-making. Consequently, environmental policy activists and environmental economists call for legal innovations to stimulate private and civic engagement for PES.

This paper examines how PES are applied to preserve terrestrial ecosystem services and to maintain cultural landscapes. It originates in the idea that paying for ecosystem services is a social practice which is culturally determined and presents the results of a theoretical sampling process of cases of PES in Germany, in Switzerland, in the UK and in the U.S. To reduce the multiplicity of possible cases, the study concentrates on three ecosystem service (according to the MA classification): water cycling, genetic resources and pollination. The cases are interpreted on the basis of semi-structured interviews, documents and participant observation. Additionally, statistical data is consulted for supplemental cost-benefit analyses. The objective of the study is to (re-)construct a *property space* (Lazarsfeld) which comprises all relevant cultural dimensions influencing the success or failure of payment schemes.

In the first part, an overview the discourse on the concept of ecosystem service and on PES is presented. The paper then proceeds with the empirical research and discusses its findings in the last section focusing also functional alternatives to PES.

AGENDA 21, URBANISM, AND LOCAL CULTURE: THE FARMER'S MARKET IN BRNO, CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: There is a great deal of debate in Europe about how to promote sustainable development and devise practical responses to environmental problems ranging from local water pollution to global climate change. Particularly in turbulent times – as resource scarcity, economic crisis, and ecological problems intensify and ramify, making the future more difficult to predict – there is pressure to craft cost-effective and politically acceptable sustainability policies that are consistent with local cultures and ecologies. This paper investigates the social, economic, and ecological meanings of the historic *Zelný trh*, or farmers market, in the Czech city of Brno. For the first time in the English language, the history and contemporary social significance of the market is explored and documented. Using qualitative and quantitative data, the paper analyzes the relationship between the practices at the market and official Agenda 21 sustainability goals at the local and national levels. The paper concludes that urban solutions are an important part of any meaningful sustainability policy, and that the most practical responses to current and future environmental problems may lie not so much with new technologies and innovations as with relocalizing agricultural production and economic activity while preserving and revitalizing traditional institutions like farmers markets.

KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE AND SITUATED EVERYDAY AGENCIES

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Abstract: The increasing awareness of climate change has given many societal actors ground for taking part in public discussion about environmental issues. For example state administrations, municipalities, media, NGOs and enterprises distribute different kinds of sustainability indicators and codes of conduct that aim to encourage individuals to change their lifestyles more sustainable. The rationale behind this is based on the assumption that the distributed knowledge has an impact on people's everyday practices. However, there is a lot of evidence that people adopt science based and other institutionally produced knowledge into their everyday practices in various different ways. So far, the research on adopting environmental knowledge has not paid special attention to how intersecting social categories, such as gender, class position and age, shape ways of knowing and using knowledge.

In this paper, I discuss how individuals interpret the institutional knowledge of nature in relation to their everyday life. I analyse this on the basis of different types of data. The data consists of autobiographies and diaries written on climate change and environment in one's everyday practices collected by the Finnish Literature Society and memories written about ecological knowledge conducted in

memory-work group. My methodological orientation is influenced by feminist discussions on agency. My key interest is how people negotiate the meanings of institutional knowledge as part of their understanding of everyday life. In addition I will look at how people make sense of the controversies between the local everyday knowledge and institutional knowledge of nature. I pay particular attention to situated meaning making, spatial circumstances and differentiated access to institutional knowledge of nature.

LIMITS TO CERTIFICATION IN TRANSNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

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Abstract: The perceived 'failure' of states to negotiate solutions to transnational environmental problems through multilateral institutions – as illustrated, for example, by the climate negotiations in Copenhagen - has once again drawn attention to the potential role of private governance mechanisms such as certification and labelling. The rapid expansion in both number and diversity of environmental certification and labeling schemes, across a wide variety of sectors and resources, has led to a proliferation of claims over what precisely these private governance mechanisms can (or perhaps even should) achieve. Through an analysis of the successes and failures across a variety of sectors, including agriculture, fisheries and forestry, this paper explores the limits of certification and labelling in addressing transnational environmental problems. In doing so it will review key challenges faced by existing schemes when reflecting on: 1. whether and how they regulate environmental/sustainability issues; 2. the extent to which they internalize power balances around shifting resource and market access; 3. the trade-offs between proliferation, harmonization or vertical 'stapling' of national and global standards; 4. non-responsive consumer markets and the emergence of Europe and Asia as differentiated global consumer regions; 5. issues of procedural justice related to the access and audit-ability of Northern vs. data-poor developing country producers; 6. whether and how they can be successful without a strong media-informed civil society support to generate consumer trust; and 7. their potential role in the depoliticization of contested environmental conflicts. The paper concludes that certification schemes will significantly contribute to solving transnational environmental problems provided they are embedded within a wider social and political framework.

LONDON 2012 AND CLIMATE CHANGE. EXAMINING THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGACY OF THE GAMES

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Abstract: The International Olympic Committee (IOC) declares environmental protection to be the third dimension of the Olympic movement. That, in effect, means that nations wishing to host the Games have to present themselves as reliable practitioners of environmental sustainability (ES) in their applications. The greening of sports mega-events, and the hosting of Olympic Games in particular, is now reasonably well established. Yet evidence from the first decade of environmentally-conscious Olympics points to diverging patterns of achievement in the operationalisation of the IOC's 'third pillar'. As is now common knowledge, for example, Sydney 2000 was the first 'Green Olympics' in the history of the Games; yet four years later, Athens provided a stark contrast, and was the subject of highly critical assessment reports by environmental organisations. Yet Athens has not stopped the Bid Committee for the Beijing 2008 Games claiming that it would 'leave the greatest Olympic Games environmental legacy ever' (UNEP 2007: 26), while the London 2012 promotes the concept of the 'One Planet Olympics'.

In this context and in light of the current global economic crisis, can we claim that London 2012 has the capacity to fulfil its environmental ambitions? This question is adopted in continuity with similar framed questions that have been posed in relation to the most recent Olympics and it is tackled by adopting an investigative model that is placed within discourses of 'reflexive modernisation'.

"EDUCATION FOR ADAPTION" – WHAT IS DONE AND REQUIRED TO GET ADAPTED TO CLIMATE CHANGE?

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Abstract: Educational offerings and activities on climate change are increasing. Although a lot of educational material is amplifying the socio-political dimension (e.g. western life-style) in school education natural scientific perspectives on climate change are still predominant as well as the learning of climate relevant factual knowledge. A similar picture can be seen in extracurricular education infrastructure: issues dealing with climate change and its impact are far fewer to be found in activities of general education (i.e. of the church or sociopolitical organisations) as in programs of environmental education (Rode/ Wendler 2010). In addition appeals to individual responsibility and renouncement can be found more often in educational debates and materials on climate change than perspectives considering systems and structural analysis. A first draft of educational material about climate change (Katz/ Marwege 2010) and a current inquiry of extracurricular education experts working on environmental issues and education for sustainable development (Hamburg metropolitan region) show a lack in addressing "adaption" as an issue of education. The other way round: education is barley mentioned in more than 30 % of the programs and strategies for adaption on climate change developed by most of the German states in the last years. When it is intended to be more prominent, education is mostly seen as a measure for getting climate relating objectives realized. Further on the actual results point to a lack of selectivity between education, communication and information in documents and educational material about climate change and corresponding societal management strategies. Thus the theoretical concepts behind, the explicit and implicit goals are unclear or masked. Based on actual research and the state of the debate the contribution will

• reflect on the presentation of climate impact relating issues in educational processes,

• how adaption to climate change is integrated thereby, and

• how "education for adaption" can be characterized.

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FIGURATION OF NATURE IN EDUCATION: TRACING NETWORKS IN MACEDONIAN TEXTBOOKS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLING

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Abstract: Inquires in the social sciences and humanities have attempted to re-imagine the relationship between nature and culture while distrusting ecology and environmentalism to be but an output of the same discourse practices that maintain a rupture between nature and culture and caused the rise of many uncertainties. Central to these inquires were the objectivity of knowledge and representation, which – limited to human acts of cultural making – was characterized as offering a reduced interpretational domain.

Devoted to the socialization of nature in elementary school textbooks in R. Macedonia, this work attempts to look at the particularities of the relation between humans and the environment as structured in a knowledge disseminating practice. The work presents one attempt to inquire into a figuration that a society entertains with its environment through an educational practice. It accounts for a creation story that is disseminated by formal education through textbooks.

The setting is public elementary schools in the Macedonia and the textbooks analyzed are used for the course Knowing my Environment whose curriculum is designed to introduce pupils with the various structures of the "environment" in the opening three years of public primary education. The set of textual propositions through which pupils are assisted to make sense of the world stem from conditions and procedures of the narrated actions that habitualize a concept of nature.

The constitutive chapters draw on established critique of the constructed character of nature and culture as a theme complexity that charts the aggravating circumstances for studying ways to socialize "nature'. In an attempt to circumvent a premature separation between the way nature is and the forms it has been given, this work takes on the ethnographic approach proposed by Latour's Actor-Network Theory. The descriptions from the textual ethnography assist in foregrounding how certain propositions nurture a practice and an idea of nature. These comprise the local telling through textbooks and have an impact on the social imaginary, i.e. the "imaginative horizons."

SUSTAINABILITY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS. GREENER SCHOOLS, GREENER CITIZENS?

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Abstract: In an ordinary day, humans produce 15 million carbon tonnes, destroying 115 square miles of rain forest, create 72 square miles of desert, eliminate between 40 and 100 species, cause erosion of 71 million tons of soil and increase the population in 263,000 people. It is easy to understand that the development of modernity, as we know, represents a serious threat to the continuity of life on earth (Orr, 1992). Several authors argue that schools play a central role in the change that is needed, and that they can not be part of the solution with the same kind of education that helped on the creation of the problem. The UK Government 'would like every school to be a sustainable school by 2020'. In practice this means integrating high standards of achievement and behaviour with the goals of healthy living, environmental awareness, community engagement and citizenship. In the last years we witnessed the development of new and interesting educational approaches related with the growing concern with the issue of sustainability. New buildings, new design, renewable energy, recycling, inclusion and participation are some of the key words that characterise these new pilot educational projects. But how are these 'sustainable schools' being developed in practice? Are they promoting more sustainable behaviours in the pupils? Can this idea be transferable for other contexts and countries? This paper will explore the concept of 'sustainable school' and its relation with the controversies around the concepts of sustainability and sustainable development. It will present some case studies as pilot experiences, and the national framework that have been developed by the UK Government that comprises three interlocking parts: a commitment to care (care for oneself, for each other, for the environment); an integrated approach (curriculum, campus, community); and the eight doorways (food and drink, energy and water, travel and traffic, purchasing and waste, buildings and grounds, inclusion and participation, local well-being, global dimension).

SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY ON CURRICULUM CHANGE

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Abstract: Since sustainable development involves and requires fundamental societal transformations, it can only result from a process of societal learning. Consequently, education is seen as key to achieving sustainable development. In this context, universities as research and teaching institutions are playing an important role since they not only generate and transfer relevant knowledge but also educate future decision makers to enable them to contribute to a (more) sustainable future. Higher education for sustainability thus aims at student competence development for decision making in a future-oriented and global perspective. As such it is "not just another issue to be added to an overcrowded curriculum, but a gateway to a different view of curriculum, of pedagogy, of organizational change, of policy and particularly of ethos" (Sterling, 2004).

Embedding sustainability in higher education and implementing EfS in the curriculum poses a new challenge to the academic system. During the last years, many universities have undertaken activities towards implementation, and numerous case studies as well as studies on the drivers and barriers of such processes have been documented. However, considerable criticism centers on the limited possibilities of generalizing the more or less descriptive findings and verifying findings from the outside. The question remains,

how drivers and barriers are interlinked and influence the outcome of implementation processes.

The present study contributes to this question by analysing implementation processes of twelve universities in four different countries. Research consists of two main steps: first, in a grounded meta-analysis of existing research on curriculum change and sustainable development findings are synthesized and an analytical framework is elaborated. Second, in a comparative case study, implementation processes at the universities are analysed against that framework to uncover patterns of implementation and the meaning of specific drivers and barriers with respect to distinctive implementation strategies.

Findings clearly points out the relevance of a process oriented view on curriculum change with a varying relevance of drivers and barriers, dependent on the implementation strategies chosen. Such a view not only help to understands the dynamics in curriculum change processes but as well enables to derive policy advices to support such transitions.

IMPACTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS LIFESTYLE - SURVEY FINDINGS IN HUNGARIAN HIGHER EDUCATION AND HIGH SCHOOLS

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Abstract: Environmental education is expected to have significant influence on environmental awareness, everyday lifestyle and consumer behavior of the participants. Our paper aims to explore how content, intensity and ways of environmental education reflect in the knowledge, values, attitudes and actual behavior of university students and high school students in Hungary. Two questionnaire-based surveys were conducted by the Department of Environmental Economics and Technology at Corvinus University of Budapest (CUB), supported by the EEA and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. The results give space to a wider comparative study both among universities representing different professions and between higher education and secondary education level.

Results show that higher intensity of environmental education gradually increases the environmental knowledge of involved students – at both analyzed education levels but the motives behind information seeking seem totally different. University students are more internally motivated while higher education students rather rely on external influences. Environmental awareness appeared to depend basically on commitment reflected in the choice of an environmental specialization at the university level. This phenomenon is more complicated at secondary school level as there is no similar specialization there.

Consumer behavior is even more complex; the impact of environmental education is only one reason behind. However, the focus of environmental education is very important in the attitudes toward sustainable consumption. Interestingly, university students reported to be significantly more conscious about the negative environmental impacts and the necessity of lifestyle change than respondents from secondary schools.

Based on Multidimensional Scaling methodology, the interdependence of variables is explored and illustrated, as well as respondents are classified into clusters according to their consumer behaviour, environmental awareness and attitudes to consumption. Our paper focuses on describing and analyzing the features of the five clusters: hedonist, techno-optimist, active environmentalist, familiar and careless groups. Consistencies and inconsistencies in behaviour patterns are identified in order to set up a framework of more effective educational instruments for the sake of sustainable consumption and lifestyle.

BIOENERGY R&D: WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY?

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Abstract: Bioenergy R&D has been widely promoted for several aims, especially as a means to develop innovative subsitutes for fossil fuels. This R&D effort has been linked with wider policy agendas, e.g. a low-carbon economy, a bio-economy, etc. Tensions may arise between environmental and economic sustainability. In many countries R&D programmes have prioritised biomass-to-liquid technology, on grounds that more efficient conversion techniques will provide environmentally sustainable biofuels, yet such claims have been questioned. A transition to a low-carbon economy depends on socially shared knowledge of innovative solutions, but a policy aim is privatisation of technoscientific knowledge. Expectations for commercial exploitation may generate different trajectories than a pursuit of the most environmentally sustainable bioenergy.

This paper addresses the following questions: Among the many possible technoscientific trajectories for bioenergy, which ones prevail in state priorities for R&D funds? And on what grounds, implicit or explicit? How do proponents and funders raise expectations that bioenergy R&D will generate environmentally sustainable innovation? How are eventual applications meant to reduce carbon emissions?

These questions will be addressed for a specific case study: UK R&D priorities for bioenergy. Drawing on theoretical and analytical frameworks from Cultural Political Economy, Sociology of Technological Expectations, and Critical Discourse Analysis, the paper sets-out the concept of social and economic 'imaginaries' and analyses the variation in imaginaries around the UK bioenergy research policy regime and poses the question of how some of these imaginaries get selected as a basis for action rather than others.

CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS IN DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT. TRAP-NEUTER-RETURN IN BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

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Abstract: According to Everett M. Rogers "[*d*]*iffusion* is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system. It is a special type of communication, in that messages are concerned with new ide-

as". The present paper deals with the diffusion of a specific practice in dog population control: the trap-neuter-return approach. Sustainability of this method as official policy for dog population control has been argued for in South-Eastern European countries facing the problem of stray dogs (such as Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Ukraine) as well as in India (here also with respect to canine rabies control).

According to Vier Pfoten Romania, there are currently 40,000 stray dogs on the streets of Bucharest. Of which, approximately 20% are sterilized. According to Matei Bals Institute for Infectious Disease, in year 2009, 11,436 persons were bitten by dogs, of which 7,571 were bitten by stray ones. In the first semester of year 2010, 2,813 persons were bitten, of which 2,175 by urban dogs solely.

In Romania, animal welfare organizations are the "change agents" promoting the diffusion of trap-neuter-return as an innovative and effective practice in dog population management. Until the beginning of 2008, the outlined measures stipulated euthanasia and/or sterilization. The animal welfare organizations manifested their disagreement, and – eventually – a law issued in the sub-field of animal welfare put a ban on euthanasia. Nevertheless, the support and institutionalization of sterilization – followed by returning of dogs on the streets – has the unintended consequence of reproducing their aggressiveness. The aggression is to be understood here as a first-level unintended consequences of the abandonment of pets. Furthermore, it is also a second-level (residual) unintended consequence of keeping them in public spaces after implementing sterilization.

The paper discusses the dynamics of diffusion of practice of mass sterilization of stray dogs. Following diffusion of innovation theorists – Everett M. Rogers, Nathan Rosenberg, Bronwyn H. Hall – and consequential treatments of sociologists – Robert K. Merton, Jon Elster, Alejandro Portes – it puts forward a monography of diffusion of innovations and of the 'unexpected consequences and innovations' produced by the adoption of this particular practice as a measure to curb canine overpopulation in Bucharest.

HEATING HOMES AND MANAGING ENERGY: 'SUSTAINABLE' INNOVATIONS AND EVERYDAY DOMESTIC PRACTICES

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Abstract: In the UK, domestic energy use accounts for 28.4 per cent of total energy consumption. In December 2006, UK Government launched the Code for Sustainable Homes, a new national standard for design and construction of zero-carbon homes, which requires housing developers to incorporate technological innovations framed as 'sustainable' into their developments. Yet, the relative success of these innovations is, to some extent, affected by the way residents consume energy. To understand how energy that is generated by sustainable technologies (e.g. CHP) is used, the residents' interaction with mundane objects (e.g. heaters) as part of their everyday practices needs exploring: 'energy is of little use in and of itself… it must be converted… before it becomes transformed into something useful' (Wilhite, 2005: 1). Also, the way sustainable innovations are designed, introduced and managed needs considering, as it potentially affects how users encounter and experience them. The stress upon the user as a 'barrier' to meeting energy targets is somewhat misguided, as it represents a partial view of the range of actors involved in the provision and consumption of domestic energy and related assumptions about the 'correct' way to use energy (Guy, 2006). In this light, this paper examines how residents manage and experience practices of heating in the home. They are not only users of energy, but managers of their own heating consumption (Chappells and Shove, 2004), astheir practices are adapted and shaped in relation to technological systems and sociocultural relations. Our research project is conducted in collaboration with one of the largest social housing providers in South East England, who develops housing schemes, aiming to provide energy efficiency and/or renewable energy. The study scheme is situated in South East London and has biomass CHP on site, and a heat controller, solar water heating, heat exchange ventilation and radiators in each house. Residents have been interviewed in their own homes, and each interview has been fully transcribed and coded openly, so that emerging themes and issues are captured. On the one hand, our analysis attends to the complex ways in which domestic space, time and relationships mutually affect practices of heating. On the other, we consider how the assumptions embodied in heating systems by the housing developer and manager is encountered in use.

NEOLIBERALISM AND TECHNOSCIENCE

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Abstract: Neoliberalism can be characterized as the promotion of market-based solutions to various issues, such as health care, education and environmental management that traditionally belonged to the public arena (Lave & al. 2010). Neoliberalism is regarded also as the dominant form of environmental governance that produces and maintains environmental and social injustices (Faber & McCarthy 2003). Even though particular neoliberal policy is often an outcome of different interests rather than an unambiguous philosophy, it is worth analyzing how neoliberal tendencies come up in evaluations and control of risks related to innovations, and in possible constraints on studying and reporting environmental harms.

Neoliberalism is understood here as a hegemonic form of thought that incorporates different interests into ethical-political discursive projects (Gramsci 1967) without endangering the core of economic activity. Environmental innovations themselves can be seen as examples of ethical-political projects that accommodate contradictory interests, such as business enterprises', governments' and environmental NGOs' concerns about the scarcity of natural resources and willingness to decrease environmental hazards as well as governments' continuous pursuit of economic growth. Due to their contradictory aims, it may be that some aspects of those innovations are emphasized, while some others are downplayed, such as new harms that are difficult to define, like in the case of converging technologies.

As an example of environmental innovation I will focus on a company that uses converging technology in diagnosing risks related to polluted soil and industrial waste water. Through the analysis of interviews with company's representatives and experts who have participated in assessing environmental harms of converging technologies as well as reports on health and environmental impacts of those technologies, it is possible to gain an understanding of the relationships between neoliberal policies, environmental innovations and constraints on studying and reporting environmental

harms. What are the relationships between neoliberalism and ideologies of objective science and technological neutrality? How representative is the group of experts that is in charge of evaluating and controlling harms related to environmental innovations, in respect to "production and impact sciences"? How has the dialogue between experts and citizens been arranged?

RN 13 Sociology of Families and Intimates Lives

BABY LUST AND CHILDBEARING DECISIONS

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Abstract: Individualisation of childbearing decisions has brought increased emphasis on strong longing as a reason to have a baby. Women dominate the discourses about “baby fever” “baby lust” or even "baby angst", while lay and media perceptions are ambivalent as to whether men also experience it. We present the first empirical research on the gender similarities and differences in baby longing. We study the situations and social influences which first triggered baby longing, its intensity and whether it led to having a child or not. With logistic regression analysis we also explore socio-demographic characteristics predicting baby longing among both women and men. Research materials include three representative surveys from Finland (20-59 year-old respondents in 2007, all parities, N=1560, 25-44 year-old respondents with 0 or 1 children in 2008, N=3058, and 20-59 year-old respondents in 2009, all parities, N=2000) and in depth interview excerpts from an on-going study on women and men with three or more children.

Results show that the majority of both men and women have felt strong longing for a child a few times in their lives. A higher proportion of men have never longed while a higher proportion of women feel “chronic longing”. Men’s longing less often led to actually having a child, and was by both sexes reported to have less influence on childbearing decisions, especially regarding a second or third child. Men’s baby longing is influenced especially by his romantic relationship(s) - indeed, men with several unions had experienced baby lust more often than had other men). In comparison, women’s baby longing was more strongly related to childbearing history and intentions. Women with problems in their childhood families also longed more often to have babies of their own.

We conclude that unlike popular perceptions, men also long for babies. However, women’s longing is on average more intense, more physical and more influential with regards to childbearing, while men’s baby longing is probably important for sustaining a couple’s attempts to get pregnant and preparing for fatherhood.

IS POSTPONEMENT A NEW PATHWAY TO CHILDLESSNESS? OUTLINING THE (UN)REPRODUCTIVE TRAJECTORIES OF THREE GENERATIONS OF PORTUGUESE MEN AND WOMEN

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Abstract: Despite the regional and national idiosyncrasies in the timing and intensity of the fertility decline, all European societies carried out this demographic change during the last half of the century. Postponement and low (or even very low) levels of fertility are key components of this trend, but childlessness is also growing in some countries to unprecedented levels. This is not the case of Portugal, where childlessness always has been quite unusual, and a direct consequence of celibacy or sterility. But, until when? In fact, postponing childbearing is becoming increasingly frequent and, therefore, may well jeopardize the expectations of having a child.

The aims of this paper are mainly two: first, we will take a look at the prevalence and the underlying circumstances of childlessness in three generations of Portuguese men and women, born in the thirties, fifties and seventies; second, as the men and women of the younger generation are still in their reproductive years, we are going to explore the linkages between current postponement, the wide range of motives for delaying the transition to parenthood, and latent childlessness.

Data is from a recent national survey (2009/2010), but also in-depth interviews to individuals from these three generations. Both instruments were conducted within the on-going research project “Family Trajectories and Social Networks”.

Preliminary analyses confirm that being childless until late thirties is much more common for the younger generation (30% of men and 20% of women born between 1970 and 1975), although about a half (more men than women) still plan to have a child. And, in fact, there is a wider range of reasons for postponing or even rejecting childbearing, such as structural events linked to economic insecurity or lack of social support, or biographical ones connected with marital instability or personal/conjugal conflicting expectations concerning the transition to parenthood. On the other hand, as data reveal a growing distance between men and women concerning reproductive expectations and behaviors, we are going to map this gender gap.

MEN, FAMILY PATTERNS AND FERTILITY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: Family patterns and fertility levels, as well as male preferences towards these issues, are not a frequently studied subject in demography or sociology. There are only a few studies focusing on men’s family patterns, men’s reproductive behaviour and their fertility intentions in the developed countries. Recent studies have indicated that the inclusion of men in research might lead to a better understanding of family formation process and reproductive behaviour. As far as the Czech Republic is concerned, there is a lot of information available on women’s fertility preferences and levels and family patterns, but so far no specific study targeting men has been carried out. One of the few studies, where male perspective on family formation and fertility was explored to some extent (men were not the main subject of the research), has been conducted at the end of 2005. This paper explores how family patterns and fertility challenge researchers in their approach to study fertility by taking into account male perspective. Firstly, we will shortly describe the changes the Czech family has passed through during the last two decades, the attitudes of men and women towards family formation, their preferences with respect to family size and possible gender differences. Further on, we will deal with what we know about male fertility levels and reproductive behaviour using data from birth registers. The next part of our paper will focus on family

patterns and fertility intentions and desires based on secondary data analyses (data from various ad-hoc surveys will be used). Particular attention will be given to the role men play in family formation and fertility decision-making process. All analyses will be done for both men and women in a comparative way.

ELECTIVE ENDOGAMY, OR HOW DO IMMIGRANT DESCENT IN FRANCE DO MARITAL CHOICE?

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Abstract: Who do French people of immigrant descent choose as life partners? The question has raised new scholarly interest in France due to the fact a marriage market exists and that endogamy persists as the norm. Using data from a 2007 survey based on biographical interviews with ca. 100 individuals, this proposal analyzes the tension prevailing between the notions of endogamy and homogamy, leading us (Beate Collet and I) to develop the concept of a "socio-ethnic homogamy" that can account for the cultural, social and gendered dimensions simultaneously at play in the conjugal choice. The pre-conjugal spheres of their socialization and the variations surrounding the norm at the time they started life as a couple were subjected to an in-depth empirical analysis.

The paper I will present emphasizes how conjugal options are not only a private matter: they are also revealing of social relationships. In a context of social exclusion, discrimination, residential segregation and frustration at being relegated to a minoritised group, choosing, preferring or accepting a spouse from the same background may be a reflex ('choosing someone like us'), a need ('a lack of other possibilities') or a reaction ('you don't want us, so we'll stick to our own kind').

Elective endogamy is thus a sign of a double power relationship, both internal (an issue of identity, continuous reaction to a minority status) and external (more disadvantaged social conditions for these young French people of immigrant parents, especially in terms of employment). Elective endogamy represents more than an adaptation of marriage rules in a migration context. It reflects both the impact of the many years these families have lived in French society and the persistence of factors of social exclusion.

The analysis here has shown that elective endogamy is the result of internal motivations and external pressures, with the majority society partly shaping the minority cultural rationales at work. In a back-and-forth identity positioning, the minority seeks to differentiate itself by maintaining and developing specific cultural practices. It thus manifests its participation in the majority society and asserts a universe of values specific to itself.

INTERGENERATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY AND PARTNER CHOICE IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: The Netherlands saw massive educational expansion in the last decades, which led to a growing proportion of social climbers from low educated families, who obtained tertiary education. We know from previous research that own educational attainment is an attractive resource on the marriage market to find a highly educated partner. Parental education, however, has proven to be beneficial on the marriage market on top of own educational attainment. Considering the fact that own and parental education are resources for both partners and that the proportion of first generation highly educated (that is, high educated individuals with low educated parents) is growing, we seek additional insight in the marriage patterns under conditions of intergenerational educational mobility. First generation higly educated succeed in attaining higher education certificates than their own parents. As a matter of fact they do profit from their own educational resources, but they lack the additional resources of their parents, compared to those who stem from traditionally higly educated families. We therefore assume that especially the traditionally highly educated have a better market position compared to first generation highly educated and are more likely to have a partner who also is traditionally highly educated. Those who are downwardly educational mobile, in contrast, may profit from parental resources (that compensate for the lack of own resources) and are more likely to find a highly educated partner than those who are traditionally low educated.

We use the Family Survey Dutch Population as collected in 1992, 1998, 2000, 2003 and 2009. Preliminary analyses show that traditionally highly educated individuals are more likely to marry a traditionally highly educated partner or to remain unmarried than to marry a low or first generation higly educated person. We find that own and parental material and cultural resources have additional effects but do not explain the findings described above.

MARITAL CHOICE OF IMMIGRANT DESCENT. PARTNERSHIP PATTERNS IN GERMANY AND FRANCE

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Abstract: In 2005 we had to opportunity to carry out a life course study on marital choice among immigrant descent in Germany and France. 40 persons (20 men and 20 women living together as a couple) have been interviewed in each national context. In Germany the study emphasized on Turkish immigrant descent, in France we mainly interviewed North-African immigrant descent. Their marital choice seems interesting because of the necessary articulation of family heritage on the one side and society participation patterns on the other side. Choosing a partner, these immigrant descents have a larger range of options than native people without immigration background have : they may live with a immigrant descent as they are, they may be married to a migrant coming from their parents' homeland or they may have formed a couple with a member of the main society (mixed couple).

The paper I will present looks on the different choices interviewees made in France and in Germany. How did they combine endogamy demands from their families and ethno-social homogamy or personal aspirations? How influenced is their marital behaviour by their family and cultural belonging? And which cultural patterns characterize their daily live once they settled together? A special attention will be paid on gender questions. Women and men do not behave similarly concerning marital choice because of different gender identifications since childhood, and concrete gender relations in daily life.

A second issue emphasizes more on the comparative aspects. Mate selection and family dynamics of immigrant descent might be influenced by the national immigration traditions in the two countries.

Whereas in Germany a more separating model develops through the last twenty years (*Parallelgesellschaft*), France had a model based on individual achievement and low recognition of cultural belonging. The German model seems to lead to stronger cultural belonging than the French one. Migrant descents identify more easily as Turks, whereas Algerians, Moroccans or Tunisians descents, who mainly are French citizens since birth, might be more ambivalent. The national societal context influences the cultural identification and probably the marital choices.

GENOROSITY OF PARENTAL LEAVE POLICIES IN EUROPE AND THE SCOPE OF ITS USE IN EUROPE

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Abstract: The scope of the use of parental leaves among parents varies greatly from one country to another, both for men as well as for women. This variation is due in part to the relative generosity of the different national systems compensating for the costs derived from a leave, but the evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of using the leaves depends also, beyond gender, from the structural situation of the individuals in the working market, the time demands steaming from the working market and the family as well as the availability of resources for balancing family and working lives. The analysis to be presented wants to evaluate the relevance of the generosity of the different parental leave regulations controlling for such variables in order to discuss the efficacy of the parental leaves policies. ¿Do compositional factors play a more relevant role in deciding to take advance of parental leave or does the generosity of the system plays a role?

The analysis will be based on the microdata of "Job Mobilities and Family Lives in Europe" http://www.jobmob-and-famlives.eu/, a survey of people living in six European countries (Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Poland, and Belgium) and representative at the national level of people aged 25 to 54. The survey was conducted by phone during the first half of 2007 and the sample size includes 7220 interviews, yet in the analysis will be considered only people living with a partner and having at least one child less than 7 years old, what reduces the sample size to 1656 interviews.

The variables to be included in the analysis are gender and country of residence, as well as 1. for the structural situation of the individuals in the working market: self employed/employee; employee with an open ended/temporal contract. 2. For the time demands steaming from the working market: working hours, mobility requeriments –overnighting or commuting-, for both partners. 3. For time demands steaming from the family: age and number of the children. 4. For the resources for balancing family and working live: flexitime; teleworking; to have a cooperative partner, family network involvement in child care and availability of child care facilities at home or educational institutions.

THE MAKING OF THE NORWEGIAN FERTILITY 'MACHINE'

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Abstract: Declines in fertility rates have coincided with advances in economic and social developments, and a widely held supposition is that as social and economic development progresses, fertility will fall further. However, recent studies suggest new prospects for the twenty-first century: when developed countries reach very high levels of human development, fertility declines are reversing. Reversals assumedly are brought about by increases in the well-being of citizens and provision of 'adequate institutions'. Some scholars argue that a reversal of low fertility is about 'inventing a new machine'; requiring fundamental changes in the institutional contract. This paper seeks to expand insights into the relations between family change, the evolvement of 'adequate institutions' and fertility, by investigates the making of a new institutional 'machine' in Norway with regard to the costs of children. My institutional lens is child care policies directed at families with preschool age children. By being a country where reversal of fertility decline has occurred, with current fertility rates close to replacement levels, Norway is an interesting case. At the time of the fertility reversal, Norwegian child care policies were in an embryonic state. My analysis covers policy responses in the succeeding decades, evolving into the present mature institutional arrangement: How have child care policy reforms been justified? What perceptions of family change have been drivers of policy reform? How do policies support working motherhood?

TURBULENCE IN A TEA CUP: GOVERNING THE FAMILY AT A DISTANCE

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Abstract: These are indeed turbulent times. Increasing adversity and deepening social inequalities expose families and children to the hardships of the current economic climate. Demands on the public purse mean that services are being withdrawn and the individual (often the mother) is seen as deficit and hence targeted as in some way needing to change. Established by the last UK Labour government, Sure Start Children's Centres attempted to meet the needs of vulnerable children and families through the provision of non-stigmatising universal services. Today these services too find themselves under threat as demands on them to evidence their value for money increases.

This presentation draws on the findings of an ethnographic study of two Sure Start Children's Centres in the UK which originally set out to explore what influenced parental use of these spaces. However, what emerged was a critique of institutional micro-processes that often go unchallenged and unrecognised. This presentation will explore one of these small and seemingly insignificant interactions, the offering of a cup of tea.

For many the offering of a cup of tea is significant relational act, a small act of meaning. This is particularly so for parents of young children. The cup of tea represents a moment of lapsing, forgetting, relaxing and enjoying the company of others. In spaces which parents and mothers in particular have traditionally inhabited, the home, the toddler group or the coffee morning, this is still the norm. However, in the newly constructed spaces of Sure Start Children's Centres the story is slightly different.

In this presentation the humble cup of tea is presented as a symbol of the power that is at play within these new institutionalised spaces. The drive to make a difference to outcomes for children and to

capture these outcomes has the potential to result in unintended consequences. By emphasising outcomes, processes within which power is embedded often go unnoticed, unexplored and hence unchallenged. As a result powerful discursive practices which sustain inequalities of access to services can continue unwittingly. The findings have important implications for the way that these spaces are constructed. As services become more targeted, and the need to evidence hard outcomes increases, there is a danger that some of the more relational aspects of support will be sidelined.

RESIDENTIAL CARE: AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO OUT-OF-HOME CHILDREN AND YOUTHS?

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Abstract: In Italy, over the last decade the percentage of out-of-home children and youths is growing, and this makes increasingly urgent to assess the quality of services meeting this important social problem. Foster care is spreading rapidly, but there are still many children housed in residential facilities. Recently, reflection on residential care quality has greatly developed, at national and international level.

This intervention presents the results of a research-assessment on residential care facilities for children and youths in a region of Northern Italy (Lombardy), taking into account four dimensions: efficiency, effectiveness, participation in planning and intervention, empowerment of children and youths and their family relationships. Their emerging effect is defined as "relational quality".

HYPOTHESIS: A broad examination of international literature shows that the response to children's needs is as much more effective as children themselves and their families take an active role in the intervention, with a network approach that connects all services having competence over the cases. The purpose of this research is to verify the effectiveness of such a network, which in Italy involves residential care facilities and social services, with the latter in charge of referring the minors to residential care facilities and follow their families.

METHODOLOGY: Wecarried out 187 online self-report interviews to coordinators of residential care facilities; 30 face-to-face semi-structured interviews to social workers; 97 self-report questionnaires to minors above 10 yrs living in children homes.

RESULTS: A) *efficiency:* residential care facilities are generally good, while social services resources often appear insufficient to ensure an adequate work with birth families; B) *effectiveness:* children and youths' wellbeing in residential care facilities is high, but generally they move from one facility to another never returning to their birth family; C) *participative approach*: rather lacking in terms of the involvement of children and their families at different path stages; D) *empowerment*: the most critical element is the lack of attention devoted to working with birth families.

The application of the assessment frame of relational quality enabled to highlight strengths and weaknesses of the network responding to the needs of out-of-home children and youths.

'YOU CAN KILL YOURSELF TRYING TO DO FRESH PREPARED FOOD BUT YOUR KIDS NEED YOUR ATTENTION AS WELL': NEGOTIATING FOOD AND EATING IN EMPLOYED FAMILIES WITH YOUNGER CHILDREN IN ENGLAND

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Abstract: Internationally, popular discourse about a perceived decline in 'family meals' often makes reference to a rise in working mothers. But in England, as elsewhere, very little sociological work has focused on food and eating in employed families. How does parental employment influence and shape family food practices, in particular the diets of children aged 1.5 to 10 years? How do parents' experiences of managing the demands of 'work' and 'home' affect domestic food provisioning in families? And how do children negotiate food practices? This paper presents some findings from a multi-method study of Food Practices in Employed Families with Younger Children, funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council and Department of Health from October 2009 to September 2011, which addresses these questions. The study adopted a practice approach which took account of context and structure as well individual subjectivities. It takes as a starting point that children and parents eat in a range of settings. This paper focuses on children's and parents' food across contexts on working days. It suggests that parents' and children's differential access to human and material resources, including money, time, skill and energy, intersect in important ways with preferences and dispositions to reproduce the everyday food and eating practices described.

COMPARING THE NUCLEAR FAMILY AND FORMS OF COHABITATION IN LGB'S AND HETEROSEXUAL INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract: Belgium is one of the few countries worldwide where same sex couples have the right to get married and adopt children together. The current study aimed to investigate whether having these rights results in a similar pattern of forms of cohabitation on the one hand, and the compilation of the nuclear family on the other hand.

Method: An online survey was used to investigate the quality of life of LGB's in comparison with heterosexuals. The launch of the online survey was preceded by a social marketing campaign, aiming to maximalize the sample size. More than 2000 LGB's were included. Furthermore, over 1000 control subjects participated.

Results: Sixty-two percent of the LGB sample has one (60%) or more (2%) life partners with which they have a committed relationship. From the heterosexual controlgroup, 70 percent has one (69.5%) or more (0.5%) life partners.

Those who have a life partner do not necessarily live together on a permanent basis. From the LGB sample, 31% does not live together, compared to 29% in the heterosexual sample. Looking more in detail to the LGB's who cohabit, 48% does actually live together but without any legal commitment, compared to 39% of the heterosex-

uals. About 15% of the LGB's and 11% of the heterosexuals does cohabit officialy. Marriage is more popular in heterosexuals (50%) than in LGB's (36%).

The subjective estimation of the quality of the relationship with the life partner is equally high in LGB's as in heterosexuals.

From the LGB sample 12.5% has children (own biological children or children that are not biologically connected to the caretaker), compared to 32% of the heterosexual sample.

Conclusions: Although LGB's and heterosexuals have the same rights with respect to marriage and the adoption of children, the compilation of nuclear families and the forms of cohabitions vary.

WHEN COUPLES GO ONLINE. THE SOCIAL PRACTICES OF MEDIATED COMMUNICATION IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract: The dynamic development of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) equips all types of social relations with their online dimension. The impact of new technologies, especially the Internet, has brought a significant change in the way people interact and therefore opened new possibilities to research the uprising, fascinating but hardly expected phenomena of late modernity. One of them is the specifics of online relations between partners in a couple.

We agree with the standpoint of Barry Wellman, Howard Rheingold and many others that internet does not give way to a totally new kind of communication but rather fosters it. At the same time, we stand in accordance with the perspective of Jean-Claude Kaufmann (Sex@mour, 2010) that there are certain threats resulting from a greater freedom to have contact with others online, the ability to create web-related identities and searching for mediated fulfillment. The question that needs to be raised here is to what extent contemporary couples are capable to accept the online liberty in intimate relationships and what are the causes for relationships to come to an end.

The main aims of the paper are (1) to present a typology of relations concerning contacting via Internet, with special consideration of the factor of living together / apart and (2) to name the social advantages and drawbacks of internet communication both for partners considered as individuals and the couple. For these purposes, the results of ethnographic research – including in-depth interviews and observations – conducted on couples in Polish Tricity will be presented along with recommendations for further studies.

EMPIRICAL CATEGORIZATION OF FERTILITY BEHAVIORS IN PORTUGAL SINCE 1950: A SEQUENCE-BASED APPROACH

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Abstract: European societies register five decades of fertility decline. This trend is related to important societal changes at structural, cultural and technological levels. Individualization process within welfare states of the (late) modernity along with new family values orientations and the second contraceptive revolution contribute to progressively modify individual reproductive behavior. Most visible outcomes of this multidimensional change are the low fertility levels, raise of the "two-child norm" and the postponement of the transition to parenthood. But this shift tends at generating ambivalent social conditions. On the on hand, as it turns out to be a factor of individual and conjugal emancipation, whereas on the other hand it may give place to unwanted small offspring or even to childlessness. Using data from the national survey "Family Trajectories and Social Networks" on three generations of individuals (born in the thirties, fifties and seventies) currently living in Portugal, we use sequence analysis techniques applied to individual fertility life courses to give account of fertility patterns. Results show that the specific ways in which transitions to parenthood occur and fertility careers unfold vary not only from one cohort to another, but also according to cultural, contextual and relational factors.

PATTERNS OF FAMILY LIFE COURSES IN EUROPE – BETWEEN STANDARDIZATION AND DIVERSITY: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON OF FAMILY TRAJECTORIES AND LIFE COURSE NORMS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Throughout recent decades, European countries have undergone substantial changes in the timing and sequencing of family transitions. Family and union formation increasingly have been postponed, the average marriage age has shifted upwards and the previously strong linkage between marital status and family formation has loosened.

Many social scientists have summarized these trends as a *de-standardisation of family life*, implying that a standard "blueprint" for the timing and order of family transitions is losing significance. On the one hand, however, the processes described above have developed to very variable degrees in different European countries, thus suggesting significant and persistent cross-national differences in life course structures and family sequences. One the other hand, recent findings show that some countries nowadays experience even a partial decrease in variation of early family trajectories between individuals, suggesting a *re-standardisation* and the emergence of a "new standard family life course".

In our contribution, we will investigate using sequence analysis to what degree there still exist certain standardized patterns in the timing and sequencing of family transitions across European countries. Secondly, we will explore in how far these practiced family trajectories are in line with socially established norms about the 'right' timing and order of family transitions. In other words: we aim to disentangle whether there is a congruent or conflicting relationship between family norms and actually practised family life.

In doing so, we shall draw back to data from the European Social Survey Wave 3, that contains comprehensive data on family transitions and related social norms. Furthermore, its pan-European

scope allows us to study relevant life course transitions across a wide set of different institutional and cultural backgrounds, including those of the new EU member states of Central and Eastern Europe, where family forms and demographic processes are said to have changed noticeably in recent decades.

UNDERGOING FERTILITY TREATMENT IN DENMARK: CONSEQUENCES FOR THE RELATIONSHIP AND THE ESTABLISHING OF AN EVERYDAY LIFE WITH CHILDREN.

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Abstract: We present results from a study on the family histories and establishing of daily life after fertility treatment among couples in a five-year-follow-up study in Denmark.

The findings presented will focus on the family histories; that is whether the couples preserve or dissolve their relationship and whether and how they establish a daily life with children during and subsequent to the treatment, including their own children (distinguishing between spontaneous conceived children, ART-children, adopted children and step-children), and whether they have contact with children they do not live with. Further, the family histories will be seen in relation to selected characteristics of the couples.

Women and men, who begin a fertility treatment are seen as having been through an individual as well as a joint decision making process regarding their lives, their childlessness and their fertility intensions with the current partner (Nauck 2007). Their subsequent family lives are expected to be influenced by their experiences during the treatment process.

The population in the current study consists of 568 couples, selected from the so-called COMPI-cohort (Schmidt et al. 2008) which is comprised of 1,081 men and 1,169 women, who initiated fertility treatment in one of four public and one private fertility clinic in Denmark in the period 1st January 2000 – 31st August 2001. Within this cohort, couples, which did not have joint children at this time and which in addition consists of men and women where both partners have answered a follow-up questionnaire both after one year and after 5 years, have been identified for the current project.

There is a lack of analyses which from a demographic-sociological point of view deals with consequences of the treatment and persistent infertility for individuals and couples. Internationally, follow-up studies have focused on the success and the safety of the procedures and health among children born after fertility treatment (e.g., Jensen et al. 2009). Further, there has been a societal and medical interest in calculating and comparing the 'rate of success' of the various forms of treatment, that is, the so-called 'take-home baby rate'. To our knowledge, no longitudinal approach has been used in analysing the relation between the situations during treatment and the subsequent family life, as applied in the current project.

THE FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF EAST TO WEST GERMAN MIGRANTS

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Abstract: In the last twenty years we have seen a convergence of total fertility rates in eastern and western Germany, but still differences in the timing of birth and in order specific behaviour prevail. The aim of this paper is to better understand the persistence of these differences by studying the fertility behaviour of migrants from the East to the West. Millions of people have undergone this migration in the last decades, mainly due to the disadvantaged economic situation in the East. We use data from the German Socio Economic Panel of the years 1990 to 2009. Using event history modelling, we analyse whether the first and second birth behaviour of female East-West German migrants resembles the pattern of one of the non-mobile populations in the eastern or western part. We find that migrants' first and second birth risks lie in between those of non-mobile eastern and western Germans. We also investigate whether the special behaviour of migrants can be explained by the fact that they are a selected group, but do not find support for this hypothesis.

HOW FAR DO CHILDREN MOVE? SPATIAL DISTANCES AFTER LEAVING THE PARENTAL HOME

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Abstract: Little is known about how far young adults move when they leave their parental home initially. We addressed this question using data from ten waves (2000 – 2009) of the German Socio-economic Panel Study on spatial distances calculated by the geo-coordinates of residential moves (N = 1,425). Linear regression models predicted young adults' moving distance by factors at the individual, family, household, and community level. Overall, spatial distances of initial moveouts were strikingly small with a median value of only 9.5 kilometers. Those who were well-educated, female, single, childless, had highly educated fathers and high parental household incomes moved across greater distances. The effect of young adults' education was moderated by the local community's degree of urbanization, supporting the brain drain assertion. In line with developmental models of migration, our results further show that young adults stayed closer if the parental household was still located at their place of childhood. We found two interactions with gender: At the family level, daughters stayed closer when leaving a single-parent household. At the community level, women from Eastern Germany moved farther, suggesting that the surplus of men in the Eastern periphery is at least to some extent an outcome of initial migration decisions.

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILIAL CONTEXTS OF STARTING, RETAINING OR STOPPING JOB-INDUCED MOBILITY IN A LONGITUDINAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: According to the findings of the *Job Mobilities and Family Lives* project, about every fifth person working for pay in selected European countries is mobile for job-related reasons. In a first wave in 2007, relevance, diversity and causes and consequences of job-related mobility have been studied for Belgium, Switzerland, Poland, Spain, France and Germany (N=7220).

With a second wave conducted in Germany in 2010 (N=504), focusing on circular forms of mobility like e.g. long distance commuting or business travelling, panel-data can be analysed, allowing deeper insight into longitudinal developments and changes over time.

A certain flow in mobility behaviour between 2007 and 2010 can be stated: While 41% of the formerly circular mobile persons ended their mobility during the 3 years-time span, 7% of the formerly not recurring mobiles became mobile.

Questions arise how the starters, stayers or stoppers can be described in terms of socio-demographic, familial and attitudinal characteristics and how the groups differ from each other, leading to a better idea of what may drive people to become, stay or stop being job-mobile in a time course. The paper aims to contextualise the longitudinal flux in mobility behaviour with regard to these individual dispositions.

The importance of the familial/partnership situation and life course position in interaction with change of mobility status can be found in multivariate regression and correspondence analyses. Still, more genuine structural conditions that should be further analysed, seem to be of certain importance, too: Of the people who intended to reduce their mobility in the 2007 wave, in 2010 nearly two thirds are still mobile.

First hints lead to the assumption that there are certain “precarious” familial constellations, limited in their scope of action, showing a higher probability to stay mobile. This corresponds with another finding, leading to a more general hypothesis: People who are less limited in their socio-economic resources show a greater scope of options in handling mobility, being more likely to adjusting their mobility to their family and life course.

JOB-RELATED SPATIAL MOBILITY TRAJECTORIES AND THEIR RELATION TO FAMILY DEVELOPMENT IN A LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: In the course of globalisation of the economy and society, job-related spatial mobility, like daily and weekly commuting, frequent business travel or long-distance relocation, has become a widespread phenomenon in contemporary European societies. Previous research has often found mobility and family events to be interrelated, in particular when mobile people are women. In light of this evidence, we hypothesise that intensified mobility requirements impact on family development and that events of the family life circle impact on mobility decisions as well. We use a unique data set which provides retrospective biographical information about spatial mobility experiences as well as the family and the employment history of 750 individuals aged 25 to 57. The sample derives from the second wave of the “Job Mobilities and Family Lives in Europe” study and was randomly selected from the German residential population in 2007 and 2010. Based on this retrospective information, life trajectories for occupation, spatial mobility, partnership, and fertility will be built using sequence analysis techniques. In terms of job-related spatial mobility, sequences allow us to deal with four relevant dimensions simultaneously: (1) the duration of mobility events, (2) the frequency of mobility events, (3) the position of mobility events along the family life course and (4) the type of mobility. We use optimal matching analysis (OMA) to measure dissimilarities between sequences and multi-channel sequence analysis (MCSA) to handle multidimensional trajectories. Results show strong associations between mobility and family development trajectories. In the case of women, patterns of frequent and long-term circular mobility which started early in the job career are associated with being a single, a low or absent fertility and postponed childbearing. In case of men, life courses characterized by high mobility experiences come along with a fewer number of children.

THE FAMILIAL INFLUENCE ON THE CHILDREN'S PROSPECTIVE LIFE IN A MIGRATORY CONTEXT - CASE: TURKISH MIGRANT FOOTBALL PLAYERS IN BERLIN AND THEIR EXPERIENCES IN TURKEY

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Abstract: The proposed paper is one part of a qualitative PhD research project conducted in Berlin, which offers a reconstruction study to the everyday life of amateur football players of Turkish origin. Although much qualitative research has been done concerning the social aspects of migration in Germany, very few of them investigate the traditional family relations and their reflections on the spatial mobility via sport.

Intending to study the third generation of this population, *Gruppendiskussionen* (Bohnsack, 2004), a kind of data collection method similar to focus group, were conducted with Turkish players who were born and raised in Berlin and who started a football career there. Having been transferred to Turkey and having stayed there some time, these players eventually came back to Berlin.

The empirical results show that the players, at the age of eighteen, have to shape their football career and decide in which team they will continue to play professionally. The family, especially the fathers, due to their social capital in the "homeland" stimulate and persuade their children that they can be transferred to Turkey. The social networks between Turkey and Germany through the football clubs at an institutional level and the fathers' intense social capital at a familial level assure the young players to imagine their parents' "homeland" as a "dreamland" in which they rapidly become a professional star.

My paper aims to show to what extent the imagination of "homeland" is possible to form a "dreamland" for the following generation. The main question which I seek to discuss in this presentation is to what extent the familial *consensual solidarity*(Bloss, 1997), which generates a *bonding social capital*(Putnam, 2002) by connecting the fellows from the "homeland - Turkey" with the friends in multicultural milieus in Berlin, satisfies the young players' expectations for the future.

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FATHERING IN TURBULENT TIMES: NEGOTIATING COMPETING VERSIONS OF FATHERHOOD IN THE SHADOW OF THE GREAT RECESSION

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Abstract: Much research examines how mothers negotiate the 'cultural contradictions' of contemporary motherhood (Arendell 2000; Garey 1999; Hays 1996; Hertz 1997; Hochschild 1997), but far less is known about how fathers navigate the tensions inherent in the current discourse around fatherhood. The notion of the 'new' more involved father (Wall & Arnold, 2007), rests uneasily alongside the cultural hegemony of the breadwinner-father (Beaujot 2000; Ranson, 2010) and the construction of fatherhood as a 'package deal' that includes being married, holding a steady job, and owning a home (Townsend, 2002: 2). The former calls for more time with children, while the latter requires a commitment to a model of well-paid and steady employment unencumbered by family responsibilities (Acker 1990). However, the recent economic recession may have undermined the ideal of the breadwinner father, and the extent to which it can be attained, because it has made paid work far less secure than in recent decades.

In this paper we ask, to what extent has the discourse of the 'new' father, in tandem with the economic downturn, opened up possibilities for reconfiguring fatherhood? Do fathers frame and practice fathering in novel ways when paid work is far less secure? Do they become the 'new' fathers so highly lauded in present ideology? What happens when other elements of the 'package deal' are disrupted? What are the implications for their level of involvement with their children?

The interview data for this paper were collected as part of a cross-national comparative study on family life in the United States and Canada. Our sample includes fathers with diverse occupations, marital statuses, and levels of involvement with children. Our findings suggest that fathers challenge hegemonic notions of fatherhood, and broaden their fathering practices, when crisis situations such as divorce, job loss, threats to child visitation and the 'time-crunch' of overtaxing work, prompt them to weigh the costs and benefits of the breadwinner model of fatherhood. Our paper also identifies a number of tensions experienced by fathers in their attempts to balance elements of the 'package deal' with limited options and/or opportunities, and illuminates instances in which these experiences are catalysts for practicing fatherhood in conventional ways.

NEW FATHERS AND PRICELESS CHILDREN AS THE FOCUS OF DUAL EARNER FAMILIES: FIRST RESULTS FROM A QUALITATIVE COMPARISON ABOUT WORK-LIFE BALANCE

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Abstract: The paper is a contribution to the growing work-life debate, based on a comparative study in seven countries in Framework seven EU research (Workcare project). In each of the seven countries (United Kingdom, Poland, Hungary, Portugal. Italy, Danemark and Austria) in-depth biographical interviews were conducted to both members of a number of couples in different family configurations, plus to a little sample of lone parents. The qualitative analysis of these narratives was realized by N.vivo7. The methodological choices and a number of results are illustrated in two reports (available at www.abdn.ac.uk), but in principle we try to go beyond a standard role analysis and to give voice to our parents describing their daily life.

The paper elaborates on the evidence that putting children at the centre stage of the family life and defending them and themselves from overburdening - much more than really experiencing an obsessive time pressure - are the more deliberate choices of our parents, as well in 'familist' as in 'non familist' countries. Thus a really "intensive parenting" task and the emerging new forms of attachment to fatherhood describe well the climate of the 'normalized' dual earner families' care arrangement in our times.

This kind of experience seems to be significantly freer from role obligations than in the past, but nonetheless it involves different kinds of 'gendered moral rationalities' (Ribbens et al., 2000; 2002): these probably tend to be less conditioned by social class than before and have much more to do with the important function of children confirming adult identities (Duncan et al., 2003; Castelain-Meunier, 2002).

Thus, it is possible to observe a 'weaving' of daily appointments, when parents guarantee their presence at the moments of transition between private and public, between family and school or childcare services, where bringing and fetching children assumes a special quality of reassurance for both parents and children. This recursive ritual of crossing the border into and out of the family seems to compensate children for parents' long hours of absence. Scant difference between social classes remain, in the effective capability of parents to defend their children from the nightmare of becoming "hurried children" (Lynott and Logue, 1993). However, important class differences remain in the kind of education our respondents try to give to their children.

LONE MOTHERS IN LITHUANIA: SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

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Abstract: Since the beginning of the 1990s the new trends in the matrimonial behaviour and family formation were revealed in Lithuania: the decrease of the number of marriages and rise of divorce rates, the spread of cohabitation and noticeable increase of the number of the illegitimate births. The spreading of the lone mothers' families in the country is a direct consequence of these processes: in the mid 1990s about 10 per cent of the women aged 18-49 brought up their children without a spouse/ partner (Fertility and Family Survey data, 1994-1995) while ten years later this proportion has nearly doubled (Generations and Gender survey data, 2006).

The paper intends to present the main findings of qualitative surveys (in-depth interviews with lone mothers – never married, di-

vorced and widows) carried out in 2001-2002 and in 2008, focusing on the peculiarities of their social relations and networks:

• The attitudes of surrounding towards never married mothers (Is the public opinion changing or are these women still perceived as "trespassers" of social norms and traditional values?)

• Social ties outside the family (Is there any relationship between woman's marital status and social ties outside the family?).

• Relations with the former partner/spouse (Are these relations maintained? What is father's role in the economic support and the upbringing of children?)

The paper concludes by considering that lone mothers do not form a homogenous social group and their social situation/personal experiences are diverse depending on their personal biography as well as family background.

PARTNERSHIP BREAKUPS: THE EFFECT OF ATTITUDES, SOCIALISATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL

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Abstract: The divorce rate in the Czech Republic is one of the highest in Europe. The total divorce rate is today at 50%. The growing popularity of unmarried partnerships, which have increasingly become the environment in which people have children and which are even less stable than marriages, however, suggests that the total rate of partnership instability is far higher than the divorce rate. The paper thus explores partnership instability (in marriages and unmarried partnerships) in the Czech Republic and factors affecting it. To explain this phenomenon, various theoretical approaches are used, which emphasise various factors of partnership instability: the individualisation theory which concentrates on the role of attitudes and values, economic theories (e.g., social exchange theories or theories of human capital) which stress the influence of socio-economic status of partners and specific partnership capital (such as, for example, children or common property), and last but not least, theories of socialisation which emphasise the influence of intergenerational heredity and experience with previous divorces or breakups of unmarried partnerships. In our paper we concentrate on whether and in what ways these various types of factors affect partnership stability. We pose the question whether the mechanism in which these factors act differ in unmarried partnerships and marriage, in various generations, across educational groups etc. In our analysis we use the 'life-course analysis' quantitative method, which makes it possible to observe the development of variable dependencies over time. For our analysis we use a data set from the project "Life Course 2010" which included 4,000 respondents and was collected at the Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences in 2010.

SPATIAL PROXIMITY AND CONTACT BETWEEN THE NON-RESIDENT FATHER AND THE CHILD IN STEPFAMILIES: EFFECTS ON COPARENTING AND CHILD'S OUTCOMES

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Abstract: Ideas about the role of fathers in post-divorce families have changed over the last decades. The geographical distance between parents is then seen as a risk for the child development, because distance potentially hampers the involvement of the non-resident parent, in general the father, in the relationships with the child and the mother. Our contribution considers, first, to which extent the geographical distance and contact frequency between the non-resident father and the child affect a unit coparenting defined as the way the mother promotes a positive sense of her ex-partner and the post-divorce family unit to the child. Secondly, direct and indirect effects of all these factors on the psychological and social difficulties in the child are assessed on the basis of SEM and multiple regression models. To investigate these issues, we used data for Switzerland from the survey "Social capital and family processes as predictors of stepfamily outcomes" (StepOut), which collected data on 150 mothers of school aged children from a stepfamily in 2009. Findings showed contrasting patterns of effects according to the dimensions of the child development considered and education of the father. Spatial proximity with the non-resident father was directly related to a higher unit coparenting and a better child adjustment only when fathers had a high level of education. Children whose well-educated fathers lived nearby showed less conduct and hyperactivity problems and a higher prosocial behaviour. These relations were mainly mediated by coparenting. In the cases of low educated fathers, effects of the father's spatial proximity on unit coparenting was mediated by the father-child contact frequency and impact of unit coparenting on child adjustment was moderate.

MEN, FATHERS AND WORK: CASE STUDIES IN THE ITALIAN COMPANIES

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Abstract: The constant changes taking place in today's context on many fronts (economic, social, political) place people in a position of having to constantly negotiate and renegotiate their life choices. In this context, the transformations in masculinity and transition to parenthood become a relevant issue. Reflection about fatherhood is strictly related to gender discourses, gender division of housework and labour market participation. Research studies indifferent European countries report an increased desire of fathers to be more present in the growth of children. However, although the time for fathers spent with children actually increased in different countries, there is still a considerable gap between the maternal role and paternal role. Specific studies on men fathers evidenced that fatherhood is changed, but is necessary to deeply andrestan the the sence and meaning of this process. Transformation in the role of fathers need to be conceptualized in relation to contemporary changes in family life and in the couple.The aim of the presentation is to understand how men manage the "double role" of fathers and worker and how the Italian companies supports the employee needs related to family – work balance.In particular 3 case studied will be presented, considering tree different kind of work context, using a *qualitative research techniques.* In total, 45 interviews has been done, at managerial level and with employees: semi-structured interviews has been used with manager in order to understand the corporate culture and reconciliation policies, narrative interviews has been done with employees (fathers with young children) focus on the transition to parenthood and the relationship with the work.

SINGLE MOTHERS AND POVERTY RISK: WHERE ARE THE BREAK LINES?

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Abstract: Ongoing societal changes, driven by diverse macro-level phenomena, generate increasing economic insecurities that frequently provoke precarious living conditions at the individual level. These developments have severe effects on families and particular influences on single parent families, who often face a disadvantaged living situation, especially with regard to economic issues.

Notably, single mothers are confronted with extraordinary challenges in nourishing and managing a family on their own, which predominantly becomes manifest in financial difficulties. As a consequence, single mothers hold a higher risk of poverty than any other social group: In Austria, about 28 percent of all persons living in single mother households live below the poverty line (= 60 percent of the disposable median income in Austria), compared to 12 percent of the whole population. Our argument is that in order to explain this outstanding poverty risk and its causes, it is indispensable to take a closer look at a broad variety of socio-economic variables that characterize single mother households.

A detailed inspection of single mother households reveals that single mothers do not represent a relatively homogeneous group with regard to their financial situation and living conditions, but cover a wide range of diverse income and living situations. Within the framework of an Austrian study, we will present different groups of single mothers and answer the following research questions: In what ways do the characteristics of single mothers who live in poverty differ from those who do not live below the poverty line? How do the formal educational level, former employment experiences, the current employment status and the ethnic background contribute to the poverty risk of single mothers? To answer these questions, we conducted descriptive and multivariate analysis by using the Austrian EU-SILC 2008 data (EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions) with the special module "over-indebtedness and financial exclusion" as well as the Austrian Labour Force Survey data 2009. First results uncover the outstanding relevance of the current employment status and of family-related benefit payments.

STRATEGIC RESOURCE BARGAINING WITHIN YOUNG FAMILIES – HOW DOES THE FAMILY CONTEXT AFFECT MOTHERS' RE-ENTRY INTO THE GERMAN LABOR MARKET

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Abstract: Over the last decades women's labor market attachment has dramatically increased in all modern countries. The modernization process from industrial to service and knowledge society is accompanied by women's increased human capital and an alteration of the conventional role model of life long homemaking. However, it is still difficult for women to reconcile work and child care responsibilities in the intensive family phase when children are very young.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the effect of the household context on the social stratification of mother re-entry and occupational mobility patterns after a work interruption due to child birth. Specifically, the relevance of a divorce threat model is investigated which predicts that spouses bargain over their time allocation on the basis of their outside labor market opportunities. It is expected that both spouses want to be employed at the labor market as this enables them to influence the intra-household utility distribution to their favor. Moreover, market related work is considered as an insurance against the risk of poverty in case of divorce.

The outside labor market opportunities of mothers in parental leave are approximated by the occupational prestige of working mothers who display similar characteristics. To test my hypotheses I use event history models to analyze wave 1984 to 2009 of the German Socio Economic Panel.

With this paper I address a research gap because only few research deals with the social stratification of mothers careers whereas numerous papers deals with the difference between childless women and mothers. With regard to the reconciliation problem it is however central to point out the social circumstances of mothers' "successful" re-entry into employment, that is an early re-entry, and horizontal or upward prestige mobility. Moreover, the empirical implementation of the divorce threat model on the basis of counterfactuals is innovative.

The empirical analyses show that strategic resource bargaining within marital unions seems to have an impact on the timing of women's re-entry into the labor market after a phase of child rearing. I find that the higher mothers' outside labor market opportunities compared to their husbands, the higher is their affinity to make the transition back to employment and to keep their former occupational status in this process.

DO WE STILL NEED MARRIAGE? DOES THIS LIFE COURSE TRANSITION SHAPE CHANGES ON FAMILY'S ATTITUDES, GENDER OPINIONS AND TASKS' ATTRIBUTION?

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Abstract: Until recently, out of wedlock births were rare in Switzerland, even if cohabiting unions are increasing since the seventies. Couples consider a cohabiting union as a prelude to marriage; henceforth marriage is seen most of the time as a necessary step linked to parenthood. However, since 15 years, a new pattern of living arrangements seems to emerge, as it is shown by the increase of out-of-wedlock children rate (from 5% to 17.9% between 1995 and 2009). Previous studies, based on the Swiss Household Panel data, indicated that married and cohabiting women with at least one child under 17 years of age differed on their family's representations. Results demonstrated that married mothers have a more traditional perspective on family than women in cohabiting couples, and these latter report living in more egalitarian arrangements that the former. Moreover, cohabiting women devote more time to paid work and less to housework than married women, and, concerning values; they perceive mother's role as predominantly devoted to child rearing to a lessen extent. The increasing of out of wedlock births and of differences in women family's attitudes depending on marital status might underline a social change, which is

interesting to investigate in the Swiss context. As marriage is valorized by institutions and there is a lack of institutionalization of other living arrangements, it is interesting to question women's adjustments to different couples' realities.

Using a subsample of married and cohabiting women of the Swiss household panel data, our aim is to investigate if marriage implies a change in women family's representations, which could be a form of retraditionalisation. In line with previous studies, preliminary descriptive analyses demonstrated that marriage is associated with the arrival of a child. In addition, analyses on married women seem to confirm that marriage is also concomitant to changes in family's organization and representation. Once married, women spend more time to housework than before marriage. In addition, married women tend to report less satisfaction with the way housework is shared than before marriage. Further analyses, using lagged and change score methods, will be held to understand dynamic processes underlying this life course transition.

FAMILY FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND DEBT DURING THE LIFE-COURSE: THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT AND CHILDBIRTH ON THE TRANSITION INTO OVER-INDEBTEDNESS.

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Abstract: This paper investigates the influence of family financial arrangements on the transition into problematic debt, hereafter over-indebtedness. The global financial crisis has exacerbated individuals' financial difficulties. Many individuals are unable to meet their financial commitments, which could lead to debt accumulation and eventually poverty. However, individuals' debt behaviour not only responds to changes at the macroeconomic level, but is also strongly linked to individuals' family relations and how family finances are organised, which are often a reflection of within-household inequalities. For instance, qualitative research has shown that married couples – traditionally considered as a less financially individualised family form – are more likely to pool their income than cohabiting couples. The degree of individualism of families' financial arrangements also correlates with individuals' level of non-mortgage debt. For instance, it has been suggested that marriage might act as a control mechanism for individuals' spending habits, thus decreasing debt. However, little is known about how these arrangements contribute to individuals' inability to service debts, particularly when life course events occur, and how these events may impact on men and women differently. The aim of this study is therefore to investigate how family financial strategies mediate the impact of life course events like divorce, unemployment and childbirth on the transition into over-indebtedness. Using the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and quantitative measures for over-indebtedness, I analyse the risk of over-indebtedness on a sample of British individuals between 1995 and 2005 using event history analysis. Preliminary results show that non-mortgage debt is lower amongst married individuals and higher amongst cohabiting and single individuals. When considering gender, it is observed that gender mediates the amount of debt in certain groups: single and cohabiting women experience more debt than men as the level of financial individualism characteristic of these groups combined with low income may stimulate the need of taking on more debt. Cohabiting and single women are also more likely to experience over-indebtedness, that is, the inability to service debts. Further analysis will investigate the impact of life course events (e.g. divorce, childbirth) on individuals' debt status.

PATHWAYS TO PARENTHOOD

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Abstract: Transition to parenthood represents a turning point that creates stratification in occupational careers and division of household labour. Mean changes show that Swiss couples enter in a traditional division of labour, where women, comparatively to man, reduce their occupational involvement and increase their amount of domestic and child-related labour. However, divergences occur not only between men and women but also between same-sex individuals: for example, among new mothers some can continue to work full-time, and among new fathers some are more involved than others in spending time with their children and in domestic labour tasks. In my paper I would like to illustrate how different types of occupational and familiar trajectories that lead to parenthood, and their association with specific resources, influence individual changes during the transition to parenthood. Focusing on the biographical past that lead to the first parenthood allows conceptualize these changes as the results of a coherent biographical process.

Analyses will be based on the "Becoming Parent" study, where 466 men and women (233 couples) waiting for their first child were interviewed longitudinally. Using Optimal Matching Analysis (OMA) I will compute types of longitudinal occupational and familiar trajectories leading to parenthood by aligning individual sequences on the year of transition (and not on age as classical studies using OMA do). Changes in occupational and domestic labour during parenthood will be considered between Wave 1 (5 months before parenthood) and Wave 3 (one year after). Findings show, that women with full-time occupational trajectories have more chances to maintain higher occupational rates once mothers. For men, experiencing a period alone in the familiar trajectory is associated to a less important change trough an unequal division of domestic labour. These and other findings will be interpreted as the result of a process of cumulative inequalities in the life course.

WHEN THE BODY BECOMES FRAIL - FAMILIY DYNAMICS IN DEALING WITH THE NEED FOR CARE

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Abstract: Recent surveys have found that families still shoulder the major burden of providing care to people in need, even in periods of social transition. The presentation asks what family dynamics and shifts can be observed when families have to incorporate the physical decline of a family member into everyday life. Starting from the assumption that the bodies of family members play a crucial, yet hitherto little considered role for the internal cohesion and functioning of families, the analysis will focus on how the provision of care changes family relationships.

In a first step, some general considerations concerning the relevance of the body for family cohesion will be presented. Drawing on interviews from an ongoing research project on body concepts

of the chronically ill, the presentation will go on to discuss specific areas of conflict in families with members requiring care. We will see that increasing physical frailty fundamentally calls into question the structural foundations of everyday family life in terms of time and space. The pace, rhythm, and course of time as well as, for instance, the relation between private and public space are subject to substantial change. This is a source of specific family dynamics in families with members requiring care, which will be put up for discussion based on several theses.

MARITAL CONFLICT AND THE DIVISION OF CARE RESPONSIBILITIES IN YOUNG COUPLES: THE CASE OF SPAIN

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Abstract: Along other latecomers to the postindustrial age, Spain is facing challenges related to the emergence of new needs for care in a context o of massive entry of women in the labour force. Coinciding with these ongoing trends, there has been an unprecedented surge in divorce rates and lone-parenthood. In a country that has historically displayed strong family structures, divorce rates among younger cohorts in Spain have reached figures found in the European countries where marital bonds are less stable. Our study aims at tracing casual mechanisms that may potentially help account for such developments at the macro level by focusing on dynamics of marital conflict at the micro level. In this study we test the extent to which tensions and conflicts among partners are related to the distribution of care responsibilities for small children. We rely on data from two nationally representative surveys administered to young Spanish couples in 2008 and 2010 to study the impact of pressures related to child care at home on indicators of disagreement, dissatisfaction and marital conflict. We show how different combinations of paid work participation practices, socio-economic features of the partners and each member's investments in care influence the quality of marriage. The findings of our research shed light on dimensions of new social risks that usually attract little attention in the specialized literature.

SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORK OF FAMILIES LIVING IN A CITY. THE CASE OF POLAND

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Abstract: People deal with their everyday problems on their own and look for and receive support from other individuals, groups and institutions. Social networks are considered important providers of resources accumulated and services delivered by the local community. They are particularly valuable for individuals and families affected by shocks caused by external or internal factors. The article is focused on social support networks of urban families. We investigated four domains of perceived and received social support (from spouse/life partner, family, neighbours, and friends). Following questions are subjected to analysis: How do families deal with everyday problems? Do they reach for institutional resources as well as for the informal ones? What is the scope and structure of family and non-family support networks and what kind of help they provide? Is social support received by the families frequent enough (sufficient) to satisfy their needs? Conclusions: informal social network of families is important for solving their small every-day problems. They receive support first of all from close relatives, friends and the most rarely-from neighbours. The patterns of support perceived and received within informal networks vary according to socio-economic status and age. The paper is based on the results of the research conducted in 2008 (the quota sample – 500 families living in one of the biggest Polish cities) within the project "Social network and local partnership in counteracting social exclusion and intergenerational transmission of poverty" financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (Nr H02E 021 29) and coordinated by author.

ARCHITECTURE AND JUSTICE: CONSIDERING FAMILY COURTHOUSES IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: The space where Law and Justice is administered and rendered is always the result of the dominant conceptions of Law and Justice, of sovereignty and State, thus influencing the architectural programs of courts and prisons (Mulcahy, 2008). As a result, the first move will be the demarcation of a space where rules are defined, goals are set, and actors are established (Garapon, 1997), which means that to be effective, jurisdiction has to be inscribed, apparent, available to spatial dissemination (Goodrich, 2008). Hence, the architecture of these spaces assigns legal discourse to a proper place and supports the theatrical dimension of the hearing, for buildings (furnishings and decoration included) and rituals define a landscape through which people materially (in literally concrete terms) experience judicial authority (Haldar, 1994, McNamara, 2004, Lucien, 2010).

Family and child law, given its special characteristics, offers a very interesting field of study regarding the connections between courthouse architecture and justice. In fact, family and child law is summoned today to answer to new problems, with somewhat fuzzy contours, that exist between a tendency to privatization/negotiation and a tendency to (re)publicization, namely in the field of new conjugalities and the promotion of children's rights (Commaille, 1991; Pocar and Ronfani, 2008). Thus, the need to analyse the spaces of justice arises in rich and complex areas such as those of families and children, in which the interaction with the judicial system is associated with the invasion of private life, fragility and emotion, as a resultnot onlyof thetype of cause/law suit,but also of the relationship with the space of a court. For many families, interaction with the judicial system is associated with unhappy matters, such as divorce, custody, delinquency, neglect, and related adversarial issues around money, children and crime (AIA, 2008). Can architecture help reduce this burden or, on the contrary, make it heavier?

This paper aims at discussing the interaction between courthouse architecture and family and children law by presenting some of the preliminary results of the ongoing Research Project «Courthouse architecture and access to law and justice: the case of family and child courts in Portugal» (Ref. COMPETE: FCOMP-01-0124-FEDER-009199).

COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN PARENTS DURING THE DIVORCE PROCESS.

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Abstract: One of the greatest challenges facing divorced – as well as separated and divorcing – parents is the task of co-parenting for the good of the children. We all know, from our practice and the professional literature, how much the strong emotions that arise when a marriage dissolves can interfere with cooperative, considerate, supportive, or even civil co-parenting. We also know how important good co-parenting is to children's post divorce adjustment and how much psychological, social, and educational damage may be caused by lingering parental hostility and the failure to co-parent in a constructive manner.

Many attempts have been made to determine the predictors of good co-parenting after divorce. Research findings point roughly three types of predictors: pre-, peri-, and post-divorce. Virtually all the studies, however, have been conducted after the divorce. While considerable attention has been paid to post-divorce parental relations, very little attention has been paid to the co-parenting relationship and its predictors during the divorce process itself.

This talk presents the findings of a study that investigated the predictors of co-parenting relationship during the divorce processamong 207 parents who had been referred by a Family Court judge to the court's Counseling and Mediation Unit in Israel. The co-parenting relationships were researched through: (a) Communication entails speaking about the children. (b) Cooperation entails sharing responsibility for childrearing tasks and treating the other parent with consideration and respect.

Based on the Family System Theory the findings highlight the contribution of gender, negotiation as a conflict tactic, temperament of the child to communication and co-parenting and the unique contribution of individual features such as optimism, mature and immature defense mechanism to communication and cooperation in co-parenting

Theoretical and clinical implications will be presented.

FALLING OUT OF LOVE AND DOWN THE HOUSING LADDER? UNION DISSOLUTION AND HOUSE OWNERSHIP

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Abstract: This paper sheds light on the causal association between union dissolution and house ownership outcomes by investigating the research question “How does union dissolution of house owners affect the post-dissolution tenure status of ex-partners?”. Effects of union dissolution on ex-partners have been analysed widely. Regarding housing outcomes, there is empirical evidence that union dissolution is a disruptive event in the residential career and might cause moves out of house ownership into rental accommodations. This affects the subsequent life courses of the ex-partners and their children negatively. For example, house ownership is an important asset and functions as a financial safety net for later life stages. As a novelty, in the present paper we propose that partners are aware of the risk of union dissolution and this is reflected in couple-specific investments in house ownership. Therefore, more committed couples will select into house ownership, and those couples that are house owners are less likely to separate. Past empirical research did not consider this endogeneity of house ownership and partnership status. By means of simultaneous equation estimation predicting both, the house ownership status and the risk of union dissolution, we allow partnership decisions to be endogenous in house ownership choices and the other way around. As couple-specific investments are very sensitive to variations at the institutional level, above all regarding family policies, we compare two different settings: Britain and Germany. To this end, longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Study and the German Socio Economic Panel Survey for the years 1991-2008 is used. Preliminary results show how high risks of union dissolution are associated to lower initial investments in home-ownership. After controlling for the selection of couples with higher risks of separation, we observe that union dissolution still has a positive effect on the transition to home-renting, but not as dramatic as previous research predicted.

FATHERING AFTER DIVORCE: THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLES ON CHILD OUTCOMES

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Abstract: From previous literature on children of divorced parents, it has become clear that divorce has an impact on how children are raised. A reduced contact with children (for the non-residential parent) or an increased responsibility over the children (for the residential parent) can have an impact on the parenting of children. Divorced parents might parent their children less effective than still married parents (Hetherington & Stanley-Hagen, 1999; Pryor, 2004; Sirvanli-Ozen, 2003). However, most studies on parenting after divorce focus on the mother (mostly the residential parent).

In this paper, we examine the parenting styles of divorced fathers (mostly the non-residential parent). The model of Baumrind (1991) and Maccoby & Martin (1983) on parenting styles will be used as theoretical background. First, to investigate in parenting styles of divorced father, variance analyses will be conducted. Second, the impact of the parenting styles on the outcomes of children will be studied (using a regression model). We will take into account characteristics of father and child, like custody arrangement, gender and age of child, educational level of the father, presence of a new partner,…

The data used in this research are a subsample of the “Divorce in Flanders”-dataset. This dataset distinguishes itself from other datasets by its multi-actor design. The DiF-dataset contains information of divorced and married fathers and mothers as well as information of their children. In this paper, data from 809 fathers and their children will be used. 322 fathers are married whereas 487 fathers are divorced.

In a first step, fathers will be divided into the categories of Baumrind (1991) and Maccoby & Martin (1983). Based on the support and control fathers give their children, four types of fathers can be distinguished: (a) fathers that provide support and control (73,4%), (b) fathers that only provide support (13,9%), (c) fathers than only provide control (5,5%) and (d) fathers that provide neither (7,2%).

When comparing married fathers to divorced fathers, it becomes clear that married fathers lend more often support and control whereas divorced fathers are more often uninvolved (giving no support nor control) (χ^2=12,92; p=0,00). Further analyses will examine the impact of these types of fathers on the outcomes of the child.

CHILD CUSTODY AFTER DIVORCE: GENDER PATTERNS IN PARENTS MOBILIZATION AND JUDGES DECISIONS

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Abstract: This paper relies on the analysis of judicial processes related with child custody in divorce cases and on interviews conducted with judges in Portugal. In one hand we intend to discuss the motivations and the mobilization of the child parents (men and women) in this context. On the other hand we intend to address the judge's experiences, representations and perceptions at the level of gender and how that could embody their decisions in these cases.

Current changes in legislation and jurisprudence in the family area were designed to foster a greater equality between men and women, following international guidelines and changing values diagnosed in Portuguese society.Despite this evolution at the level of law, official statistics have been showing that in most cases the custody and the child care after divorce are attributed to the mother.

If court decisions in some cases could illustrate the existence of a gap between an egalitarian law and an unequal treatment in practice, in most situations the judge's decisions tend merely to reproduce the patriarchal patterns at the child care level during the marriage. This is particularly important if we consider that in the majority of the cases the custody is defined by mutual agreement. Indeed, if the judicial context can be permeated by gender asymmetries, we cannot deny the existence of strategies by social actors as well as the strength of the routines installed within the family and in the society in general.

In this sense, it is important to note that an apparent situation of "legal advantage" for women (including the cases in which men can feel aggrieved in their rights as parents) does not translate into economic advantages and in an effective empowerment in their everyday lives.

DE-STANDARDIZATION OF THE LIFE COURSE ACROSS TIME AND SPACE: ANALYSIS OF THE SEQUENCES AND VARIABILITY OF THE TRANSITIONS TO ADULTHOOD IN EUROPE

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Abstract: In 1987 Rindfuss, Swicegood and Rosenfeld provocatively asked "Disorder in the Life course: how common and does it matter?". They would then begin to question the recently popular idea of a mass disorder in the life course and the perception that linear and ordered trajectories were associated with well succeeded or unproblematic life courses and that, on the contrary, disordered and de-standardized trajectories were associated with problematic or deviant life courses. Later, de-standardization of the life course would begin to be analyzed outside this normative dichotomy and close to the individualization thesis. In fact, no trajectory can be nowadays called neither culturally nor statistically normative. There isn't one norm and many deviances, but simply many trajectories.

The conceptual proximity between individualization and de-standardization is such that it has led to linguistic and sometimes analytical economy between the two. Nevertheless, de-standardization, individualization and also differentiation, pluralisation and de-institutionalization are different concepts that should be analysed separately and preferably diachronically. In this sense, and contributing to bring "the 'course' back into the life course" (Aisenbrey and Fasang, 2010), several new variables were created from the original data of the European Social Survey 2006, such as the combinations of sequences of transitional events, the amplitude between the first and last event occurred, the density of the events (and identification of the most relevant conjoint events), the number of events occurred until 35 years of age and a typology based on the nuances of linear and non-linear trajectories.

The analysis of these dimensions across time and space led to three major conclusions. First, such as Brückner and Mayer stated in 2005, the analysis of the various dimensions did not point to a strong process of de-standardization across time. Secondly, it was found that residential trajectories assume a great importance in the differentiation across time and between countries (through the distinction between what was called "three-in-one" and "conjugal package"). And finally, as Widmer and Ritschard also argued in 2009, gender effects perform an important part in the de-standardization of the life course. Gender convergence across time is found in public spheres of live (school and work) rather than in private ones (conjugal, parental).

FATHERS ON PARENTAL LEAVE: WHAT HAPPENED SINCE THE RECENT REFORMS IN GERMAN FAMILY POLICY?

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Abstract: In 2007, a reform of the parental leave act was introduced in Germany. Among other goals the reform aimed at encouraging men to share in child care more intensively than in the past. Politically this goal was pursued by following Sweden's model and reserving two out of 14 months of relatively generously paid leave for fathers. Official statistics show that within four years, fathers' take-up rate increased greatly from around three percent to almost 20 percent. Additionally, it can be shown that the great majority of fathers do not take more time off than the two 'daddy months'. However, much less is known about the characteristics of couples within which fathers take parental leave.

Therefore, our paper aims at answering two questions: What are the main determinants of men's parental leave decisions? What are the driving forces of men's decisions to take more time off than the 'daddy quota'? The two competing ideas behind both questions are value change versus economic constraints. Do these men belong to the group of 'new fathers' that could not live up to their preferences under the previous regulation with low levels of means-tested remuneration? Or are economic considerations in relation to

the women's economic capacities the main factor for men's decisions regarding whether and how long to take parental leave?

We answer these questions by following a two-step research design. First, we use representative survey data for recent parents ('Junge Familien 2008', collected by the RWI Essen) to analyze men's take-up of parental leave. Our major finding is that economic factors have more explanatory power than value-related aspects. So are fathers more likely to take leave if they were not employed prior to child birth or if the female partner had higher earnings. We then look in a second step at the economic determinants for the duration of fathers' leave. To do so, we use register data for all birth between 2007 and 2009 where parental leave was requested (provided by regional authorities) in two select Northern federal states of Germany. We can show that employment status of the couple as well as women's and men's relative earnings have a slightly different impact on the duration of fathers' leave in both of the German states. Overall, fathers are most likely to take parental leave and to use it extensively if they have relatively poor economic resources.

FINDING THE RIGHT BALANCE: SOLO-LIVERS' CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE IDEAL LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF FUTURE COHABITATION

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Abstract: Like in other countries, the number of people living in one-person households is growing in Denmark. From 1981 to 2006 the share of the Danish population living alone increased from 16% to 23%. Studies on (late) modern family life and intimate relations suggest different explanations for the increase in solo-living including the historical detraditionalization of marriage and intimate relationships, increased diversity in family forms, individualization and the "pure relationship" as an ideal for late modern coupledom.

This paper is based on semi-structured interviews with 11 solo-livers aged 30-65 years. All informants have been living alone for at least two years, although some have a partner living apart (Living Apart Together or LAT). Drawing on the literature on family life and intimate relations, the paper analyses the informants' understanding of their current situation as solo-living, their previous experiences with cohabitation and their considerations about the possibility of moving together with a partner (again). The interviews suggest a widespread ambiguity among solo-livers as they emphasize the positive qualities of living alone (being independent) but at the same time express a hope of meeting "the right one" to move together with and share their life with. This ambiguity seems to reflect a more general condition of intimate relationships in late modernity.

The paper focuses particularly on the informants' considerations in relation to the scenario of moving together with a partner later in life. The informants' reflections about how the process of moving together and the arrangement of the new home should be in order to ensure the best possible conditions for building a lasting relationship and shared everyday life add further details to the theoretical understanding of modern intimacy and family life. The informants particularly worry about how to maintain a degree of individual independence while at the same sharing the daily life and the home with somebody else. In order to secure the "right balance", they consider different "strategies" such as having "one's own room" in the shared dwelling or combining living apart together with a third home (e.g. a summer cottage) that could be the couple's "shared home" in the weekends.

DEPRIVATIZATION OF FAMILY AND ITS EFFECTS ON PARENTING IN ROMANIA. THE CASE OF PARENTS EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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Abstract: The family is subjected to a variety of increasingly higher prescriptions coming from different institutional contexts, a phenomenon known as deprivatization of the domestic environment. In this context, the paper presents a qualitative research, based on Grounded Theory, that analyses the deprivatization' effects on parenting, on how it is defined, regulated and modeled in terms of respecting children's rights ideology, promoted by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In this approach, our attention is focused on parent education programs in Romania, especially those in rural areas, due to the magnitude of the impact of new ideologies on traditional Romanian family culture.

The study consists of interviews with 25 parents with a poor economic situation in rural areas, about the influence they have had educational programs on their relationships with children and on family relationships in general. We also explore the motivations, and obstacles associated with parents' participation in these programs.

LIFESTYLE-SIMILARITY AND MATE CHOICE - AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS BASED ON INTERACTIONAL PROCESS DATA OF A DATING PLATFORM

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Abstract: The reproduction of social inequality has often been analyzed as a consequence of selective association processes due to institutionally structured meeting chances. Online dating is sometimes considered to weaken traditional restrictions as time, space and social influence of third parties by offering actors a free choice on the "dating market". But it has been indicated that actors disproportionately contact others according to traditional traits such as education, age or physical appearance. In an offline context Pierre Bourdieu was able to show the high relevance of lifestyle-similarity as an emanation of habitus for the probability of meeting and mating. We discuss this thesis of homophily-guided mate choice and test whether it can be supported in an "online dating space" where opportunity structures are seemingly not socially predetermined. Based on web-generated process data from a major German online dating site, a social space is constructed by a joint correspondence analysis of life style variables (such as hobbies, clothing, social capital and furnishing). Within this common space similarities between actors are reflected by short distances whereas dissimilarities are indicated by large distances. According to positions in the space, three different clusters are constructed heuristically. Contact behavior is analyzed in order to test the Bourdieuan hypothesis that lifestyle-similarity promotes higher chances

of interaction between two actors. Results indicate a clear lifestyle preference for actors from the same cluster within the social space.

MANOEUVRES OF SEDUCTION: THE PRESENTATION OF SELF IN DATING SITES

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Abstract: This paper addresses the manoeuvres of seduction undertaken by Portuguese men and women in the process of their online self presentation in dating sites. Plus, it seeks to contribute with empirical knowledge, on one hand, about these strategies and, on the other, on the gender dynamics characterizing them.

The paper is part of a research aiming to explore the impact of social change (e.g, societal implications of the Internet and social networking) in romantic life and, specifically, in the formation and development of couples in the digital age. Technological developments and the ubiquitous Internet are the most significant cultural phenomena of our turbulent times and they mark the landscape of post-modernity. In contemporary times, the forms of entry into marital life are diverse, amongst others, in terms of sociability spaces understood as potential venues for romantic partners.

Times have changed since 1984 when François de Singly wrote about "Les manouvres de séduction: une analyse des annonces matrimoniales". Today, the matrimonial (or romantic) parallel market is no longer formed by the "matrimonial ads" appearing on newspapers but by profiles presented in different places in the internet. Nonetheless, the observation and the analyses of these profiles and the way men and women present themselves, for example in dating sites, allows us to understand some continuities and transformations in the process of self-presentation when trying to find a date/partner/husband or wife. It also permits us to comprehend and explain the scenarios and the processes by which individuals try to call attention to their social value by displaying and making recognizable the attributes that are most likely to seduce, to convince, to gain support and mainly to cause affection.

Data gathered through a qualitative methodology suggests that online dating participants try to express and reveal, simultaneously, aspects of their ideal and true selves. Because their goal is to find a potential romantic partner, interact with him face-to-face, they seem to be motivated to engage in authentic self-disclosures, not lying about constitutive identifying features, and therefore not suppressing negative aspects of their self. Also, the results show that gender produces differences in personal and preferred partner attributes outlined in profiles.

MONEY AND ROMANCE: THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROMANTIC RELATIONS BETWEEN ESCORT-GIRLS AND THEIR CLIENTS.

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Abstract: Based on an ethnographic research with escort-girls and male clients combined with a biographical approach, this paper discusses a connection between love and material interests in contemporary societies thru the analysis of romantic relations between escort-girls and their clients.

An ideological and cultural divide putts apart economy, money, interests on one side, and love on the other. Love is irrational rather than rational, gratuitous rather than profit-oriented, private rather than public. Commercial sex clashes against these common representations by decontextualizing erotic and sexual encounters from the love frame and at the same time contextualizing sexuality in a profit oriented activity.

Contradicting stereotypes research easily leads us to find that prostitution as it is practiced by escort-girls is not exclusively profit-oriented; it is also pleasure-oriented and intimacy-oriented. Both escort-girls and their male clients wish pleasurable moments and actively invest in the production of intimacy. In this commercial, erotic, sexual and intimate scenario it isn't uncommon to find romantic relationships between escort-girls and male clients. When producing their romantic relations, escort-girls and their male clients connect by multiple forms love and interest:

Disadvantaged men: Escort-girls exploit and manipulate clients when they fall in love with them, their bodies and sexual abilities.

Confluent interests: Escort-girls are willing to step out of activity and find a wealthy man to help them and the client is willing to be that man. Or when, escort-girls and clients produce a deep intimacy and begin to project their lives together – money is always present because the most common situation is her withdraw from the activity.

Disadvantaged women: When escort-girls fall in love by a certain client and his life-style and men manipulate escort-girls promising a romantic relationship, but the only thing those men desire is free sex.

THE LONG-DISTANCE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: DISTANT SPACE, SHARED TIME

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Abstract: THE LONG-DISTANCE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: DISTANT SPACE, SHARED TIME

Irene Levin (2004) argues that the emergence of long-distance or living-apart-together relationships is strongly linked with acceptance of cohabiting relationships and the changes in social norms: "[t]he question considered here is whether two people may be considered to be a couple *without* having a common home. In recent times the answer has become 'yes' and a new family form has appeared." If the answer is "yes", next research question, however, emerges – how can a couple manage to maintain a romantic relationship when the probably most significant component is lacking: a physical proximity?

I suggest that relationship quality is maintained and the tendency to idealize the distant romantic partner is due to a different perception and use of time in long-distance in comparison to geographically-close relationships: the present situation of geographical distance is often treated as a temporal situation, the limited meeting times are *qualitatively filled* and the conflict situations are avoided, but the relationship in general is future oriented.

Due to the distance, the couples cannot develop shared daily routines, however they routinize their everyday communication. In order to compensate for the absence, the romantic partners con-

struct the presence themselves. Creation of presence *in time (now)* becomes the main function of the mediated communication. The possibilities of online conversations and phone calls create the presence in time, while the material means of communication (letters, parcels, pictures) or materialization of the written Internet- and mobile technologies communication (for example, rewriting text messages on paper) replace the presence *in space (here)*. Mediated mutual communication and testimonies of thoughtfulness help to create and re-create the presence in space and in time by using all the senses of a person – the sight, the hearing, the touch, the sense of smell, and even the taste. Togetherness is experienced not only in a shared space, but also through mediated communication and imagination.

The current paper is based on the secondary studies on LDRR as well as the preliminary results of the interviews done so far with the individuals having long-distance romantic relationship experience.

IT'S STILL A STORY WITHOUT AN ENDING: FERTILITY, PUBLIC POLICIES AND WORKING MOTHERS IN EUROPE.

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Abstract: Based on several research projects, on different rounds of the European Social Survey, and official statistics, this paper discusses the connection between family and care policies, fertility and employment in working mothers. This discussion pointed out to different sets of findings, that need still to be deepened, and would benefit from a more broad debate.

First, in the majority of the European countries there is a positive correlation between fertility and employment of mothers of children under 10.

Second, disrupting the political and ideological stereotype that part-time would be a solution for care and employment in Europe we found out that in a majority of European countries mothers do not "choose" this type of work arrangement. And when they do it's still not present itself as a "solution" since the majority of mothers is at the margins of the labour market.

Third, we argue in this paper that when analysing differences and similarities among European countries regarding fertility and women's work, we must account for differences in care policies and in the labour market, but also in the specific history of economical and political change in the last 30 years in the different European countries.

Thus, we found, that in the Nordic countries four distinctive trends coexists: the highest fertility rates in Europe in the last decades, very consistent and diversified political packages targeted at care arrangements, the highest European rates of working mothers, and finally a strong rejection of part-time job solutions among mothers. In central Europe we face two different scenarios. On one side, countries following a political and ideological tradition that consider family and care as a private matter have restricted policies, producing withdraw of women from labour market. On the other side, those countries who adopted diversified policies oriented towards fertility seem to have succeeded in its increase. In eastern European countries an abrupt decrease of fertility rates coexists with extreme social, political and economical changes related to state intervention withdrawal. In Southern European countries with disadvantaged political packages or incomplete packages we find the lowest fertility rates in Europe, and very low use of part-time solutions.

MALE PARTNERS' DOMESTIC BEHAVIOUR AND FEMALE WORK ATTACHMENT AFTER MARRIAGE AND CHILDBEARING

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Abstract: The last decades of the 20th Century and the beginning of the present one have witnessed a generalized and ever-growing incorporation of women to the labor market. The magnitude of the changes has been such that it has even elicited claims of a genuine revolution of women's roles. Against this backdrop, fundamental questions arise on the position of men's themselves in such a scenario and their potential contribution to the shape it eventually takes. This paper examines the role of the intra-family division of unpaid labour following marriage and childbearing on women's employment behaviour in such crucial stages of the family life cycle; the latter being often associated with labour market exit or a reduction of the time spent at paid work. For this purpose, event history analysis is performed on a longitudinal sample of women and their partners drawn from the German Socioeconomic Panel (1984-2009). Preliminary results reveal that higher levels of male involvement in domestic work indeed appear to decrease their female partners' propensity to abandon full-time work in connection to marriage; as well as to mediate the influence of income on the phenomenon.

RECONCILING FAMILY AND WORK IN TURBOLENT TIMES

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Abstract: The work-family reconciliation is a fundamental theme in the political debate; the EU is infact facing a huge dilemma in terms of social policy: It requires to increase employment rates to ensure both economic growth and sustainability of welfare systems, while also promoting social inclusion in a context characterized by high complexification, especially in intergenerational perspective. In this frame is fundamental the contribution of the companies which, according to a vision of Corporate Citizenship, are strategic actors in the process of lifetimes' arrangement.

The paper will present the results of a national survey carried out on behalf of the National Observatory on the Family-Department for Family Policies, aimed at identifying some company good practices of work-family reconciliation.

Italian companies involved in the work-family reconciliation have been mapped with a quantitative methodology; then were identified some promising practices and case studies have been made. For each case study were carried out in-depth interviews with the company management (HR, CSR, Diversity managers...), and focus groups with employees of different occupational profile, age and sex who were able to take advantage of the reconciling measures.

In the interviews with employees we have tried to understand whether the reconciliation measures provided by company were actually useful for them to reconcile the different commitments of life. Then attention was also focused on the family situation, trying to clarify the distribution of tasks within the family, the support provided by the partner, the parental and friendship network and the change potentially brought about in their lives since the birth of their children. The survey so allowed to highlight the complexity of work-family reconciliation in turbulent times and also the bond with the process of structuring of personal identity: reconcile family and work does not implies for people to hold together and harmonize different times (the time of the family and the time of work) but especially to give a judgment regarding themselves as a person in their lives. The conciliative strategies concretely adopted so derived, from an ideal point of view, by the order attributed to the personal ultimate concerns.

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF POLITICAL AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

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Abstract: It is commonly found that political and civic participation runs in the family. Yet, little is known about diversity in the extent of intergenerational transmission between different types of participation. Therefore, and using data from the Swiss Household Panel (SHP), the aim of our study is to investigate to what extent the intergenerational transmission of participation differs between different types of participation with each type demanding different resources and skills: voting, activism, voluntary work, passive and active associational membership. Moreover, we will investigate which parents are most successful in transmitting their participation patterns. In particular and taking insights from theories on cultural capital, we will argue that compared with lower socioeconomic parents, higher socioeconomic parents have more cultural, social and cognitive resources and are thus better equipped to educate their children and to offer them the necessary resources for political and civic participation. This may be particularly important for participation types which are more demanding with respect to necessary skills such as voluntary work and active associational membership compared with less demanding types of participation such as passive associational membership.

LONE MOTHERS UNDER PRESSURE: THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF GRANDPARENTS FOR ENABLING EMPLOYMENT.

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Abstract: Raising employment rates of lone mothers has been a key policy target of recent years in the UK, as it has been in a number of other countries. Despite a significant increase in lone mothers' employment overall, a very low proportion of women who start out as lone mothers works after the birth of their first child. The question answered in this research is how do these mothers, operating under intense constraints, manage to support work and care. The data for the analysis come from the Millennium Cohort Study, a nationally representative survey of families with children born in the UK around the time of the millennium.

We focus on the effect of grandparents' help on a lone mother's work status. We analyse, first, a particularly challenging time for accomplishing paid work and care: that is when the first child is between nine and eleven months old. This is a time at which mothers may have a distinct preference for grandparent care because they have greater confidence that their children will be safe if they are left with grandparents than committed to formal childcare (Del Boca, 2002). In addition, private care is not only extremely expensive at this point in time, particularly if it is of high quality, but also limited in its availability. The attention to women who start out as lone mother is because these women face in an heightened form one of the key dilemmas of our time, that is how women – given the social construction of caring – can manage to combine paid work and care (Albelda *et al.*, 2004). Closely linked is the question of how low wage rate workers can manage to support children. The relatively lower level of attainment (Kiernan and Smith, 2002) and lesser labour force experience of women who start out as lone mothers places them in a particularly challenging situation in terms of participating in paid work. We also compare lone mothers employment across time periods: when their children are only under one year old and later when they have reached school entry.

In the context of grandparent care provided to enable mothers to work, the paper explores two opposing hypotheses. First, that the modernisation of intimate relationships is leading to a breakdown in ties within families and to more fluidity (Giddens, 1991; Beck and Beck Gernsheim, 2002). Second, that intergenerational relationships remain strong and are also growing in importance (Bengtson 2001; Uhlenberg, 2005).

NETWORKS OF SOCIABILITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT VALUES IN VARIOUS WELFARE STATES: A QUANTITATIVE APPROACH OF THE DATA OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM (ISSP).

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Abstract: This research tackles the interrelations existing between family relations and support values in various welfare states. Is there a difference between the ties of individuals with their family members and other network members according to welfare states? Our research considers the hypothesis that state social policies modify family relations, in particular the frequency of contacts with relatives and the density of networks. Following Esping-Andersen's typology, we hypothesize that in countries with a «conservative welfare state», based on the principle of subsidiarity, family contacts are diversified and frequent. In countries with a socio-democratic welfare state, interactions and support between family members are more limited. In countries with a liberal welfare state, personal networks are diversified and more widespread. State social policies also transform the structures of family relationships and the family's values. Our analysis is based on a cross-national survey. We used the data from ISSP concerning four clusters of countries: conservative countries (France and Germany), liberal countries (USA, Switzerland and Great Britain), socio-democratic countries (Sweden, Denmark, and Norway) and Russia (the country with strong influence of the state and the resistance of the family). The results show that state social policies modify structures of fami-

ly relations. In the conservative countries family contacts are diversified and frequent, while in the socio-democratic countries family contacts are limited and supported by the conjugal contacts. Vertical (intergenerational) ties are dominant across all counties considered. Horizontal relations (collateral) are more frequent in the conservative countries and Russia. In conservative countries the values of the support are based on not only the family, but also the state (the principle of subsidiary is not real). In the liberal and socio-democratic countries the individuals are looking for the help and the support into the other types of networks, especially with the state services. In Russia the social guarantees are low and the family sources are limited. Individuals try to extend their network of support to friends, colleagues, neighbors, etc. Contrary to a frequent presupposition, the extension of the family help is connected mostly to the state help in the all welfare states.

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND INTIMATE LIFE IN BULGARIA: CROSS-GENERATIONAL EXPERIENCES

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Abstract: Situated within the feminist critique of post-socialist transformation theory, the paper explores the changing experiences of two generations of Bulgarian women with respect to family and intimate life. Subscribing to the assertion of the close and indivisible correlation between the "public" and "private" domains, the author uses generation theory to suggest how gendered subjectivities are historically situated.

Drawing on recent qualitative semi-structured interviews with two generations of Bulgarian women the paper explores the significant changes and continuities in family practices and values. It focuses on the moral negotiation of existing norms and "new" non-conventional practices and demonstrates cross-generational differences and similarities.

The author suggests that there is an increasing importance of choice in shaping intimate life journeys, but points to the embeddedness of decisions in pre-existing gender unequal social contexts. Therefore, it is argued, choices and practices related to family and intimate life have to be seen as results of dynamic negotiation but also as regulated by certain practices with rather stable and normative status that are taken for granted by individuals and "transmitted" between generations.

FAMILY AND STEPFAMILIES: BETWEEN STRUCTURES AND CHOICES STRUCTURING RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract: The following presentation explores issues related to the gap between the demographic composition and the actual family configurations based on elective ties in an era of rapid social changes. New theoretical and analytical tools have to be employed to understand new family processes.

Family demographic composition includes living and available family members. It depends on age, position in the life course and critical events such as divorce, death, birth, etc. For instance simple household composition is often used to study family transformations. To our mind, this kind of approach focusing only on structural constraints misses the understanding of real family life and dynamic in contemporary societies.

Another approach suggests considering actual relationships between people. Individuals are asked to report important family members in their current life (cf. Family Network Method in Widmer, 1999, 2000, 2006). Only the interdependencies among the relevant family members are considered. This configurational perspective of the family enables to understand how structural constraints are managed by individuals. Relational dynamic within family can indeed strongly mediate structural effects and bring out individual agency in family processes.

We analyze a sample of 150 women from first-union families and 150 women from stepfamilies. We show relevant differences between demographic structures (living and available family members) and family configurations stemming from relevant family members.

Two typologies are described and discussed. The first one is based on demographic composition, the second one on nine family configurations describing specific relational patterns among relevant family members. Analyses are performed to compare the two typologies. We point out that demographic composition is far away from being an equivalent for family configurations. Furthermore the distinction between first union and step families does not explain family configurations. Drawing on social constraints individuals make choices to create their own family. These individual choices lead to the reallocation of resources and constraints in new ways.

SHARING SENSITIVE INFORMATION: NEGOTIATING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CONTEXT OF ASSISTED CONCEPTION AND NON-GENETIC KINSHIP

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Abstract: This paper seeks to contribute to a debate about the changing nature of family life in a time of flux and transformation by exploring how new medical developments and conception methods impact on family relationships. It draws on data from an ongoing research project exploring how couples who conceive using donated sperm, egg or embryos negotiate disclosing and sharing information about their conception process. In the last decade assisted conception using donated gametes has become an increasingly widespread method of conception among heterosexual as well as same sex couples, and one that alters cultural idioms of family and biogenetic connectedness. Following recent regulatory changes in the UK, parents of donor conceived children are now strongly encouraged to disclose to their children information about their 'true' biogenetic origins. However, recent research suggests that many parents are hesitant about telling the conceived child about his/her origins, and also about sharing information with family members. In an ongoing study conducted at the Morgan Centre for the Study of Relationships and Personal Life, University of Manchester, UK we explore how lesbian and heterosexual couples who conceive using donated gametes negotiate sharing information about their conception with their children, families of origins and also others. Drawing on new data from qualitative interviews with

couples, in this paper we explore the sensitivities that emerge from telling family about donor conception, and they way in which couples negotiate these sensitivities with family members. We shall explore why it is that although many couples decide to share information with their families and relatives, to do so is not necessarily easy or straightforward.

WEBS OF LOYALTY AND FAMILY CONFIGURATIONS IN FLUX

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Abstract: The paper focuses on the concept of loyalty and its possibilities in configurational research of family relationships. As a developed analytical construct loyalty figures in the field of family therapy, and it is of central importance in the approach called the contextual-relational model developed in 1970s (see Boszormenyi-Nagy & Spark [1973] 1984). In this model especially the biological existential basis of family loyalty is emphasized while marriage and other forms of partnership receive less attention. Loyalty has also figured in studies on friendship (see Baxter et al. 1997) where it has been approached from a dialectic perspective: loyalty becomes meaningful only when united conceptually with the possibility of its opposite, the betrayal. The aim of the on-going research presented in this paper is to investigate the evolvement and dissolution of loyalty structures in family configurations. The empirical focus is on datasets collected at the time of wedding (social networks of young couples getting married for the first time) and after the family dissolution (social networks of mothers and fathers who have divorced). The first years of marriage cement a couple as a new loyalty unit in the wider configuration of family ties. The birth of children is often followed by the strengthening of the borders around the unit, but also significant new loyalties are formed especially towards in-laws who are now connected by a biological link. At the family break down the loyalty unit dissolves and considerable strain emerges towards the loyalties in in-law relations which may, nevertheless, survive to the post-divorce situation. The research investigates the formation and dissolution of loyalty structures as the objective is to make sense of the dynamics that produces worsening conflicts between divorcing parents. Can loyalty structures of contemporary family and kin configurations help us understand why are there so few signs of cultural adjustment on the socio-emotional level to divorce and diversification of family forms?

IMMIGRANTS IN PORTUGAL: HOW DO THEY MARRY?

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Abstract: Throughout its history Portugal has gone through different cycles of migration: from an emigration country has changed to an immigration one. As a matter of fact, the foreign population has been growing in Portugal since the sixties, especially after the Revolution of April seventy four and in the nineties. The growing weight of immigrant communities was accompanied by a new phenomenon – intermarriage or mixed marriages. In Portugal, in a context where the numbers of marriage have declined, the relative importance of these marriages has grown. While in 2001 they represented about 20% of all marriages, in 2009 they were already approaching 26%.

Given the importance that mixed marriages may have as an engine to social changes, the analysis of its patterns and trends is particularly important. In this presentation, we will present the evolution of marriages occurring in Portugal, where the husband and/or the wife were born in another country. The data for our study are taken from national official statistics: the marriage micro data from 2001 to 2009.

Our goal is to design the overall profile of the individuals involved in this kind of marriage and respond to questions such as: Do immigrants mostly marry within their group (endogamy)? Do different communities marry in a different way? Are there different levels of exogamy between men and women? Is there a tendency for "marriages between equals", whether in age or in educational resources?

IS IT ALL ABOUT FREE WILL? FORCED MARRIAGE AT THE INTERSECTION OF DISCOURSES ON GENDER, FAMILY VIOLENCE AND MIGRATION

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Abstract: Forced marriage is seen as a form of domestic violence which appears in the private sphere of the family. Some scholars discuss forced marriage as a violation of human rights, others as a product of traditional practices and still others as a product of diasporic experiences. All these different perspectives from which forced marriage can be looked at, especially when it concerns modern democratic societies, locate it at the intersection of gender and migration regimes and require an analytical framework which explicitly considers social structure.

Based on in-depth interviews with victims of forced marriage and on expert interviews with representatives of local government agencies and NGOs in Austria, the paper aims at analysing forced marriage as a process consisting of different stages, for which different meanings, practices and consequences becomes inherent. Following a praxeologically informed analysis of this process, we focus at three central issues: (1) Which practices become relevant at the different stages and how do they interrelate with gender, class and ethnicity; (2) What motivates the (re)activation of specific practices in the migration context? (3) How are these practices framed by current scientific debates, public and political discourses on migration and integration and local practices of prevention and intervention?

SOCIOLOGICAL DISCOURSE ON FAMILY REUNIFICATION AND REDEFINITION OF FAMILY RELATIONS POSED BY MIGRATORY EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: Problematising family reunification in the light of the recent transnational migration opens an interesting debate for redefinition of family relations. It is commonly argued, that migration 'is transformative process with profound implications for the family' (Suárez-Orozko 2001) in terms of socio-cultural adjustment in

the host country, and family reunification however, migration does not exist in the vacuum. Moreover, the social construct of family relations in the light of family reunification is insufficiently explored. With recent dramatic social and economic changes, there is a need for updateability. In general, we are all aware that migrants' mobility is driven mainly by economic imperatives; however, qualitative studies on immigrant families provide an important insight into nuances of individual migratory experience, and into our better understanding of transnational migration.

This paper analyses adaptation of Polish immigrant families examining the reunification of Polish immigrants in Ireland, drawing primarily from the qualitative data obtained during the exploratory longitudinal research study. The first findings reveal that family reunification is a multifaceted process. The experience of separation from and re-unification with in conjunction with the lowered status in the host country, often accompanied by restricted social mobility, requires very dynamic and demanding relations. Additionally, the complex processes of family relation and adaptation undergo a permanent process of re-definition and re-construction accounting for variation in acculturation trajectories. The study brings to light unique data on decision-making within reunited entity. A dynamic construct that evolves in response to contextual migratory factors constantly re-define dynamic family relations. Strength of the study lies in its longitudinal design that allows for investigation of dynamic family relations accounting for the Celtic Tiger period and current Irish economic downturn. Conflicts in family values imbedded in the acculturation process, 'negative social mirroring' and 'acculturative stress' often poses substantial challenges for the family as unique entity. Because of the varying pressures and opportunities each re-united family encounter its own momentum and has its own choices to be made.

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CONTACTS BETWEEN ADULT GENERATIONS: A EUROPEAN COMPARISON

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Abstract: Next to financial support, care and help or support of grandchildren, contacts between parents and their adult children are another important form of intergenerational (so-called associational) solidarity in contemporary societies. Thereby different kinds of contacts and also their frequency depend strongly on geographic proximity between adult generations, which itself is strongly influenced by socio-economic determinants. Although contacts between parents and their offspring are not only relevant for the individuals themselves but also for society in general (e.g. social isolation in advanced age), little is yet known about the determinants and especially about country-specific divergences or convergences.

For this reason, this contribution analyses contacts between generations in different European countries. What individual characteristics and family structures influence contacts between parents and their adult children? Are there any country differences observable, and if so, how can they be explained? One important consequence of proximity or distance is the kind and the frequency of contacts between generations. While numerous contacts between parents and adult children living (close) together are the norm, what about those parents and adult children who do not live together? In which way and how often do they keep in touch?

To investigate individual, familial and cultural-contextual determinants of contacts the empirical analyses are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) including in 14 European countries, ranging from North Europe and West Europe to South Europe and finally to East Europe. Using logistic multi-level models, we can observe that especially socio-demographic and socio-economic determinants (e.g. gender and age) are important predictors for contact frequency as well as the family situation of both parents and children. Contacts also strongly depend on the geographical proximity between generations and on the individual educational level. Altogether, explaining differences in regard to contacts between generations, individual determinants and also the family structures play an important role in European countries. Nevertheless, there are substantial country-specific differences observable, as, for example, intergenerational contacts are more often observable in the South European countries and Eastern Europe.

HAPPY TOGETHER? - FAMILY STATUS, PARENTHOOD AND WELLBEING AMONG MEN AND WOMEN IN OLD AGE

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Abstract: Family is not only an important part of our everyday life, it can also act as disruption, facilitator or as a base of resources in our lives, and the make-up of our families can have lifelong consequences for our welfare. This paper focuses on the importance of family structure on one important welfare dimension, psychological wellbeing. The aim is to explore the relation between family status and self-reported wellbeing among older men and women in Sweden. Family status can mean many things, in this study focus in placed on living arrangements as well as parenthood status. The meaning of living with a partner, different forms of living alone (being divorced, widowed or single) as well as having children or not is analyzed in relation to other background variables. Results indicate that the self-reported health or men and women is differently affected by both current family form and being a parent of not. This is studied through utilizing the Swedish *Panel Survey of Ageing and the Elderly* (PSAE) it is possible to study welfare outcomes among older population in Sweden. This survey, which was conducted 2002 and 2003, is an extended version of the yearly conducted Swedish Survey of Living Condition panel (ULF). In PSAE those aged 65 and over were over-sampled, and the questions are relevant to this older population.

INTERGENERATIONAL PREFERENTIAL CRITERIA FOR SPOUSE SELECTION

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Abstract: This paper shows how the process of spouse selection modulates the primordial ties of kinship and imperceptible changes within familial relations in the lifespan of two generations: parents and their children in urban and rural areas. These comparisons

were made to identify spouse selection preferences of both generations and to find out the controversial criteria in a transitionary society (Pakistan). Data were collected qualitatively through in-depth interviews in 2010. In Pakistan, individual's social life is encircled mainly by family and kin. Though the importance of familial support is still there, but it is the individual indeed who is mainly supposed to finalize the decision regarding the extent and nature of his/her relationships, family composition and marital affairs. Thus preferential criteria of spouse selection have a direct connection with the family trends in composition and functions. These trends have changed through the advent of modernity as currently they are not same as were in the past with the elder generations. Simultaneously Pakistan being traditional and transitional society, individuals' (either parents or their children) relationships are not standing exclusively on the two opposite edges of the monochrome of individualism and collectivism. Hence, they contextualize their criteria and choices of spouse selection in order to make compatibility with each other's. It was observed that predominantly in both urban and rural areas intergenerational differences of opinions related to kinship ties, family formation and marriage choices came to a greater degree as more controversial. Divergences of criteria for spouse selection actually were the ways of perceiving similar ideals but differently for both generations. Differences of opinion over the issues of: how to choose a spouse; parents' authority over final decision; and, living arrangements and composition of family were clearly the high concerns of parents and children. After scrutinizing the preferential criteria of both generations across geographic areas, the researcher anticipates that the trends of idealism between parents and their children will be more controversial in near future due to the changing familial conditions, modernization, redefined gender roles and high geographic mobility.

DISCOVERING THE NEW FATHER – INVOLVED FATHERHOOD, GENDER CONFLICTS AND IMAGES OF MASCULINITY

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Abstract: During the last decades fatherhood gained increasing prominence in public and political discourses on the family. Fathers are confronted with new expectations how to shape the paternal role. The "new" father who is involved into domestic work and child rearing became a popular, nevertheless disputed figure. Involved fatherhood is described and discussed in relation to the traditional figure of the male breadwinner, still remaining the dominant cultural pattern of defining fatherhood. Because this figure is a cornerstone of hegemonic masculinity redefining fatherhood affects not only the whole gender arrangement of the family, but also patterns of masculinity.

Relying on data from an ongoing qualitative study in which spouses are interviewed together it will be shown,

• that involved fathers have a biographical blueprint that differs from the so called male 'standard biography'; they are less ambitious concerning occupational career than the majority of men, and interpret their career break for the benefit of family duties in a positive way;

• that involved fathers do not only relieve women from family duties, but also challenge established spheres of influence dominated by women; involved fatherhood requires a re-negotiation of established relations of intra-familial power;

• that under the auspices of involved fatherhood the family tends to become a batttlefield of distinction between the sexes; the 'frontline' is no more the 'frontier' between the private and the public, but is shifting into the family;

• that family work becomes an important arena of constructing masculinity that it is not in the case of traditional division of labor between wife and husband.

According to our data, the 'project' of involved fatherhood succeeds if wives do not defend the domestic sphere as a terrain being exclusively under their command. Given this condition, involved fathers can even develop a sense of masculine superiority compared to those men who are focused on their career – being progressive modern men who prove masculine autonomy in both spheres, the public and the private. On the contrary, in those families where the wives claim possessing the competence and power of defining the standards of good domestic work, it is difficult for involved fathers to preserve a sense of masculine autonomy. Doing domestic work under the wife's guidance is not compatible with socially accepted patterns of masculinity.

EQUALITY-MINDED PARENTING? GENDERED VALUES AND GENDERED BEHAVIOURS IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN A NORWEGIAN REGION CHARACTERIZED AS THE LEAST EQUAL

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Abstract: In this paper we explore in what ways parents act and express gender equality-promoting values in the socialization of their children. The research project has its origin in statistical findings indicating that there has been a long-lasting regional variation in the attainment of gender equality in Norway, where the southern region has been identified as the least gender equal. This is likely to be caused by an interplay of economical, political and cultural structures. The project seeks to explore the cultural dimension, asking if it is possible to identify some structures in how socialization values favoring gender equality and/or inequality are passed from one generation to the next. Data is generated through individual in-depth interviews with 8 mothers and 6 fathers. The focus in the paper is on how the parents both explicitly and subtly, and in both words and actions, express or oppose to gendered values and gendered behaviors in relation to their children.

STRANGERS BUT ITALIANS. SECOND GENERATION YOUNG AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATINSHIPS

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to present some results of a research conducted in the period 2008-2010 in Milan on second-generation young immigrants. The research had the aim to study secondary school students, of foreign origin, aged 14-20 to understand how they defined themselves, if and how they lived their strangeness, and how they perceived themselves when comparing

themselves with their Italian classmates. Did they define themselves as Italian, as foreigners, as a cultural hybrid; did they experience their foreign origin as a resource or a burdensome? How did they experience intergenerational conflicts within the family if compared to Italian adolescent? And what did it mean for them to be at the same time foreign and Italian young person. Their origin did not seem to influence their ability to integrate in the Italian context. Other variables seem to play an in important role. A typology has been built in order to explain the different identity strategies of these young people and we argue that family cultural capital, independently from the work the parents have in Italy, all together with the parents ability to build and maintain a network of relationships either with compatriots or Italian, and the amount of time they have been living in Italy can explain some of the differences we have found in second generation young people identity strategies.

CHANGES IN THE SHARE OF DOMESTIC TASKS DURING THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD

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Abstract: The concept of gendered master statuses as formulated by Krüger and Levy (2000 & 2001) postulates the predominance of integration in a specific area of social life which differs between men and women. For men, the primary integration is in the professional sphere whereas family integration is subordinated to the primary one. In the case of women, the primary area of integration is the family whereas the occupational career is subordinated to family insertion. This can be seen by the fact that the professional career of women is often regulated by family events contrary to men for whom family events do not mean changes in the professional life. The main hypothesis of the research "Becoming a parent" realised in the French-speaking part of Switzerland is that the gendered master statuses are activated by the transition to parenthood. Until the birth of their first child, couples are living more or less equally in conformity with social norms that promote equality in gender relations, while they are living with more traditional roles after the birth in conformity with other norms that encourage mothers to take care of children.

The design of the research "Becoming a parent" is a panel survey in which couples were interviewed three times : a first time when the woman was pregnant of her first child, the second time when the child was aged four to six months and a third time when he/she was between one and two years. At each wave, couples were interviewed about the share of domestic tasks and, from the second wave about the share of child care. They were also interviewed at each wave on their expectations about these shares in the next few months. In our communication, we will cross expectations for the future and what finally arrived.

Descriptive analyses show that couples often become more traditional after the birth of the child, even those who declared egalitarian intentions before the birth. Same results are observed in the case of child care. These descriptive results are confirmed with regression analyses that show that intentions about share of domestic tasks and child care do not predict facts. Moreover, expectations as expressed at one moment of the time seem to depend from the situation of domestic share and child care of the moment. The hypothesis of the manifestation of gendered master statuses during the transition to adulthood then appears to be confirmed.

GENDERED LIVES: CLOSING IN OR MOVING APART?

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Abstract: Gendered lives: closing in or moving apart?

Karin Wall, Maria das Dores Guerreiro, Helena Carvalho, Vasco Ramos

This chapter addresses the implications of gender inequalities for the life trajectories of men and women in contemporary Portuguese society. Women's labour market participation and changing social, political and economic contexts over the last three decades have undermined the system and assumptions of the male breadwinner and female housewife model. Political reworking of the work/family/welfare relationship into dual earning has individualised gender roles and challenged the structures that supported gender inequality in state and family. Nevertheless, as in other European societies, gender equality is far from achieved. On the other hand, European integration and enlargement is bringing new challenges as it draws together gender and family regimes with contrasting histories and pathways, as in the case of Portugal

The main aim of the chapter is to map the gendering of life paths across the lifecourse and to discuss how the gender divide plays a key role in the changing lifecourse regime. It will analyse gender effects on the lifecourse in the frame of some taken-for-granted hypotheses regarding life transitions, trajectories and investments in western late modernity: the new timing" of transitions; the pluralization of the lifecourse; and the idea, less widely discussed, of te gender lag in the life investments of men and women. We begin by mapping a)the gendering of transitions b) the shape and interdependency of trajectories c) the life investments of men and women, in the context of social and historical time.

Drawing on mean ages and intervals between major life events in childhood and early adulthood – leaving school, first experience of work, entry into paid work, leaving home, first experience of geographical mobility, entry into conjugal life and parenthood - we begin by comparing the gendering of the life calendar and the degree of "dis- or re-ordering" in the timing of transitions across three different generations of men and women. Optimal matching is then used in order to identify the gendered patterning of trajectories and multichannel analysis to identify interdependencies between trajectories. In a third step, factor analysis is used to identify male and female investments in different domains of life

MIXED COUPLES AND CONFLICT AMONG PARTNERS IN SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Although endogamy is still predominant in the majority of couples, the rise of mixed couples in several European countries increases the number of partners which must deal with intercultur-

al issues inside the couple. The aim of this paper is to analyze the relations between mixed couples and conflict. The term mixed couple is defined as people who declare themselves having a partner from a different nationality. Our main hypothesis is that, according to the literature, mixed couples have more probability of conflict than endogamic couples. Moreover, several studies refer to socio-economic aspects, personal attitudes and children as factors which can increase (or reduce) conflict in mixed couples. Thus, we use the control variables of gender, family, work conditions and education in order to consider its impact on conflict. In this paper we propose an empirical model using logistic regression. Conflict is measured through stress induced conflict with partners. The analysis is based on the microdata of Job Mobilities and Family Lives in Europe http://www.jobmob-and-famlives.eu/, a survey of people living in six European countries (Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Poland, and Belgium) and representative at the national level of people aged 25 to 54. The survey was conducted by phone during the first half of 2007 and the sample size includes 7220 interviews. Still, the analysis considers only people living with their partner, which reduces the sample size to 3977 interviews. Our main findings are that conflict among partners can be explained by work conditions, family and personal factors. However, being part of a mixed couple is not reason enough to come into conflict with a partner. In addition, major levels of inequality in other areas –such as educational heterogamy- shows a significant effect on mixed couple conflicts. Finally, we provide several hypotheses which could bring about these results.

Keywords: Mixed Couples, Couple Conflict, Mixed Marriages, Intercultural Couples, Bi-national Couples

GENDER ROLES IN BASHKIR AND MIXED FAMILIES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the distribution of gender roles in families of the Bashkortostan Republic. The territory was chosen because it is one of the most interesting Russian regions, multinational characterised by widespread multiculturalism. The main purpose of the research is to find on the first stage the main gender role patterns and their main determinants (economic, cultural, socio-demographic). On the second stage we plan to find how gender role distribution within the family influence the demographic (mainly reproductive) behavior and to construct the model, which explains the situation.

The research is based on quantative surveys (one is devoted to demographic development of Bashkortostan and the other to the role of Bashkir man in the modern society) conducted by the Centre of social and political researches (Bashkir branch of the Russian academy of science) and qualitative surveys, conducted by the authors.

SOCIAL CLASS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY AND GENDER ROLES: AN INTERGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The main aim of this paper is to analyze the interconnectedness between social change and social class, specifically in relation with values towards family life and gender roles among different generations, using the analysis of a survey data from fieldwork carried in Portugal.

The specific objectives are: (1) to understand how values towards family life and gender roles have changed; (2) to map structural change in terms of social class; (3) to extended the understanding of the relationship between social class and attitudes. The text aims to discuss, on a theoretical level, the questions raised by the so classed “death of class”, taking into account socio-historical change and socialization contexts, more specifically within the family, and to demonstrate both the theoretical / logical and empirical weaknesses of these proposals.

This is an area of current debates, and we aim to demonstrate that differences in various dimensions of attitudes towards family life and gender roles arise not only from generational differences but also from positional differences. We also review, summarily, the literature on values and attitudes in several areas, although with a stronger focus on family issues.

The variables that we analyze are: (1) generations (independent variable); (2) social class (moderator variable); (3) attitudes towards family values and gender (dependent variable – different measures). We will conduct an integrated and systematic analysis of the relationship between social formations and a set of issues related with family life, the way it is organized and the importance it assumes in individuals' lives, according to more differentiated or egalitarian, and more traditional or modern conceptions. The attitudes are divided into different issues: marriage and cohabitation; centering on the family; division of household work; new family forms; and last reproduction and the role of children.

This analysis will allows us to understand social change, but also the differences between social classes. Our general hypothesis points to a general change in attitudes towards more liberal attitudes, however this relationship is moderated by social classes, ie, distances and differences between them persist.

THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE ON THE TRANSITION TO TERTIARY EDUCATION IN EUROPE: A LONGITUDINAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: Family structure during childhood and adolescence has been recognized as an important predictor of educational attainment and is frequently included among the covariates in quantitative investigations. However, the size, statistical and substantive significance as well as interpretation of the effects of family structure are inconsistent across various studies. Some papers showed strong advantages associated with a two-parent family, while other failed to find significant net effects of family structure. Possible explanations of this inconsistency include the variability in the measurement of family structure, population composition effects, and changing self-selection patterns.

The proposed paper examines the effects of the various types of non-intact family structure upon the transition into tertiary education in Europe in a comparative and longitudinal perspective. We

use binary logistic regression to model university entry among secondary school graduates using data from eight countries (Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, and Russia) that participated in the first wave of the Generation and Gender Survey, have made their data publically available and have included relevant measures of parental background.

Family structure – a key predictor in our models – is a detailed measure of the family structure differentiating two-parent families, one-parent families created by the break-up of the parental couple, or resulting from the death of one parent, or produced by single motherhood. The measure also incorporates (in case parents broke up) information on the timing of the break-up.

The models also control for cohort, country, parental socioeconomic status(es), family size, and respondent's gender (and possibly also some interactions). We explore whether the effects of family structure vary across the specific type of family configuration as well as across cohorts and institutional contexts – as some literature has suggested – in a predictable manner.

THE SPATIALIZATION OF INTER-PERSONAL RELATIONS IN THE FAMILIAL SPACE IN PAKHTUN CULTURE

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Abstract: This paper explores masculinity, gendered inter-personal relations and domestic violence within the context of Pakhtun culture in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan. As a tribal region of Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been one of the most turbulent spaces in Pakistan, socially and politically. Strife and both low- and high-level forms of conflict are the norm rather than a state of crisis here. The paper argues that the specific gendered spatialization which governs the familial sphere, and by implication the public sphere, in that culture, and the imbrications of that spatialization in the complex and contradictory construction of masculinity within Pakhtun culture, leads to what we term 'beleaguered' masculinity. This, in turn, together with the particular forms of spatialized management of gendered familial relations in Pakhto culture, promotes certain forms of domestic violence, significantly named 'family conflict' in Pakhto. Our paper then argues that particular types of spatialized familial structures promote certain forms of violence.

The paper is based on original empirical research in the form of interviews with men in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa conducted in 2009. It presents data on an area and familial structures that are not often discussed in the European context.

MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES IN RUSSIA: MANAGMENT OF EMOTIONS AND WORK ON "RELATIONSHIP"

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Abstract: The paper presents the everyday meanings of family relations in the middle class families and partnerships in contemporary Russia. The notion of class is drown from Bourdie's thinking and conceptualized as lived experience, lifestyles and capitals possessed and shared by its members. Such spheres of family life as division of house and childcare work in couple, education of children and rapport with older generations (grand parents) were studied using interviews with representatives of middle and lower classes. The family relations are described with the following analytical notions: emotional work, work on "relationship" and management of self. These aspects are highly class dependent in Russian context and can be seen as class boundaries. The results of research are put into current academic discussion about the directions of gender order transformations in Russia and Europe: paternalism vs liberalism, traditionalism vs egalitarianism. These tendencies are different for different classes in Russian context and depend on lifestyles, values and capitals possessed by their representatives.

TRENDS IN UNMARRIED AND UNPARTNERED MOTHERHOOD IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: Czech children are born to markedly different families today than only twenty years ago. Parenthood is less universal, postponed to later ages, and less tied to marriage. Especially the rise of non-marital births is often pointed to: the proportion of children born outside marriage increased from 8 to 39 percent between 1989 and 2009. However, the official registration lacks information about whether the unmarried mothers have partners. So, we do not know, to what extent can the increased share of out-of-wedlock children be explained by rising spread of unmarried cohabitation.

This paper aims to fill this gap in knowledge and focuses on the trends in family forms children born to in more detail. Monitoring these trends is important for the assessment of life prospects of next generations, because the family arrangement at the beginning of life is related to later conditions and outcomes such as experience of poverty, educational performance, or health status. Moreover, having a child without being married or without having a partner is more common among women with lower socioeconomic status who, in general, live in worse material conditions, have less supportive social networks, worse health etc.

The goal is to capture trends in the unmarried and unpartnered motherhood and its social stratification in the Czech Republic. I use data from a longitudinal survey of Czech household, the Labour Force Survey 1993-2009. I restrict the dataset to the households with a child younger than one year (N=8243). I define two binary dependent variables: unmarried motherhood and unpartnered motherhood. I estimate logistic regression models of these outcomes on period (3 categories: 1993-1998, 1999-2004, 2005-2009), maternal education (4 categories: elementary, vocational, secondary, tertiary) and their interaction. I also control for maternal age.

Preliminary results show that the proportion of unpartnered mothers increased during the study period, but larger part of the above mentioned rise in unmarried motherhood is to be attributed to unmarried cohabitation. As expected, the higher is the mother's educational level the lower is her chance to have a child outside marriage. However, once the mother is not married, her educational attainment does not predict whether she has a partner. The magnitude of educational differences in unmarried motherhood has not changed significantly over the study period.

BECOMING A FAMILY TODAY: ADJUSTMENT AND NEEDS OF FIRST-TIME PARENTS IN THE POSTPARTUM

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Abstract: Background: Nowadays families become smaller and urbanization can be an constrain to improve the relationships between extended family. Postpartum is a time of transition and adjustments to the parental role. This transition calls for changes in role relationships, especially in the first- time parents. The aim of this study is to understand the adjustment of the first-time parents to the parental role in postpartum. Design: qualitative study using descriptive phenomenological method. Participant/Sample: Saturation of data was obtained with a group of 25 first-time parents of a newborn at term; parent's age between 18 and 35 years of age; with at least first degree of education; in a regimen of cohabitation. Discussion: Two essentials structures emerged, the first described a positive experience and the second a negative experience. From the positive key constituents we highlighted: the pregnancy and the birth as periods of transition to the parental role; the father involvement and a positive co-parenting relationship are positively associated with relationship quality after the birth of a child among cohabiting and married parents; the sense of responsibility to the parental role; the greater cooperation of the couple in the home tasks; the emotional and instrumental support of the maternal grandmother; strengthening of the familiar relationship. As negative key constituents: insecurity and inexperience in baby care; experiencing of parenthood as an exhausting experience with emotional vulnerability that is labelled as a period of lack of time to take care of oneself; less time for the couple and less social activity. The health professional's support it did not come up to both parents needs/expectations. Conclusions: The transition to parenthood is arguably one of the most stressful times for a family. There are many changes to parents' daily routines, increased worry and stress, greater responsibility, lack of sleep, and increased financial expenses. This study provides qualitative data related to essentials structures of the transition to the parental process and the adjustment of first-time parents in becoming a family, where the interaction with the baby, positive co-parenting relationship, the maternal grandmother support and the support of the health professional are key elements to their adjustment during this time of transition.

FAMILY AND MARRIAGE IN THE LIFE PLANS OF RUSSIANS FOR PRESENT TURBULENT TIME

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Abstract: The study is addressed to a problem of the family-marriage behavior transformations in Russia for the present turbulent time.

The subject of the paper is the conflict between the modern types of demographic behavior and the Russians traditions in the marriage and the family. On the one hand, the family processes in Russia are similar to ones in other European countries. On the other hand, they have some interesting peculiarities. These two points cause some contradictions in the family behavior of Russians. For example, in Russia, the current birth rate is very low now, it is lower than in some European countries, e.g., in France, Sweden. But even today, the family values for Russians are in the first position of the hierarchy for the life values.So, according to the sociological surveys about the most important life priorities, 75-80 percents of Russians put "the family" on the first position. Another contradiction is that there is a high divorce rate in Russia and, simultaneously, there is a high satisfaction of the marriage relations. So, 72 percents of Russians positively estimate their marriage. There are some other contradictions, which are analyzed in the parer. These facts correspond to the available data of the nation-wide sociological surveys, which are being carried out by the Russian State Social University in 2006-2009, and some current statistic documents.

The next point of the paper is the investigation of the factors, which determine these contradictions in Russia. These are the cultural traditions of Russians and the historical peculiarities of the Russian family evolution, the social and economic crisis of 1990s, modern social processes and others.

In the conclusion, there are analyzed some possible future trends in the Russian family transformation.

FAMILY CARE TO ELDERLY PEOPLE IN PORTUGAL: FROM ISOLATION TO THE INCREASING USE OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

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Abstract: Due to the limited coverage of formal social support networks and the importance of family care for the well-being dependent elderly people, informal solidarities have recently reattained great meaning. It's surprising to observe persistent mutual aid and care to elderly people within a family, when social conditions make this role more difficult or, in same cases, almost impossible.

It's within family that most of elderly people find emotional and material support. However, the solutions found by relatives are more and more related to formal social network. Specialized caregivers are often hired when relatives cannot provide specific treatments or when they need to relieve their work. Thanks to this kind of support, family can continue being in charge of the elderly, avoiding the feeling of burden.

Using the results of a qualitative research, based on 34 family caregivers' testimonies, we will reflect on the strategies that enable families to care of their oldest members and on the institutional resources that have been put at families' disposal in Portugal.

NEW PATTERNS OF PARENTHOOD IN TURBULENT TIMES.

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Abstract: Work schedules, high requirements from employees, the demand of availability and flexibility, all these labour market features affect everyday life of families. The focus on effectiveness

may be spread to family relations as well, that is why different strategies of managing the family life appear.

My research is a case study of families who send their children to catholic schools in Poland. The aim of it is a description of new patterns of parenthood, the reasons why they decide for this type of school (not so common in Poland, there are only 500 of them), and the way it affects the family life. I assume that people who send their children to non public schools somehow problematize the process of bringing up a child. The catholic schools are part of the private sector but collect minor fees than the private non religious schools. For that reason the socioeconomic status of students and their families is more varied than is other schools.

What is common to those parents is the conviction that bringing up a child is too complicated to do it alone, so a catholic school, in many cases, is used as a supportive institution in this process. Nevertheless, there are two different patterns of incorporate school in the agenda of rising children.

The first is, what I call, a *vicarious parenthood*, which consists in sending children to a boarding schools (there are no public or private non religious boarding schools). The second one is a close connection between school and household. Among those who send their children to boarding schools there are many post divorced families, single parent house holds, patchwork families. While in the other one faces the assumption that parents are the most important people in school, because their involvement in the educational process and the school life is essential. Each family has its own supervisor, who consults a monthly plan for each child. Besides the school there are informal education institutions like an academy for parents' where parents are to be thought how to be good parents using the MBA studies method. Those who use the second type of schools are families, with husband and wife and usually minimum three children.

In both context religion is used in an instrumental way, when the norms of Catholicism are appreciated as bonds generating and community making.

RELIGION AND THE IDEAL LIFE COURSE

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Abstract: In this article we are interested in the ideal life course of young people in Brussels. Previous research indicated that in Flanders there exists a consensus among young people about what the ideal life course should look like. Young Flemish people agree on the ideal age to take certain important life events and on the ideal sequence of these life events. No major differences were found between the ideal life course of boys and girls, and high and low educated young people. The mono-culturalism of Flanders did not allow tot look for differences in the ideal life course of various religious groups. Brussels, on the contrary, is a very multicultural city. In 2010 we collected data of 1700 Brussels youngsters, age 14 to 18, by means of a written questionnaire. 44% of all respondents declare to be muslim, 26% is Christian and 31% is not religious affiliated. In this study we explored if the ideal life course of young people in Brussels varies among religious belief. We found some differences in the ideal timing and the ideal sequence of important life events between muslim and non-muslim youngsters. Young muslims do not want to have sexual experience before marriage, they also want to postpone living together with a partner and having children until after the wedding.

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSES INTERETHNIC MARRIAGE IN AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract: Azerbaijan society is living serious changes, especially, from social-cultural point of views. In this process, there are some envitable changes on characteristics of azerbaijanian family. In this relation, the one of the total problem became acceleration causes of marriages azerbaijanians with foreign citizens, that expose revision of traditions and soceietal values.

Purposely, to investigate of this phenomenon, it is done questionaires. In the frame of this investigation 76 respondents (38 azerbaijanian, men and 38 women) was quizzed, getting to internationalmarriages and lived in the different regions of republic and in the abroad. The first block contents 11 questions, related to individual dates, social-economical and social-cultural variables (structure of family and social environmentof life, educational level, music and other things).The second parts of investigation contain 32 questions, related to marriage (condition of dates between spouses, average period of marriage, relation of parents to marriage, quantity of children in international marriage, selection of names of children, impact of cultural difference in solving of problem in the family, religious confession, social role of spouses and dividing of responsible between spouses- total- 43 questions).

It dominated male spouses by the origins of western nationality among female respondents (German, Englishman, Frenchman, Scottishman and other nationals) (34, 2%).

Turkey Turks is stated in the second places, in the third place, Slavonians (Russian, Belorussia-15, 8%). The quantity of Muslim and Cristian spouses are equal azerbaijanians female who got a marriage (44, 7%). The quantity of Slavonians (Russian, Ukrainian) national spouses is dominated among male respondents (52.5%). The quantity of cristian spouses is dominated among male respondents (55, 2%). But, Muslim are 44, 7%, Hebrews, 7, 8%. By the origins of nationality that got a marriage with non-azerbaijanians are azerbaijanians by the origins of nationality and Muslim by religious.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COUPLES WHO DELIBERATELY ENDS FERTILITY TREATMENT IN DENMARK WITHOUT HAVING CONCEIVED

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Abstract: Studies on fertility in blended families and the impact of 'yours, mine and our' children on fertility have focused on various hypotheses regarding the wish for and the meaning of having a joint child, pointing at the complexity of fertility decisions and that relations between and roles of the man and the woman in a couple may differ.

The research presented here is part of an ongoing project on "*Family histories and establishing of daily life after fertility treatment",* including couples, who initiated a new period of fertility treatment at a public clinic in Denmark (covering 63 pct. of all registered treatments) during 2000-2001: The COMPI-cohort (http://www.compipro.dk/). The access to fertility treatment has been regulated by law since 1997, specifying that the treatment could be offered to *couples*, consisting of a man and a woman.

Both partners were individually interviewed at the initiation of treatment and after 1 and 5 years, irrespectively whether they were still undergoing treatment. In total 568 couples, who had no joint child at the initiation of the treatment have completed all three questionnaires.

We study whether couples, who *deliberately* end further treatment even though they have not had a child after treatment differ from other couples in the COMPI-cohort, as regards socio-demographic characteristics, infertility related stress and previous family histories. At a further step, it will be studied whether there is a medical or treatment-specific condition having a specific impact on the choice to end the treatment, and if so, if the couple subsequently turn to 'low—technological' treatment (insemination) instead and with what result.

The various data on the partner's relation and experience of stress facilitate analyses of the relative weight of the transition into joint parenthood by having a joint child compared to continuing as a couple without children. Moreover, whether having a child from a previous relation makes the couple more opt to choose to end the treatment. Ongoing studies by other members of the COMPI-group study these couples' reasons for ending treatment, but none of these include information on the kind of family, the couples establish subsequently and whether they include children.

THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON MARRIAGE AND COHABITATION IN FRANCE AND WESTERN GERMANY

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Abstract: Over the last four decades, there have been remarkable changes in the pattern of union-formation and in the extent of having children outside marriage in many western European nations. Next to the spread of low fertility, there are hardly any other changes in family life which were as dramatic as the rapid rise in unmarried cohabitation and non-marital births. The following paper will look at these changes in union formation behavior in more detail by focusing on the analysis of first union formation in western Germany and France. I focus on the impact of women's education on union formation behavior since education has been found to be a strong factor in explaining differences in marital behavior between social groups.

First, the process of diffusion of cohabitation will be studied more closely: has cohabitation been an answer to unstable living arrangements of less educated French and western German women as has been shown for the United States, Great Britain or several post-communist countries; or are highly educated individuals the forerunners in values and behavior connected to new living arrangements such as non-marital cohabitation?

Second, I show whether the growing economic independence of women reduces the risk of marriage as has been predicted by the economic theory of the family, or whether marriage becomes delayed through the continuing prolongation of education and greater bargaining opportunities of women.

The data for this project comes from the German *Familiensurvey* (2000) and the French *Étude de l' histoire familiale* (1999). A competing-risk framework is used to study direct marriage vs. non-marital cohabitation. For the descriptive results cumulative incidence curves were estimated. For the multivariate analysis I applied piecewise-constant hazard-models.

My results indicate that education has different effects on union formation behavior in both countries. While French women with tertiary education are clearly early adopters of non-marital cohabitation, in western Germany the effect of education is less clear. It is more closely connected to educational enrollment than to the final level of education. In addition, the economic independence theory does not hold as explanation for decreasing marriage rates: in both countries women with a university degree do not refuse marriage but rather postpone it to later in life.

THE INFLUENCE OF RECONCILIATION OF WORK AND FAMILY ON THE REPRODUCTIVE CHOICES OF LITHUANIAN POPULATION

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Abstract: Much cross-national research on gender inequality have suggested that state policy towards women, work and childcare is one of the main explanatory variables of unequal gender relations at work and at home. Economic incentives to increase employment and population growth significantly reinforce the range of reconciliation strategies developed in post-industrial democracies. The ways in which the transitions between the employment and care is handled and socially protected influence not only the employment rates of women but also the number and timing of births.

The paper based on a representative public opinion survey of Lithuanians of the reproductive age (18-45 y. o.) conducted in March, 2011, attempts to evaluate to what extent tensions encountered by women and men in reconciliation of work and family life affect their reproductive choices and matrimonial needs and possibilities. It also examines the extent to which ideological, cultural, economic and legal structures hinder gender equality and the establishment of egalitarian family model. A representative public opinion survey enables to demonstrate the influence of the mentioned structural factors on Lithuanians' matrimonial and procreational attitudes and preferences.

THE INFLUENCE OF UNION CONTEXT ON FAMILY STABILITY - TESTING NORMATIVE INFLUENCES

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Abstract: This paper studies the determinants of union stability of couples with children. Commonly it is assumed that marital unions are more stable than non-marital unions because the latter are less consolidated and do not operate as a long-term commitment. However, cohabiting unions might become more stable the more widespread they become. We test this hypothesis using data from

the German panel study *pairfam* and its supplement *DemoDiff*. Germany is an interesting case in this respect, because of the large East-West differences that exist in nonmarital childbearing. Furthermore, our data allows us to differentiate between cohabiting unions, marital unions and non co-residing couples. We are also able to investigate how changes in the union status over time influence dissolution rates. The results from our event history model shows that respondents who were married at time of conception have the lowest dissolution rates in both East and West Germany, followed by non-marital unions. Non co-residing couples experience the highest risks of separation. If we consider the timing of marriage, some interesting aspects are revealed: marriages starting during pregnancy are negatively associated with union stability in western Germany, but not in eastern Germany. A simultaneous modeling of the probability to be in a married union form at the time of first conception with a hazard model on family dissolution risks reveals that these processes are not driven by joint unobserved heterogeneity.

THE ROLE OF THE ELDERLY IN THEIR FAMILIES – FUTURE CHALLENGES

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Abstract: All European societies are “ageing societies”. The increasing share of older and elderly people is often equated with an increase in old age dependency ratio. The focus on the old age dependency ratio, however, is misleading in two ways: First, elderly people are not only receivers of transfers and support. They provide support such as grandchild care and elderly care themselves. Second, the old age dependency ratio – 65+ vs. 15-64 – is not set in stone. Welfare states can adapt to increasing longevity and healthy life years, e.g. increasing labour force participation rates of older workers.

However, there is much uncertainty about the role of the elderly in the future. On the one hand, the family is subject to change and more heterogeneous than in former decades. What the role of the elderly in their families will be depends largely on family structures, e.g. the availability of family members, and how strong solidarity is in the “new families” but also on the questions: What is the family and who defines it? On the other hand, welfare state policies influence the role of the elderly, e.g. public child care and elderly care services can substitute for family care or legal obligations can enforce family support. Policies to increase older workers and female labour force participation rates limit their time available for informal care and volunteering.

At first, the paper discusses the role of the elderly in their families in European countries, e.g. what do we know about the elderly as providers and recipients of support. We focus on family structure, family life and developments in welfare state policies. Second, future challenges for welfare states and families are discussed against the background of two plausible scenarios developed in collaboration with OECD (Golden Age? and Back to Basic): How do family structures change and what can be the impact on the role of the elderly in the next decades? What effects have recent trends in welfare state policies on the role of the elderly in the future? Finally, we suggest different policy measures to cope with future challenges.

The analysis is based on the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe as well as various international databases such as the Human Fertility Database, Human Mortality Database, OECD Family Database etc.

FAMILY MAKING PATHS IN ITALY BETWEEN MORPHOGENESIS AND MORPHOSTASIS

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Abstract: One of the most significant changes in family structures concerns the process of couple formation: until a few decades ago this transition used to take place according to precise social norms, either expressed or implicit (falling in love, engagement, religious marriage, birth of children). Today, however, in Italy, as in the European context, entering into coupled life may occur in different ways.

The paper illustrates this theme, presenting the specific results of the fourth wave of the European Values Study 2008 (www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu), a large-scale (47 countries), cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values.

The work will specifically focus on the Italian sample (1.519 persons). Adults aged 35 - 50 years and 51 - 65 years represent respectively 28,4%, and 24,1% of the total, accounting for more than half the sample size. Young adults (aged 25 - 34) represent a small portion (17, 2%), followed by another 10,8% of young people (18-24 years), while elderly aged over 66 years account for 19,2%.

Through these data it is possible to reconstruct and analyze thoroughly, from the reflection on the morphogenetic process of the family, couple’s formation / dissolution patterns, focusing on those who are currently married; married couples who have co-habited before getting married; separated / divorced with prior cohabitation; separated / divorced who currently live together; live-in partners; unmarried (singles), LAT - living apart together.

For each pattern, we took into consideration ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values and opinions with respect to some significant elements as work, family, children, marriage, cohabitation and the division of tasks between men and women.

The results show a great deal of significance attributed to family and work. They also show how fidelity and negotiation skills are relevant for the success of marriage.

The analysis of individual paths in accordance with the morphogenetic-relational theory shows that, among the above mentioned patterns, only two are morphostatic, hence got more stable: i.e. those who are currently married and those who experienced cohabitation before marriage. However, we can highlight the implementation of a complex morphogenesis in the paths of the separated / divorced and in trajectories of those cohabiting.

FAMILY MODELS AND SOCIAL RELATIONS OUTSIDE THE FAMILY: LITHUANIAN CASE

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Abstract: The research goal is to explore the impact of social relations outside family to family formation patterns in Lithuania. The research questions are related to the complexity of social relations and negative demographic trends in the country.

The research idea is based on the life course theory: critical events in individual life change social networking; the changing social environment influence individual decisions. The diversity and complexity of individual life course changes the primary social ties with family members, relatives, friends, neighbours, colleagues, other members of society. It is evident shift from family and community dominance on the individual to the tolerance of individual choices, including choice of family formation pattern.

This research is part of the project "Trajectories of family models and social networks: inter-generational perspective", supported by the EU Social Fund (Operational programme for human resources development for 2007–13 (Global Grant)) and Science Council of Lithuania. Qualitative research methods were applied.

Keywords: family; life course; social networks

THE IMPORTANCE OF STRESSFUL EVENTS DURING CHILDHOOD ON ADULT LABOUR MARKET OUTCOME

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Abstract: This paper examines if stressful events during childhood impact the labour market position in adulthood within the Swedish 1973 birth cohort. Empirical analyses are based on individual, longitudinal register data from the ASTRID database covering the total Swedish population between 1960-2008. We will analyze the different ways in which three specific events; parental separation, death of parent(s) and/or frequent migration, affect labour market outcome in an OLS-regression, controlling for family background characteristics. These are major life events for both adults and children, where children have little control over the circumstances and yet have to deal with feelings of loss and sometimes also decreased quality of parental care as well as economic deprivation and parental conflict. These events can occur in isolation or they can be interrelated. It is important to examine the effect of one single event as well as the accumulated effect of several events. The 1973 cohort makes an interesting case, having experienced change in the nuclear family system during childhood, and a period of recession and youth unemployment as well as cutbacks in social policy programmes during their age of labour market entrance. Our study focuses on how stressful events in childhood affect children's lives in turbulent times.

Most research in this area originates in the UK and the US, countries that differ from Sweden in several respects. Sweden is characterized by having universal welfare programmes, relatively equal income distribution and high female labour market participation. It is reasonable to expect that the consequences of stressful events during childhood are milder within the Swedish context. In contrast to previous research predominately focusing on legal divorces, we also analyze the importance of dissolution of both marital and non-marital unions. Potential problems related to selection bias into divorce, death and migration are addressed by the use of pertinent statistical models estimated on total population data. We consider a modelling strategy where we gradually introduce different categories of explanatory variables. First we include our control variables, which reflect individual and family background characteristics. Thereafter we add our experiment variables related to the different stressful childhood events.

MANAGING TRANSNATIONAL FAMILY RELATIONS: OPEN INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTIONS

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Abstract: While Western domestic adoptions are now almost invariably open with some kind of contact or exchange of information between the adopted family and the birth family, transnational adoptions have been closed and all previous ties with the adopted child's birth kin have been cut. These practices are, however, increasingly criticized. This paper investigates Finnish adoptive parents' and South African birth mothers' experiences of openness and contact. It will be shown that while this has clear benefits for birth mothers, adoptive parents worry about maintaining the exclusive boundaries of the nuclear family. Their relations are also influenced and framed by stratified reproduction and unequal power relations. The paper further explicates the difficulties in such relations and how they may be overcome.

MULTICULTURALISM AND INTERETHNIC PARTNERING PRACTICES: THE CASE OF PERSIANS IN THE UK

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Abstract: There have been extensive discussions on multiculturalism and its relationship with the ongoing socioeconomic turbulence in Europe. Echoing the recent comments by the Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel, the British Prime Minister David Cameron criticized "state multiculturalism" in his recent speech. In this paper, I will theoretically assess whether interethnic partnering practices present challenges in the multicultural British society. More specifically, I will evaluate the interplay between the multicultural state and interethnic partnering practices, that is, I will investigate whether the state can influence such relationships to a certain degree and the manner in which these practices may challenge the state. Evaluating Cameron's above-mentioned speech, where he argued that the UK needed a stronger national identity, I will explore the significance of the notion of identity in understanding interethnic partnering practices in the multicultural British society. Moreover, by employing the theory of intersectionality, I will argue that new researches on family life need to consider the ways in which one's multiple identities could shape one's partnering experiences. There was some consideration of gender and sexuality in theorizing family life; however, it seems to me that there is now a need for further research that considers the aspect of ethnicity in relation to partnering practices. To explain my argument, I will focus on the Persian communities in the UK. Generally speaking, it could be argued that studying partnering practices among the Muslim communities in the UK is important in the sense that the sexual regulations in Islam are different from the legal sexual practices in the country (e.g. polygamy is acceptable in Islam, while it is illegal in the UK). However, Persian communities differ from the other Sunni

Muslim groups that have previously been studied in the country, because the religion practiced by majority of Persians is Shia Islam. This is important in the sense that Shia theology differs from Sunni theology, especially in relation to partnering practices. For instance, temporary marriage (*Mut'ah* or *Sigheh*) is allowed in Shia Islam, but that is not permitted in Sunni communities. This religious difference suggests that my argument will showcase the complexity of inter-ethnic partnering practices that have not been explored in previous studies on transnational families.

POLISH MIGRANTS IN SCOTLAND: EMOTIONAL GEOGRAPHIES AND FAMILY WELL-BEING IN TRANSNATIONAL SPACES

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Abstract: Transnational families are common the world over with one or both parents located overseas and the children left in their country of origin to be raised by remaining family members. Separated children and parents are now a frequent aspect of intra-European mobility which is very often circular resulting in return but also open-ended in duration. Little is known about the impact of extended parent-child separation on emotions, intimacy and well-being in such European migrant families. While significant bodies of research have explored migrants' experiences in their host country this has most often focused on employment or service use and sometimes on social integration with locals. The impact of migration on the emotional quality of the migrant's parent-child relationships and how geographical distance impacts on their understandings of emotional closeness as an aspect of good parenting and a good childhood has been neglected. Yet knowledge of migrants' experiences of family life, its emotional quality, both within the host country and across the national border to their place of origin, is directly relevant to the processes of settlement and integration of migrants. It is also relevant to their needs for policy provisions and social interventions in the origin and arrival country. The proposed paper focuses on the role of emotions and intimacy in families split by international mobility, by taking intra-European Polish migrant workers as a case study. It refers to qualitative research with parents and children living apart-together in Scotland and in Poland and their experiences: particularly families where young people were left behind in Poland when one or both parents moved to Scotland; and families where children and young people joined parent(s) in Scotland after a period of extended separation.

GENDER CHANGES IN SPANISH COUPLES IN RELATION TO INCOME AND SPENDING: A CROSS GENERATIONAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Since the seventies families, and particularly Spanish families, have experienced profound changes. Numerous investigations have placed emphasis on gender relations in order to understand these changes. Similarly, several studies suggest that money, especially gender differences in income and spending, can be a good indicator to understand gender relations in contemporary couples.

This paper has two aims. Firstly, an analysis of gender relations that occur within Spanish households in relation to income and expenditure, using the European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU -SILC) and the Spanish Household Budget Survey. Secondly, to show the methodological limitations of both surveys evidenced when conducting such analysis.

The study presented in this paper is done by generational and life cycle comparison in order to revealing how gender relations and age affect the income and expenditure within couples. We would look for evidence to confirm or deny if the younger generation tends towards greater gender equality as suggested by some studies. Our data reveal that among working-age couples, the 19.59% of women earn more than their partners, while among couples over 65 years only 6.81% of women earn more than their partners.

Finally, we identify the constraints facing both surveys when researching gender relations and social changes affecting families. We also consider a reformulation of those aspects identified as problematic and/or sexist in both methodological tools in order to avoid such biases and to include those variables that are particularly relevant to know what they are and how they change over time gender relations within households.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY CHANGES

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Abstract: Since decades sociology points out changes in European families that may or may not be accelerated or retarded by recent turbulent times: trends of individualisation, of pluralisation, and role changes within the family. The description of these changes partly differentiates between countries (finding earlier change in Northern Europe), which promises to reveal causal mechanisms: Is it social policies that shape family formation? Is it the economy? Is it culture? However, cross-national comparison is limited in this respect because the potential causal influences are highly correlated with each other: Nations in Northern Europe have more supportive policies, stronger economies, *and* a more liberal culture. It remains an open question what is cause and what is consequence.

This presentation seeks to bring this debate forward by two methodological strategies that help identifying the true net effects of macro level circumstances: Firstly it enhances the comparison of six countries (in the survey "Job Mobilities and Family Lives in Europe") to *regions*. Including regional contexts within countries has the advantage that some macro level circumstances (such as law) remain constant while others (such as the relation of agricultural, industrial and post-industrial occupations) vary more than they do in cross-country comparisons. Again others (such as the availability of spots in nurseries) can at least be measured much more precisely on a regional than on a national level. Secondly this presentation does not only take dummy variables marking specific regions (or nations) – with all their characteristics – as explaining variables, but, as far as possible, the regions' *characteristics* themselves. It does so by matching statistical data regarding regions into survey data using the regional LAU2 code as break variable.

This way a comprehensive set of macro level circumstances can be considered in causal analyses of family structures. The explained variables, indicating traditional or (post) modern family structures, are: partnership (single, LAT, cohabitation), marriage, division of housework and of paid work within the partnership, parenthood,

number of children, and timing of parenthood (age at first birth). Aside from macro level circumstances, of course, also micro level circumstances are considered in the analyses. The presentation uses survey data collected in 2007 in Germany, Switzerland, Spain, France, Poland, and Belgium.

VISUALIZING EVERYDAY SPACES OF CARE: OVERCOMING METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract: As the European societies are rapidly ageing, informal care and family relations of older people are becoming more and more significant issues in regard to the wellbeing of citizens. A great deal of informal care takes place at home between elderly spouses. Yet there is a lack of research based understanding on how home as a site of care is organized and experienced by family members and how giving and receiving care is interwoven into the family relations. Scholars in care and ageing research have argued in favour of taking a spatial and embodied perspective in order to better understand the everyday lives of care. However, they have also pointed out the methodological and research ethical challenges posed by the private setting of home and family. As these challenges have been identified as being severe enough to be one possible explanation for the lack of research, there is a need for further reflection upon how the challenges could be overcome during the course of empirical research.

This paper suggests how the methodological and research ethical challenges posed by the private context of home could be overcome. Drawing on previous research on everyday spatiality and from an ongoing PhD study, the paper argues for the usefulness of visual methods as part of an ethnographical and collaborative research approach. The study informing this paper focuses on the spatial and embodied experiences of older people giving care to their spouses at home. The data, consisting mainly of interviews and field notes, is produced in collaboration with 20 participants, of whom 7 participants are interviewed several times. Photographs, taken by the participants of their homes and everyday environments, are used as part of the data collection to elicit talk in the interviews. Using examples from this data collection process, the paper shows how photographs indeed bring up issues that otherwise might not emerge in the interview.

The paper concludes that visualizing everyday spaces enables the researcher to enter the intimate space of home and family thus ensuring relevant data for research, while at the same time allowing the participants control over their homes and family lives. Even if the context of this paper is that of informal care, the paper aims at making a more general contribution to sociological research concerned with home and family relations in the everyday life.

FAMILY EVENTS AND THE TIMING OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS

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Abstract: This research investigates how family events in adult children's lives influence the timing of their parents' financial transfers. We draw on retrospective data collected by the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) and use event history models to study the effects of marriage, divorce, and childbirth on receiving large gifts from parents. We find increased chances of receiving gifts of houses or land at marriage and in the following years, at childbirth, but not at divorce. Large gifts of money are received in the year of marriage and also in the year of divorce. Our findings, on the one hand, indicate that parental gifts are triggered by adult children's economic need. On the other hand, they point to a plurality of givers' transfer motives and highlight the meanings of different types of wealth for parents, adult children, and their relationships.

SUBJECTIVE DIMENSIONS OVER THE LIFE COURSE

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Abstract: Life course studies have been focusing more on "objective" dimensions of individuals' life course, and, therefore, reporting more extensively to differences regarding timings and transitions of different age groups within a longitudinal and generational perspective (Mayer,2009).However, the organization of the life course is conditioned by macro level factors, which depend on the historic and social contexts of individuals' background, but also by micro level factors, which attribute to individuals a place for agency. Individuals are perceived as taking an active role in decision-making processes, managing both constraints and opportunities, tensions and attractions, thus, actively defining their life course (e.g. Heinz e Krüger,2001).Therefore, and admitting a space for agency in the organization of the life course, understanding how individuals subjectively perceive it, by taking into consideration different life spheres, represents a relevant dimension of evaluation by confronting, e.g., areas of investment, satisfaction and stress within an inter and intra-generational perspective. Based on the concept of *master status* (Parsons,1951) and, hence, considering the accumulation of roles that individuals take on during the life course, we believe that it is important to understand how individuals invest differently in different areas of life (family, leisure, work,) and how this investment is associated with different levels of satisfaction and stress.Furthermore, we will also explore the similar or dissimilar relationship between the areas of investment, and the levels of satisfaction and stress associated to the different life spheres and individuals' trajectories and the experience of particular life course events. We consider the first as subjective dimensions and the second as more objective dimensions of the life course. Following this analysis, we intend to focus on how these subjective dimensions are also reflected in the individuals' self-assessment regarding their self-esteem (Rosenberg,1965).The analysis will simultaneously address gender and generational differences in investments and its' returns, by trying to disentangle the gendering and the generational continuities and discontinuities in the different domains of investment and gratification.We will draw on a national survey (2010), based on a representative sample (n=1500) of Portuguese belonging to three different cohorts.

TRANSITION TO (GRAND)PARENTHOOD FROM A MULTIGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The transition to parenthood has been broadly studied with regard to the triadic relationship between the young parents and the newborn child. However, the wider family context within which the nuclear family is embedded has been rather neglected. This paper has the aim to broaden the perception of this important familial status passage towards a multigenerational perspective. Thus, the focus is on the double generational transition to parenthood and grandparenthood as it is experienced by members of different family generations. The main question to be answered is how this generational status passage influences the intergenerational relationships between the new nuclear family and the respective families of origin.

The paper draws on the results of a qualitative inquiry of six multigenerational family constellations that had just gone through the transition process and of which two to four members were subject to individual in-depth interviewing.

The findings of this study indicate, that the transition to (grand)parenthood contributes to the (re-)construction of gender and generational asymmetries within the family network. This is due to the traditionalization effect that takes place on the level of the couple and that leads to a gender specific parental role division between the new parents. As a result, mothers are usually the main caregivers and have a crucial mediating position regarding the child's social contacts. For this reason, the relationships that the new nuclear family establishes with the respective families of origin tend to be asymmetric. While contacts along the maternal line are usually close and of good quality, paternal bonds tend to be more fragile and conflict-laden. As a consequence paternal grandparents often find themselves in a rather marginalized position having difficulties to get access to their grandchild. Maternal grandparents on the other hand are usually much more involved in childcare arrangements and the daily family life of their daughters. In times of growing marital instability and union disruption these asymmetries tend to further weaken the bonds between fathers and children and paternal grandparents and their grandchildren as in the case of divorce or separation of the parents child custody is habitually ascribed to the mothers.

FAMILY CONFIGURATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS UNDERGOING PSYCHOTHERAPY: RELATIONAL DYNAMICS AND PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS

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Abstract: Research highlights the interaction existing between family dynamics and genetic factors on the onset of psychiatric disorders and on probabilities of relapse. Studies have revealed important effects of stressful life events, often directly stemming from the family, in provoking onset of psychiatric disorders. The literature on social support emphasizes that family relationships account for a large part of the support available to individuals suffering from psychiatric disorders. Evidences about the positive or negative effect of family support on individuals with psychiatric disorders are however mixed, with some studies underlining the positive effect of non family relationships on patients' rehabilitation, and other studies suggesting that family relationships exert an essential and mainly positive effect on patients. Based on a 5-waves follow-up of 60 individuals undergoing psychotherapy in a private practice, this paper examines the structural features of their family configurations, considering jointly the relational structures of emotional support and conflict networks, in interaction with psychiatric symptoms. Five distinct types of relational dynamics are found featuring the patients' family configurations when emotional support and conflict relationships are considered both together, and three of them are significantly associated with the intensity of psychiatric symptoms. Individuals perceiving themselves as being central in the relational dynamic of conflict, or those perceiving themselves as overload by providing support for a lot of family members, show significantly higher level of distress, while those setting back of all types of family relationship display significant lower level of distress.

PRISONERS OF PEACE? EXPERIENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES

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Abstract: Post-conflict societies arguably have a unique relationship with gendered violence. Whilst acknowledging that there are many problems with a term such as 'post-conflict', not least the implicit assumption that violence is a thing of the past, research indicates that in the context of Northern Ireland, violent activities increased after the paramilitary ceasefires. New forms of violence and social conflict emerged including sectarian and racist violence and 'anti-social behaviour' (Jarman 2004). Indeed, figures suggest that levels of domestic violence have increased in Northern Ireland since the Good Friday Agreement. One suggestion is that this is because men within post-conflict societies seek new pathways into violence. A recent study revealed the fears many women had that thedemobilisation of ex-combatants explained the growth in domestic violence figures (INCORE 2006). Religious and ideological belief systems may also have a key role to play in the legitimising and normalising of such violence (McWilliams 1997). Moreover, many of the factors believed to contribute to domestic violence such as insecurities, fear and some weakly embedded restraints can be identified within other forms of violence and often remain embedded within post-conflict societies. Women, arguably, experience heightened levels of violence both during and after periods of intensive conflict. Consequently, this paper will argue that forms of violence do not necessarily end with the post-conflict phase. On the contrary, changing social dynamics are contributing to shifting forms of violence from political activities to domestic relationships.

COUPLE RELATIONSHIP AND THE UNBEARABLE THERAPEUTIC LOGIC

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Abstract: Marriage as a social institution and romantic love as a cultural script have not lost their significance in contemporary society but during the last few decades the concept of "relationship" has taken prominence in our understanding of the love relationship. This cultural change has often been associated with the rise of the therapeutic culture. This paper is based on my doctoral thesis (2010) that discusses the cultural understanding of the couple rela-

tionship in the context of contemporary Finnish society. I used material ranging from in-depth interviews to various mass media texts to study the therapeutic logic that determines the understanding of the couple relationship.

The couple relationship has not only become a much cherished theme in the media and popular culture but it has also become an important subject in the discussions on the well-being of families and children. "Healthy relationships" are seen at the heart of "a healthy society". As a consequence, therapeutic support and knowledge is highly valued and called for. The relationship question is not founded so much on moral concern about the weakening of the marriage and the family as on the therapeutic understanding of how complex relationships are and how important it is to handle this complexity. I call this complex relationship therapeutic. Therapeutic relationship does not refer to any particular type of relationship. In contemporary usage the relationship is, by definition, therapeutic. The therapeutic relationship is seen as an endless source of conflict and a highly complex dynamic unit in constant need of attention and support. Notwithstanding this emphasis on relationship work the therapeutic relationship lacks any morally or socially defined direction. In this respect it differs radically from marriage. Here lies the cultural power and according to critics the dubious aspect of the therapeutic ethos.

The therapeutic ethos has – with its grasp on the complexities of the relationship – a strong attraction in a society where divorce is so common. Instead of taking any moral position or dictating whether to divorce or not it offers warmth and consolation by assuring us that anyone can learn better relationship skills and improve self-knowledge. But maybe it is precisely because of trying to avoid moral questions therapeutic ethos offers little help in expressing our fundamental dependence on other people.

PRISONERS AND FAMILY ISSUES DURING INCARCERATION

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Abstract: Prisons are now seen as integrated social realities in a broader context than their own. Therefore it becomes necessary to study the empirical realities that denote points of contact and interaction between the prison and the outside world. This paper aims to analyze the impact of the incarceration in family, through male prisoners' perceptions.

Using data collected through interviews with male prisoners in Portugal, our purpose is to examine the conflicting processes that c reshape relationships during periods of incarceration, and, simultaneously, highlight the barriers that offenders and family face to maintain contact.

Current studies about the effect of incarceration on children and families lead to the conclusion that families also suffer, and experience various kinds of problems. Consequently, questions are now being raised about the impact of imprisonment on children and families and the extent to which prisoners' families might be resources and assets in providing emotional and financial support for the prisoner and in the achievement of major social goals, such as social rehabilitation of criminals.

This paper discusses how the imprisonment of a family member tends to be a challenge both for the family members as well as for the prisoner. On the basis of qualitative interviews we found that the variability of family backgrounds of inmates, their marital status and emotional dimensions are central in mediating the relationship between incarcerated parents and children. Despite the impact felt by the family, incarceration can't be identified as disruptive of family cohesion. The diverse nature of the bonds and social ties that an individual is capable to sustain with his relatives differentiates the types of costs involved in imprisonment.

A WITHIN-FAMILY ANALYSIS OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS: WHAT ROLE FOR BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL KINSHIP?

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Abstract: A substantial and growing number of children lives in stepfamilies. Given that adverse parent-child relationships can lead to a range of negative child outcomes (see Brown 2010; White/Gilbreth 2001), it remains an important question what role the biological status of the parent-child relationship plays and how families can be assisted to reduce potential differences in treatment. Consistent with inclusive fitness theory, evolutionary biologists predict that individuals care more for their biological than their social children and hence that biological children assess the relationships to their parents better than stepchildren. To test this assumption, we use data from the U.S. National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). Unlike many other studies that have been conducted so far, this survey allows us to analyze the consequences of the dynamic between social and biological parent-child relationships *within* the same families. We use comparisons of sibling pairs and fixed-effects regression to achieve the within-family comparison. Both the descriptive and multivariate regression results confirm that – even after controlling for other relevant influences – biological parenthood matters with regard to children's relationship assessments (perceived parental care and closeness of the parent-child relationship) and in both the relationships to resident fathers and mothers. In the discussion, we comment on the possible integration of the evolutionary and sociological perspectives and close with some recommendations for future data collection that could allow researchers to analyze the relative influence of biological and social influences on parent-child relationships on a more fine-grained level.

CHANGING MEANINGS OF FAMILY AND FAMILY BONDS

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Abstract: Personal relationships are today less dependent on kinship ties, and family commitments extend across households linked by friendship, vicinity, dissolved marriages, blended families and transnational care chains. Although there may be a blurring of kin, ex-kin, and non-kin in close relationships, this does not signify a loss of commitment itself. Research on family meanings and practices in

late modernity reveals the continued importance of the bonds of affection and support, even if these are carried out within changing sets of relatives and close persons.

The aim of this paper is to examine family meanings by looking at the changing boundaries between family bonds and a wider configuration of close relationships. It argues that a diversity of meanings of significant family ties are increasingly the norm, requiring new accommodations between co-residence (household), blood or marriage ties and a wider circle of affinities such as friends, non-resident partners or ex-kin. Using data from a national survey (Portugal, 2010) and drawing on a configurational approach, the paper focuses on the overlaps and discrepancies between three sets of close relationships: co-resident members of the household, members of the respondent's network of close relationships (persons perceived as "important" during the last year), and members perceived as "family". Focusing on the "family" network, we will analyse connections between the concept of "family" and the attributes of members (type and duration of bond, past or present co-residence). Given the emphasis in Western societies on bilateral filiation and biological ties, we expect this model of kinship to strongly influence the meaning of "family". Nevertheless, in the context of growing pluralisation and individualization, we expect meanings to go beyond the nuclear family and to reveal plural subjectivities. The effects of structural variables such as gender, age and education on family meanings are also analysed.

Preliminary findings show a high level of overlap between the network of close relationships and the "family", with 76% of the respondents considering all close persons as family. However, in most of these overlapping networks non-kin ties are not included (85.4%). Cohorts and social variables have an impact (e.g., inclusion of non-kin is higher in younger cohorts).

SOCIAL CAPITAL ON CHILD OUTCOMES IN FAMILY CONFIGURATIONS

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Abstract: In an era of turbulence family relations are likely to drastically evolve through time, particularly in case of a divorce followed by a recomposition. Sociological research emphasizes the importance of family relationships as social capital. Connections with other family members provide instrumental and emotional support helping individuals in their life trajectories. Children directly benefit from the social capital available in their family. Research on this topic underlines a deficit of social capital in stepfamilies, which is held responsible for the negative consequences of stepfamilies for child development. The work supporting the deficit hypothesis in stepfamilies, compared to first families, is based on the bonding social capital, which is defined by long-lasting, intimate, multitask connections with a high frequency of contacts among persons involved. Another body of research has however emphasized the import of bridging social capital. The bridging type is based on weaker connections between subgroups of a network that create "holes" in the structure; consequently some persons have the function of brokerage. It seems to be the case of stepfamily. However a comparison in terms of family structures is not sufficient to study family diversity and complexity in modern societies. A new approach based on family configurations is necessary to go beyond nuclear family.

Using a sample of 150 mothers from a first family and 150 mothers from a stepfamily (each with at least one school-aged biological child), we intend to reveal the relationships existing between social capital and central dimensions of child development in stepfamilies in comparison with first time families. First, we show that stepfamily structures lead to bridging social capital, while first family structures lead to bonding social capital. Second, we hypothesize that social capital varies depending on family configurations, and not only on family structures. We find nine types of family configurations: « small », « beanpole », « alliance », « friends », « brothers », « sisters », « kinship », « single-parent » and « post-divorce » providing specific social capital. Finally, we shed light the association between binding and bridging social capitals and some distinct child outcomes (for instance hyperactivity, sociability, behavior and emotional troubles).

RN 14 Gender Relations in The Labour Market and the Welfare State

GENDER ASPECTS OF RUSSIAN UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE CRISIS

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Abstract: Gender aspects of Russian unemployment during the crisis (based on the on the example of Bashkortostan Republic)

The most important gender aspects of employment and unemployment in the conditions of modern crisis in Bashkortostan Republic are considered in this paper. Female unemployment in Bashkortostan Republic has certain specific features depending on the developed economic sectors. One of the most characteristic features of unemployment in the republic is its rather low degree of feminization. Women are engaged in low-paid branches of budget spheres that is in education, health service, service sectors and culture. As a result of crisis in Bashkortostan Republic the branches of industry, in which the level of male employment was the highest (manufacturing industry, building sectors, mining industry) suffered the greatest negative effect. However, women were the first to be dismissed from the service sector of these branches. Now female unemployment is of stagnation kind. In the present day situation many women, especially younger ones, prefer a «wait –and-see» or «developing» patterns of behavior. Some have maternity leaves and some have improved and mastered their education and qualification or have changed of their job completely.

However, our research shows that during the crisis it is more difficult for women to find a new job, that is, their period of being unemployment is longer than that of men. Their requirements to future work are not high and most of them agree to be low-paid.

In spite of rather low level of feminization of unemployment in the republic, higher educational level and adaptation potential of women, the problems of unemployment are more urgent for women than for men. The tendency is characteristic for the Russian Federation on the whole.

UNEMPLOYMENT, GENDER AND MENTAL HEALTH – THE MEDIATING ROLE OF THE GENDER REGIME

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Abstract: The relationship between unemployment and mental health is an issue that has been of great interest. The conclusions from this research have shown that although there clearly exists selection effects, where mental health affects job chances a great body of high quality longitudinal research have shown unemployment to have a negative impact on mental well being. This adverse effect of unemployment on mental well-being does however seem to differ depending on social characteristics. Gender has here been a factor of particular interest. Although it has been discussed as a mediator for the negative effects of unemployment in classical literature and has received considerable interest in modern research, results have tended to be inconclusive.In this article we suggest that the moderating effect of gender on the relationship between unemployment and mental health must be understood from the gender relations of the context. Gender should here mediate the negative effects of unemployment on mental health differently depending on the level of equality on the labour market and in the family. This is investigated using representative longitudinal data on unemployed from Sweden and Ireland, two countries that represent different gender relations and gender regimes. Results show that gender does not mediate the impact of unemployment on mental health in the more gender egalitarian context of Sweden, but that it does so in the less gender egalitarian context of Ireland. This effect of gender in Ireland however disappears when controlled for the economic situation and household position.

WORKFARE - SOCIAL SECURITY OR RISK ?

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore how social security and risk can be understood among unemployed men and women in a region – Norrbotten County in North Sweden. Three concepts are important in understanding women´s and men´s opportunities to work and to be self-supportive; these are workfare, social security and risk. Qualitative data were collected during 2002-2009 from two different projects in three geographically spread municipalities: Luleå, Haparanda and Kiruna. In total the data consist of twenty-four interviews with unemployed women and men, employment officers and local politicians. Workfare is a central concept in Swedish labour market policy, a political tool to increase employment. The political demand is that everyone should be self-supportive disregards the fact that human beings live in a social context. High unemployment rates and high competition means that unemployment has become a indivual problem instead of a political problem. Women and men make active choices and consider social security and risks in a regional context. Social security as a concept is often used in social policy to mean a temporary reasonable living standard depending on one´s life situation. Social security as a theoretical concept thus ought to relate to feelings, a sense of security but also a sense of freedom from feeling insecure. Unemployed women and men were aware of their insecure employment situation on the labour market but to manage temporary jobs they where dependent of a social network. Risk as a concept refers to an economic risk for the individual that might create an increased polarization between rich and poor, among those who have jobs and those who are unemployed. Unemployed are often directed to education to facilitate return to work. Education where not seen as an option among unemployed women and men because education where not seen as a guarantee for a job. The result shows that unemployed women and men do not have the social or economic prerequisites to follow the workfare policy and its economic principals. This means that workfare helps to create and strengthen differences between high-skilled and low-skilled, and those who have jobs and those who do not. In conclusion, workfare is an abstraction and a

simple idea about how to solve unemployment but in human beings everyday life and praxis it´s limitations becomes visible.

RECONCILIATION OF WORK AND FAMILY LIFE IN GERMANY. IMPLICATIONS OF MOTHERS' ABILITY TO TAKE UP WORK AT THE DAWN OF LABOUR SUPPLY SHORTAGE.

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Abstract: Compared to other European countries, Germany was quite successful in coping with the recent economic crisis. Rather, the German labour market might face a shortage of qualified labour supply, due to demographic changes.

Increasing labour market participation of mothers is one strategy to tackle this problem. The German situation in this respect is characterized by lower maternal employment rates and child care coverage than in several other European countries. On the basis of the special German institutional context and labour supply and human capital theory, this article analyses the chances of unemployed mothers to take up employment.

Applying a duration model, I estimate the probability of mothers' transition from unemployment to employment and its determinants in the period of 2005 to 2009. I will evaluate which impact family responsibilities (age and number of children) have, compared to the mother's labour market resources (i.e. human capital).

It can be shown, that child care responsibilities restrict the ability to move into employment, especially for single mothers. On the other hand, human capital characteristics promote transitions to work in the expected way. Taking into account that a big share of unemployed mothers is well qualified, there are considerable opportunities to foster a better integration of mothers into the labour market, once possibilities for external child care are improved.

WORK LIFE BALANCE IN A GENDER PERSPECTIVE: HOW COULD WELFARE STATE INCREASE CAPABILITIES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE FLEXIBLE LABOR MARKET?

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Abstract: The paper is focused on work-life balance (WLB) dimension in the actual post Fordist labor market, characterized by increased deregulation and flexibility which have made workers' life trajectories more insecure and unpredictable. The review of the literature on WLB (Crompton, 2006; Scott et al., 2008) leads to consider the topic from a gender perspective within the transformation of traditional gender role models in society and in families, rejecting the idea, given by the historical strong gendered division between paid work and unpaid care work, that WLB is a "women's issue" (Ransome, 2007). The theme is analyzed in a capability perspective (Sen, 1984; 1985; Nussbaum, 2000) where WLB becomes a quality of life issue for considering "substantive freedoms to choose the life one has reason to value" (Sen 1999:74). In such a perspective, the reconciliation policies (EC, 2005) should aim at promoting an equality of capabilities, i.e. a combination of functioning that reflects the freedom of a person to lead one type of life instead of another. The Senian approach is applied to evaluate the effects of the Italian WLB policies on individual working lives trajectories, presenting the results of a qualitative research involving a sample of young adult Italian "flexible" couples, i.e. where one of the partner or both, aged between 25 and 45, has/have a short time contract job, married or cohabitant, with or without children. The research considers several central dimensions to a capabilities framework for WLB, including working times, flexibility, employment situation, job security and perceived economic well being, taking into account differences among people in education, age and partner's work hours (Hobson & Fahlén, 2009). The results show different strategies adopted by male and female to combine working and family duties and how their capabilities to WLB are limited or enhanced by systemic aspects like public services, companies' policies and the particular Italian "familistic" Welfare State (Esping-Andersen, 2002), as well by meso factors like the presence and quality of supporting family networks (Gallino, 2001). Finally, the paper indicates some types of WLB policies that should be implemented in order to tackle the emerging difficulties in balancing work and family life as well to avoid the strengthening of gender inequalities in social and labor spheres rather than diminishing them (Hardy & Adnett, 2002).

WORK-LIFE STRATEGIES AND IDENTITIES: A MATTER OF WOMEN'S CHOICE?

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Abstract: The increasing participation of women in the labor market is by itself one of the most important social and demographic factors of change in post-industrial societies. It has forced significant transformations in the family environment, as well as in the labor markets and the Welfare States. These transformations have been interpreted in terms of gender equality rights and increasing autonomy for women. However, in many cases, the labor activity of women is far from assure them that autonomy, and that's mostly due to the particular female patterns of employment: against the traditional male homogeneity (full-time, continuity, labor career), women's employment patterns and behaviors are heterogeneous and they vary from full-time and continuous labor career to a combination of part-time or temporal work contracts with periods of employment inactivity.

There is a rich theoretical debate surrounding the possible causes about the female labor heterogeneity. Probably the most well-known as well as most polemical theoretical proposal is the "preference theory" by Catherine Hakim, which is based on a fundamental assumption: in theses current times of equal opportunities, female heterogeneity does not respond anymore to certain social conditions, but it is rather the consequence of women's individual preferences and priorities in respect to the conflict between family and work. Nevertheless, the data we present in this paper, which is the result of a qualitative research made through 30 interviews to women from different social and labor backgrounds, seem to contradict Hakim's thesis.

Thus, our paper will illustrate three fundamental questions: 1) women's preferences in regard to employment and family are conditioned by their social background, academic education and occupation; 2) women's preferences in regard to employment and fami-

ly are very rarely stable, they vary according to the context and the life cycle; 3) at a discourse level, that is, the level of values and preferences in abstract terms, class differences tend to disappear. In short, this paper will show how women's discourses and behaviors in regard to family life and employment are articulated on the basis of two fundamental (and often, contradictory) axis: class and gender identity.

FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND WELL-BEING: AN ANALYSIS OF GERMAN EAST-WEST MIGRANTS

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Abstract: The study analyses the impact of institutional change on women's employment decisions in East and West Germany and its impact on subjective well-being, using data from the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP). Germany provides a natural experiment of sudden institutional change as the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) was quickly incorporated into the existing institutional structures of West Germany. Prior to German reunification, full-time employment was the expectation for all women in East Germany and was promoted by adequate child care provision and preferential social policies for families. In contrast, social policies in West Germany promoted the single breadwinner family model. After reunification female labour force participation declined rapidly in East Germany while it increased in West Germany, but women in East Germany are still more likely to be in full-time employment. Institutional support for women's employment and female preferences for work thus differed substantially between East and West Germany, but social policy was the

same in both regions after 1990. In this talk I look specifically at the labour market behaviour and well-being outcomes of women who migrated from East to West Germany after 1990. These female migrants experienced a rapid change in

institutional settings, labour market conditions and societal expectations. Their labour market outcomes are compared to that of West German women and East German women who remained in their region.

GENDER AND ECONOMIC CRISIS: EXPLORING ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IN THE UK.

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Abstract: The global economic crisis of the past three years has raised fundamental and long-standing questions about the gendered impact of recessions. The particularities of this current recession, and policy responses to it, have already generated a substantial interest in its gendering. Questions are being asked over whether and how this recession differs from earlier economic crises in its short and longer term outcomes for women and men. Most of the research published so far that has a gender dimension, from across a range of disciplines, has focused upon comparing changes in the employment and unemployment rates of women and men as the crisis deepened and eased. Gendered impacts on rates of under-employment and flexible working have also been explored. As valuable as this focus on the extent and pattern of labour market participation is, it does not tap into a number of other core and potentially gendered outcomes of recession. Drawing on a *British Academy* funded sociological research project into the economic consequences of recession in the UK, this paper will outline the concept of economic wellbeing, considering in particular its combination of subjective and objective indicators of economic inequalities. It will then reflect upon the potential of economic wellbeing for identifying the wider economic impact of recession on the lives of women and men, and in the short and longer terms.

SOCIAL WELL-BEING AND JOB SATISFACTION OF WOMEN WITH SMALL CHILDREN IN RUSSIA.

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Abstract: This paper deals with the problem of social well-being and job satisfaction of women with small children in Russia. A recess in work among women with small children could negatively affect the women's careers. There is a conflict between female employment and motherhood in Russia. On the one hand, women should devote sufficient time to job to build a successful career. On the other hand, women with small children have to reconcile their jobs and family, so that it is necessary for them to have a flexible work schedule. It is quite difficult for women with young children to find an interesting high-paying job.

The paper discloses factors of job satisfaction of Russian women having small children and identifies the determinants of job satisfaction and social well-being in general. The author analyzes social well-being in dynamics.

All the estimations are made for 4 groups of women depending on the fact of having children and the age of the children. The main assumption is that Russian women with small children are not satisfied their jobs.

The paper is based on Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) for 2000-2009.

FAMILY SYSTEM AND WELFARE STATE IN ITALY. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS ON WORK DECISIONS IN FAMILISTIC SETTING.

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Abstract: International studies of family, gender relations and welfare states have obtained useful results concerning the reproduction of gender hierarchy in various welfare regimes, and have improved our understanding of state-market-family links and their roles in the complex "gender system". In this context, many countries, such as Italy, is defined by researchers as "familial societies". It have strongly patriarchal traits, such as the combination of weak welfares states and strong family networks. In addition, some scholars demonstrated that both countries are familial societies based on patriarchal gender system and their welfare state regime could be included in the " conservative model" (Esping-Andersen 1999; Uzuhashi 2003). This is possible because that strong family ties contribute to maintain patriarchal gender systems in the households that influence the present Italian demographic trends.

In addition to this, strong family ties could be supported by patriarchal gender system at the macro-level. The relationship between these systems could influence the institutional assets, the welfare state and policies concerning family and labour market. In this context, even if, from the 1970s, the feminist movement favoured cultural transformation of gender relationships, women obtained significant recognition in their new role in the public sphere, the female participation in the labour market has always experienced problems. On the supply side, combining childrearing with paid work has been a challenging task for Italian mothers in a modern economy. This situation increases the opportunity costs of marriagefor women. The degree of "maternal incompatibility" with paid work affectsnot only each woman, but is also a problem which concerns the institutional assets and the relationships between state, market and family in the Italian welfare mix. As many studies demonstrate, maternal incompatibility seems to be greater in those "family-oriented" and less feminist countries such as Italy, than in relatively more individualistic and gender-egalitarian countries. In this paper, I intend to test the effect of work in the process of labour market decision-making in the low fertility system and to study the role of the 'strong family' in the work-family conciliation. I'll present some empirical evidences derived from the *event history analysis* on data made by the Italian Longitudinal Household Survey (ILFI).

PAID AND UNPAID WORK: HOW SOCIAL STATUS MATTERS?

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Abstract: Most of national and international surveys have shown that even for women who gain access to professional groups, family events and house-work still have an impact on their professional careers (Hirata, Lombardi et Maruani, 2008). In fact, these women often hire housekeepers - generally less qualified women, who often come from the global South - to relieve themselves of this kind of work. To date, little research has been carried out to analyze how their representations and conception of house-work vary according to their social origin. It is generaly asumed that, in order o access higher socioeconomic position within a capitalist system, highly qualified women often exploit the labour force of other less skilled women. This modern paradox has recently been studied by several feminist researchers: usually based on the premise that the emancipation of some qualified women is possible because of the exploitation of the labour power of other groups of women (Dorlin, 2009, NQF, 2008).

In this paper, we argue that this question cannot be analysed solely in Marxist or class terms. In others words, to employ somebody to do the domestic work is not only a question of class position, it is also depends on the social and symbolic "status group" (*Stand*) the individuals belong to (Weber, 2003). Even if they can afford to employ a domestic worker, women from elite professional groups also have to be able to think of themselves as a potential employer, as a person who belongs to a dominant "status group". Our main hypothesis is that the subjective development of this sense of belonging to an elite "status group" varies according to the social background of highly qualified middle-class women.

Our presentation aims to investigate these the role of these two dimensions (class and status) in the specific relationship that professional women, some of whom have experienced upward social mobility, develop towards the externalization of house-work. This paper will focus the case of female graduates from one of the French "Grandes Ecoles".

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TITRES-SERVICES AND RUT- STATES SUBSIDIZING PAID DOMESTIC WORK IN BELGIUM AND SWEDEN

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Abstract: In many European countries, different types of political reforms intending to encourage a growth in the domestic service sector have been introduced. The methods and reforms differ; cash for care, service vouchers tax credits and tax incentives but mainly the reforms intend to stimulate a growth of a "new" legal labor market sector within private households. The service sector is often emphasized as the most likely growth sector, currently contributing to more than 70% of GDP and representing 70% of the jobs in EU according to Eurostat (2007). This potential growth sector in combination with insufficient or declining welfare states, inclining female labor market participation and ageing populations could be viewed as explanatory factors to the increased demand for paid domestic work. The growing sector of informal employment within domestic services have drawn European governments attention, a transformation of this informal domestic work into formal work could create job growth especially among those with low educations and weak connections to the labour market. In this paper the domestic service policy processes in Belgium and Sweden will be analysed. Belgium has some of the most far-reaching policies within EU on encouraging growth within the domestic service sector, the *Titres-services* that was introduced in 2001. The Swedish domestic service reforms *RUT-avdraget* was introduced in 2007 is less extensive but caused a tremendous debate that has been going on for almost 20 years. In this paper the aim is to analyze the differences and similarities between the political reforms encouraging growth in the domestic service sector with a special focus on how gender equality is articulated and discussed in the policy debate. The theoretical ambition is to analyse the challenges that domestic service work poses for gender studies in relation to feminist theories on welfare state and understandings of work and family from an intersectional perspective

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE RECESSION ON PENSION PROVISION FOR OLDER WOMEN WORKERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

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Abstract: The relative vulnerability of older women workers in relation to pension provision is being increasingly recognised in both policy circles and in the media throughout the European Union. More so as the recent policy thrust in many EU countries away from state provision and towards personal responsibility and private provision tends to increase the vulnerability of women workers. This is particularly so where the pension system is based on strong links between pension provision and labour market participation. It has been recognised by feminist political economy of ageing scholars that the following features prevalent in the social and economic arrangements of many EU countries, both in the recent past and the present, shape the environment in which women make employment and pension provision decisions. These include pension systems, employment, social welfare and social legislation biased towards promoting a male breadwinner model of family life; gendered social norms that assign to women the primary societal responsibility for caring, and the consequent interrupted labour market participation of women; their predominance in part-time work and low-paid work; and their vertical and horizontal segregation into particular typically low paid occupations. Many of these features are or were present in the Republic of Ireland (ROI) and Northern Ireland (NI) where the comparative study on which this paper is based took place.

Despite the recognition of these broad patterns contributing to women's relative vulnerability, there has been a scarcity of qualitative research into the issue. This paper is based on a mixed methods comparative study which analyses policy and statistical data and conducts interviews with 30 women and 8 focus groups with older women (aged 50 or over) in the ROI and NI. It adopts a feminist political economy of ageing approach to analysis of the broader structural patterns and a life-course approach to analysing women's subjective negotiation of their work-life biographies. This paper outlines some of the main findings from the qualitative data and explores specifically the impact of the global economic crisis and the recession on the pension provision of older women workers in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The policy implications of these findings are drawn out.

HOW DOES THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AFFECT GENDER INEQUALITY WITHIN SWISS WORKING ARRANGEMENTS? A CROSS-CANTONAL APPROACH

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Abstract: Regarding gender relations, paid work is the primary domain where gender equality shows its main improvements and failures, as work is one of the most important factors that characterise the agency of a social citizen. Nonetheless, we understand work in a comprehensive way, as the exclusive focus on the labour market would be too narrow. Thus, we not only include employment but also unpaid work, that is work within the household and family as well as volunteer work.

By using the Swiss Labour Force Survey, we analyse inter-cantonal variations within and between the work spheres - employment, family, household and care work and volunteer work - based on indicators regarding gender inequality. Our aim is to obtain a cantonal typology by running cluster and factor analysis. The typology should be comparable to existing cantonal typologies, e.g. the Swiss worlds of welfare by Armingeon and Bonoli (2004). As Switzerland is strongly marked by its federalism, we hypothesise that the financial crisis affects cantonal economies and policies and therefore cantonal gender inequality to varying degrees. On the basis of the typology we thus can identify the effects of the financial crisis on gender inequalities regarding the work spheres.

We expect cantons with a strong financial services sector (e.g. Zug, Zurich) to be much more affected than, for example, rather rural ones. In those cantons we expect a decrease of social spending, which has severe outcomes on cantonal gender inequality. Moreover, in liberal cantons, the impact of the financial crisis on gender inequality may be worse than in conservative or social-democratic cantons due to a smaller degree of defamilisation. All in all, we expect major changes within the cantons in terms of shifts between the three spheres of work (labour, family and household work, volunteer work). The degree of transformation and the differences between men and women depends on the political, economical and cultural framework of the respective cantons.

THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS: A GENDERED STORY? THE CASE OF IRELAND

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Abstract: In recent decades, Ireland has underwent a significant transformation with respect to its labour market composition, with increasing numbers of females especially entering employment. However, research has highlighted the often part-time and precarious nature of this growth, with not only implications for gender but also social inequality. The economic crisis has brought further dramatic change to Ireland's labour market, and drawing on recent SILC data from the mid 2000s and 2009, the present paper explores the intersections between gender and social inequality in terms of both the level and nature of labour market participation in Ireland.

THE IMPACT OF THE RECESSION ON REDUCED HOURS AND OTHER FLEXIBLE WORKING INITIATIVES: EVIDENCE FROM THE UK

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Abstract: Throughout the global economic crisis, many employers have been vigorously pursuing strategies to retain staff for as long as possible, rather than making redundancies. This allows them to minimise recruitment costs at a later date and to best position themselves for the economic up-turn. Different forms of flexible working, including the increased provision of part-time work, have been enthusiastically adopted by many UK employer organisations, both large and small, and recent figures from the Labour Force Survey (October – December 2010) show that the number of people in part-time employment is now 6.9 million. However, there are still huge gender differences in the take-up of part-time work, with women making up 78 per cent of the part-time workforce. Against this background, the Government Equalities Office funded a research project which aimed, in part, to explore the provision of "quality" part-time work and other reduced-hours or flexible working measures throughout the recession. This qualitative study explored two key issues:

(a) How are organisations responding to the recession and has there been any increase in the provision of part-time work or other reduced hours measures, as well as various forms of flexible working?

(b) Will these measures have a lasting impact on working patterns on men and women within the organisation, or are these flexible working patterns still highly differentiated by gender?

The study drew on 39 telephone interviews with human resources and diversity managers, part-time workers and line managers in 23 organisations from across the UK economy. The research indicates that many employers have taken steps to increase flexible working options, which include reducing hours and allowing or encouraging employees to work from home. Where reduced hours measures have been introduced, they varied in duration, implementation and take-up. Those organisations with a recognised need for part-time employees were much more likely to embrace the increased provision of flexible working options and these were likely to continue beyond the recession, although these also tended to be in traditional "female" occupations. Even short-term experiences of introducing reduced-hours measures and other forms of flexible working may provide more scope for employees and HR teams to better argue the business case for flexible working in the future.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANS THAT HELP WOMEN IN ALBANIA

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Abstract: This talk examines the role of people's level of education on opinions toward affirmative action policies that assist women's career in politics.

Our studies are conducted in Albania (Eastern Europe). The situation of women in this country has considerably changed since the fall of communism in the 1990s. As from July 2008, Albania adopted a Gender Equality Law, prescribing a quota of 30% of women in the legislative, the executive and the judiciary systems. Since December 2008, quota was also introduced in the new Electoral Code. Thus, the present studies are both timely and of practical interest for implementing affirmative action programs in Albania.

Affirmative action programs differ one from another on a number of criteria. One important difference is the extent to which policies focus on the personal versus collective characteristics of their beneficiaries. Harrison et al. (2006) regroup affirmative action policies that are effective during the selection process into three broad clusters, ranging along an individual versus group continuum. Toward the individual pole, *weak preferential* treatmentsfavor minority applicants insofar as they possess the same qualifications as majority applicants. Toward the group pole, *strong preferential* treatments are based primarily on the recipients' demographic status (ex. quota).

The influence of education on attitudes toward affirmative action is contingent upon specific policies used. On the one hand, education is most often conducive to favorable attitudes toward soft forms of affirmative action. Kravitz and Klineberg (2000) found that educated persons show more positive attitudes toward affirmative action applied under conditions of equal qualification. On the other hand, there is evidence that education predisposes people against quotas targeted to women's admission to university (Astin, 1977) or toward strong preferential treatment which help women career in companies (Faniko, Lorenzi-Cioldi, Buschini, & Chatard, 2008).

Our recent work suggests that the relationship between education and attitudes towards affirmative action policies directed at women's career in politics is likely to be explained by the individuals' endorsement of meritocracy and the feeling of threat that the implementation of affirmative action programs can generate among the highly educated persons. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings will be discussed.

ENTREPRENEURIAL POTENTIAL OF FEMALE GRADUATES. THE LABOUR MARKET TRANSITION IN A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: Lately in Portugal, entrepreneurship has been assumed in the context of public policies (NSRF 2007-2013) as a national strategic priority to facilitate access to the labour market and may even constitute an alternative way of professional transition particularly important for graduates of higher education. It means that entrepreneurship brings new and important challenges to the University that are related to their ability, together with other actors (economic, social, political) developing entrepreneurial mindset and an entrepreneurial culture and innovation. In turn, the profile of the graduate mainly female in many areas of knowledge, methods of access to employment, career development and cultural patterns associated with the organization deeply dominated by male rationality, and patriarchal, challenge us about the relationship between entrepreneurial characteristics, social resources, academic and professional and economic context, social and cultural environment. Considering the centrality of this theme, in this paper are presented the results gathered in preliminary diagnosis on the entrepreneurial potential of graduates from the University of Minho. Based on responses from an online survey administered to 283 graduates of different scientific areas who finished the course between 2002 and 2008, we intend to examine the gender variable and its explanatory potential of different behaviors in relation to employment and entrepreneurship (propensity for entrepreneurship, enterprise, professional sectors selected by graduates, among others).From a gender perspective, we intend to evaluate the entrepreneurial potential of young graduates, seeking to identify and contrast their academic and professional paths and structures of representation, while contribute to the discussion and reflection on importance of higher education to develop the entrepreneurial potential, and also understand how some activities (curricular and extracurricular) in academic context, may be useful to fostering the entrepreneurial potential and in the develop of cross-cutting skills for enhancing employability of graduates.

Key-words: Higher education, gender, labour market transition, entrepreneur potential

HARD CHOICES: WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS

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Abstract: No fundamental and positive changes occurred in the role of women in management in the years following the political changes in Hungary. This is particularly fascinating, because in the period leading up to the new millennium there were voices and opinions that sought to link this new era to women taking on more active roles, even in business life. The situation may be described as generally ambivalent: on the one hand, women's investment in human capital is on the increase and, as a result, their representation in managerial positions is becoming stable; on the other hand, women's overall participation in management is still low, signalling a weak return on their investment in human capital. Alongside international experience, statistics and literature, in my analysis I will use sociological studies from recent years on attitudes concerning gender role, and the perception on women's managerial performance.

WOMEN'S TIME, EXTENSIVE TIME? THE COOPTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY INTO THE PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S MICRO-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MICRO-FINANCE SCHEMES IN NORTHERN WESTERN EUROPE.

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Abstract: Recently micro-finance and micro-crediting to individuals with the aim of helping them to start up micro-businesses and become self-employed is currently encouraged by the European Commission as a way to tackle financial exclusion, poverty, and unemployment in Europe. In particular, ethnic minority groups and women are targeted, and in this paper I will focus on how this promotion is operated on women, and in particular how it is operated on women through time capital.

It is not the first time in History that micro-lending is presented as a valuable method to create employment and jobs in a time of economic recession. Micro-finance was used at the end of the nineteenth Century and beginning of the twentieth century in Germany, Italy and Ireland, also in times of economic recession (Woolcock, 1999).

In the context of the current recession, micro-finance is perceived as a valuable tool to create jobs, in particular among women in precarious situations. This is not only done through micro-lending, but also through training and coaching support programmes (Nillson, 1997; Wilson et al., 2004).

In this paper, I argue that women are used as a target group that is encouraged in self-employment, a precarious and insecure form of employment (Parker, 2004). I will look at this by examining political discourse and policy literature that aims at promoting self-employment via micro-crediting, and by using data on in depth qualitative interviews with women who became self-employed after receiving micro-credits (in Belgium and in the UK). Then I will observe the working conditions of these forms of employment by looking at time, and how time is gendered. In particular, I will look at how self-employment is sold among women as a way to easily combine paid and care work, and how results from existing literature on gender, time and self-employment are ignored to establish such claims. I therefore argue in this paper that gender equality is used as a utilitarist argument (Nussbaum, 2003; Okin 1991) to promote micro-entrepreneurial development in the EU, and creates what Stratigaki (2004) calls a 'cooptation of gender equality' in the field of micro-finance policy making.

COMBINING WORK AND CARE: EVIDENCE FROM A NEW INVESTIGATION OF WOMEN'S WORK IN LEEDS

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Abstract: This paper draws on new research being undertaken by Sue Yeandle and Viktoria Joynes at CIRCLE (*Centre for International Research on Care, Labour and Equalities*, University of Leeds) into the situation of women living in the city of Leeds (UK). The research is being undertaken as part of the EU FLOWS (*Female Labour Force Participation, the Welfare State and Social Inclusion*) project, a major cross-national study investigating women's labour force participation, the welfare state and social inclusion in cities in 11 EU member states over the period 2011-2015, co-ordinated by Prof Per Jensen, University of Aalborg.

The paper will cover data relating to Leeds (UK), and will present an overview of the project's initial statistical analysis of continuity and change, in terms of both progress and disadvantage, in women's labour force participation in Leeds. Drawing also on prior research undertaken by Sue Yeandle and her team at CIRCLE which has investigated how women and men with care responsibilities for a sick or disabled family member are supported under UK law and in the specific local context of the city of Leeds (and the services and support it offers to carers), the paper will consider the implications for women and men who are carers of changes under way in the Leeds economy. The changes highlighted include the reductions in both public spending and public sector jobs in Leeds, and changes in services offered through or funded by the local state (Leeds City Council). These changes are occurring as the UK enters a period of significant change, following the financial crisis of 2008 and the new approach being undertaken by the Coalition Government, which ended 13 years of Labour administrations in May 2010.

COUPLES' STRATEGIES AROUND EMPLOYMENT AND UNPAID WORK TRANSITIONS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UK

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the simultaneous study of labour attachment parallel careers at the couple level, stressing the relevance of the couple as the unit of analyses for the understanding of employment dynamics. It aims at investigating the "family strategy" chosen with respect to the combination of resources within a couple and its relation to the partners' joint fertility choice(s). Using national panel data, we explore the mutual relationship between changing employment careers and childbirth contrasting Italy and the UK, countries with different welfare regimes, labour markets, and long standing cultural family arrangements and traditions. Research questions are:

a) Are employment participation and the decision to give birth interrelated processes? And if so, are these inter-links the same for men and women and across countries?

b) Is it there a link between men and women's decision to participate to employment and their joint fertility choices?

Results reveal interdependence between women's individual careers, and between partners' careers, showing how women's employment is constrained by couple's fertility in a way that men's is not. Unmeasured characteristics seems to influence both fertility and employment attachment for women in both countries, while no such interdependence between the two careers is shown for men in either country. Human capital seems strategic for women's capacity to adhere or re-enter the labour market, especially in Italy. Being employed in the public sector (as opposite to private) is associated with higher propensity to conceive for women and it strengthens employment attachment for both sexes. We also found a polarisation between households' behaviour in face of men's employment exits: in households where men are more likely to exit employment, women tend to either enter it more (compensating for income loss) or to exit it more themselves (due to spouses homogamy or to maximising on welfare benefits), increasing exposure to the risk of falling into a poverty trap.

These results offer a better understanding on the risks of deepening social inequalities within and between households, in face of economic downturns. They reveal how individuals' employment participation (and interruption) choices are to some extent jointly shaped and how couples, in turn, are thus central actors in mediating the effects of economic recessions.

WORK AND CARE IN 21ST CENTURY EUROPE: THE PARENTAL CONTRACT

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Abstract: This paper will consider how parents manage work and care in 21st Century in Europe. The paper will draw on research on work and care that the authors have been carrying out. Our research has shown that across Europe both mothers and fathers are increasingly seeing it as the norm for both parents to work even when they have very young children. However, cultural and institutional contexts vary and family policy also differs. We will consider how these contexts influence the ways in which parents are able to manage work and care and how parents organise responsibilities for paid employment, child care and domestic labour. We will argue that cultural, institutional and policy contexts do impact on parents but that the strategies that parents use to manage work and care are much the same across Europe. We will also consider the implications of our findings for gender equity ain paid employment as well as in the domestic sphere.

ACCESS TO LABOUR MARKET OF THE YOUNG POLES AND GENDER IN PERSPECTIVE OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSES

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Abstract: The paper is focused on analysis of the Polish labour market in relation to age, gender and in the context of counteracting intergenerational inheritance of inequalities. Lack of job is one of the most important "producers" of intergenerational inheritance of inequalities, because of strong correlation between employment and life success, i.e. unemployment and poverty. If the lack of job affects young people and their families it determines, to a large extent, educational opportunities of children, limiting their attendance in facultative courses and thus, their human capital. The paper consists of two parts. The first one presents statistical data from Polish labour market according to age, gender and level of education in comparison with EU and shows that work is not equally distributed among different social categories of young people, particularly young women. This age category is especially endangered by the unemployment which in Poland, is one of the highest in the EU. The second part of the paper deals with Polish labour market policy measures aimed at dealing with the above-mentioned phenomenon. Systematicdiagnosis of the activities undertaken within the framework of social policy in this area is extremely important for improving them. Empirical considerations constitute the foundation of the Central Statistical Office and Eurostat (years 2000-2010) and the results of qualitative research on young unemployed Poles: women and men.

EXCELLENT SCIENTIST, WOMEN'S SELF-POSITIONING IN ACADEMIC DISCOURSE.

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Abstract: Excellence in science is often considered as neutral from gender point of view. Still, the statistics shows that there is considerable gender gap in European research area and especially on high positions. Male-dominated culture and evaluation criterias keep women away from high positions in science and not only in SET and ICT areas, but also in humanitaria, which traditionally should be female dominated.

In current study, I will shed a light to the women's voice in science. Interviews were made in 2006 with female scientists in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Poland in FP6 project BASNET (http://www.basnet-fp6.eu/). I analysed the discourse of excellent scientist and how this will influence the Estonian women's self-positioning in science. Previous studies have shown that in masculine culture women often choose the strategy of withdrawal. As a result, their marginality appers to be chosen by them, although it is caused by the masculinity structures that prevail (Husu 2004). As these structural factors are difficult to recognise, women seem to settle voluntarily in the (lower?) position that is created for them (for example teaching) in the masculine organisation and accept it as their own (Naskali 2004).

In current study I created the model of four types of excellent scientist that shows the women's positioning in science and discourses around the excellency and how these affect the women self-perception and advancement. These four types named as a salesman, a creature from outerspace, a workaholic and a queen bee characterise the different types of excellency in science and are divided on the scale of masculinity-femininity. Therefore, some of them are masculine and considered as a norm or as a real excellency, but hardly achievable for women. Some of them are feminine, considered as suitable for women, but not so highly valued or desirable even by women themselves. As a result, this kind of understanding of positions of men and women in science creates the notion of gender segregated and masculine oragnisation, where gender assumptions form the strong (hidden?) structure.

GENDER AND SUCCESS IN THE VISUAL ARTS : MEN AND WOMEN'S ACCESS TO SOCIAL RECOGNITION AND FAME IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY ART WORLD

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Abstract: Since 1970, German magazines *Capital* and *Manager Magazine* have published nearly every year a ranking, the Kunst Kompass, that aims at making public the names of the 100 most visible artists on the international art scene. The ranking is built individually for each artist who receives a certain number of points for his or her exhibitions, either personal or collective in major art institutions such as museums or biennales or for the press cuttings that they get in major international contemporary art magazines. Although the ranking is based on the individual, it is possible to consider groups of artists that share common social characteristics. In this presentation, we will compare male and female artists.

After a critical presentation of the instrument that the Kunst Kompass offers presenting both its limits but also what it can bring, the first phenomenon of the increasing share of women among the most visible international artists and their confrontation to a ceiling that prevents them from perfect integration to the art world will be analyzed.

Besides, not only does the Kunst Kompass make it possible to compare the share of men and women among the most recognized international artists, but it also enables us to compare various social characteristics of male and female artists. Such is the case of careers that can be more or less rapid. At what age do men and women appear in the Kunst Kompass? What is the average age of men and that of women for a given year?

Other criteria will be analyzed. In what countries were male and female artists born and where do they live ? In what country is their main gallery (mentioned in the Kunst Kompass) located ? What are the main media used by the most famous male and female artists (painting, sculpture, photography, video, performance, installation, environment…) and what movements of contemporary creation do they belong to ? This will enable us to study the link between gender and the characteristics of the works. A similar concern for other traits of the works will justify the study of the average prices of the works created by female artists to that of male artists for equivalent positions in the ranking.

In this presentation, we will try and study social characteristics, should they be biographical and related to the private sphere or to the professional space, of female and male artists and try and show the impact of gender on artistic recognition.

WOMEN ENGINEERS WHO DROPPED OUT. THE "RESERVE ARMY" OF LABOUR FOR SOUTHERN GERMANY'S INDUSTRY?

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Abstract: As the Learning Society in Europe gains more importance, the need for graduates increases, even more now after recession and especially in manufacturing. The percentage of female graduates overall ranges about 40%, in manufacturing there are only a few. This can be seen very clearly in German-speaking countries, where the pseudo-choice between family and career is as conspicuous and unequal biased. This gets even intensified when it comes to engineering enterprises and careers.

Hence our study, funded by the Economics Ministry of Baden-Württemberg, analysed the reasons and causes for women engineers to drop out of employment corresponding to their technical education. The study carried out by Gender Studies in Engineering at the Technische Universität München mid 2008 until mid 2009 longed to answer the questions as to why these women dropped out and how to win them back into technological fields. Therefore the study primarily consisted of 40 biographical telephone interviews among women who possess engineering or comparable degrees but are no longer or have never been employed in the professions their education led towards. Additionally, we identified the need for women engineers by surveying potential employers and run an expert workshop where recommendations for politics and economy are developed on how to encounter these drop outs and regain the out-dropped women engineers.

Even though the study was done just at the edge of the recession, this interfered with the research when the expert workshop was conducted and an insight into gender relations within the technical labour market was enabled. Nonetheless, after recession seems to have been mostly overcome in Germany, there is a strong demand for skilled highly qualified and specialised personnel, particularly engineers in mechanical and process engineering. But there is still only a small, nonetheless slowly increasing, amount of women engineers in Germany. Only about 22% of graduates in engineering sciences are female. But also figures show that chances to be unemployed are still more than 2 1/2 times amongst women engineers than their male counterparts.

Hence we would like to show empirically how women engineers dropped out of employment and how this may be prevented. Also, we would like to discuss if they are now considered more often for jobs that were not available to them before the crisis hit the industry.

EMPLOYMENT INTERRUPTIONS AND CAREER PENALTIES IN CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE. ARE WORK INTERRUPTIONS RELATED TO WOMEN'S CAREER PROSPECTS IN GERMANY, SWEDEN AND THE UNITED STATES?

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Abstract: In this paper we study if, and how women's career interruptions influence their labor market prospects in three welfare state regimes; Germany, Sweden, and the United States. Women with continuous careers are compared to those with discontinuous careers. We look at career interruptions due to child birth, unemployment and for other reasons. Our comparison is twofold; *Across*-these regimes, we expect women to be subject to varying career punishments for time out depending on the institutional context. *Within*each regime, we explore the degree of support for the skill

depreciation hypothesis versus signaling theory. According to the first, the assumption is that skills deteriorate at the same rate for all types of time out. Hence, the reason for a time out should not influence career prospects when the total time out is held constant. According to the second, different types of time out may signal different degrees of work commitment to employers, resulting in differing career prospects upon return to the labor market. The signal may be perceived differently depending on whether the leave is voluntary or involuntary. We use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), the German Life History Study (GLHS), and the Swedish Level of Living Survey (LNU) in the period up until the year 2000/05.

Preliminary results from event history models indicate that parental leave length in Sweden is associated with a slower transition rate to an upward occupational move whereas in Germany, no significant relationship between time out experience and upward moves is found. The difference in the outcome may partly be due to women's varying degree of labor force participation in the two countries and the overall gender context. In Sweden, were almost all women work, extended periods of time out on family leave have a more negative impact on women's career prospects than in Germany where women to a higher degree self-select into paid work (and full-time home making still is common). Analyses for the United States will shed additional light on this and show how women's career breaks influence career prospects in a market oriented regime.

PARENTAL LEAVE POLICIES AND MATERNAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AFTER THE FIRST CHILDBIRTH IN SPAIN

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Abstract: In this paper I focus on analysing the factors that explain the different choices concerning employment of the Spanish mothers after their first child, paying special attention to the role of two new options introduced by the extension of the parental leave policies. Namely, full-time parental leave and reduced working hours (or also called 'part-time parental leave'). Until now, most studies do not take into consideration both possibilities and, if they do, do not distinguish between part-time parental leave and part-time work. The result is a lack of knowledge about the causal mechanisms behind mothers' labour decisions and, even worse, the misinterpretation of the choices with very different constraints, especially in Southern Europe where part-time jobs are very poor in terms of job protection, social benefits and earnings. The empirical research adopts an Event History Analysis approach with a competing risk design, through which I analyse the probability of making the transition from full-time employment at the moment of first childbirth to any of the following destination states: 1) full-time parental leave, 2) part-time parental leave, 3) part-time work or 4) inactivity or unemployment. The data is based on a subsample of 16.902 women stems from the Spanish Workers' Social Security Files ('*Muestra Continua de Vidas Laborales*', waves 2005-2008). The results support the opportunity cost hypothesis but, contrary to initial expectations, they do not show significant differences between full and part-time parental leave. Only those mothers with middles wages and a very high labour stability have full and part-time parental leave as real labour alternatives after childbirth while those in a weak position have to work on part-time basis or, more frequently, to leave the labour market.

WORK CONDITIONS AS DECISION MAKING FACTORS IN PATERNITY AND PARENTAL LEAVES IN SPAIN.

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Abstract: Parental and paternity leaves seem to give men the possibility of balancing their time among personal, familiar and work activities. This paper comes from a larger researcher framework, which compares the use of the recently introduced paternity leave in Spain with parental leave. The aim is to understand the conditions, usages and consequences of using both types of leaves. We apply a qualitative methodology, Critical Discourse Analysis, based on sixty in-depth interviews to fathers who have taken paternity and/or parental leaves. We consider structural characteristics of work in the productive and reproductive sphere, family resources, couple decision making, motivations, attitudes and personal values as part of our analytical framework. Also, we look at their effective consequences on their identity as fathers, their career and the relationship with others: family, colleagues and friends. Specifically, this paper focuses on work related factors, such as sector, flexibility, work culture, vertical and horizontal relationships at work and position in the organization hierarchy. Our hypothesis is that certain professional profiles encourage (or inhibit) the fathers' choice of different types of paternity and parental leaves. Our preliminary findings indicate that, on the one hand, parental leaves' scarce knowledge, as part of work culture, restricts the Spanish fathers' use of parental leaves to the public sector and large private companies. On the other hand, use of paternity leaves is considered in these sectors as a legitimate workers' right. In addition, vertical and horizontal relationships are a key factor in decision making, especially in self-employed and small, family businesses.

Keywords: Parental Leave, Paternity Leave, Work conditions, Fathers, Knowledge, Flexibility

INFORMAL NETWORKS AND WOMEN'S VERTICAL SEGREGATION IN THE LABOR MARKET.

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Abstract: The *Glass Ceiling* concept describes the systematic obstacles women find against their vertical promotion, compared to their male peers with similar credentials. According to the literature, this process is the result of a combination of three possible factors (that are not necessarily independent). First, an unequal sexual division of labor that enhances men's greater commitment with their careers and firms, often at the expense of a wife taking on double or triple shifts. Second, discriminatory attitudes from employers and top managers, drawn upon plain sexist prejudice. And finally, the isolation of women from the informal networks where important pieces of information are put into circulation, mentorships are cultivated and relevant decisions are taken.

The previous two factors have been analyzed in some depth for the Spanish context, but the former remains unexplored. In this communication the relational mechanisms behind the exclusion of women from informal job-related networks will be analyzed, using a social network analysis perspective. These can be summarized in two main ideas. Firstly, for women, unlike men, two of the most basic patterns of sociability are incongruent, namely, homophily and the preference for high status contacts. These two patterns present no contradiction for male employees since contacts with higher statuses tend to be men themselves. On the contrary, extensive sexual stratification (particularly in the workplace) makes rather unlikely the interaction of women with high status females or of cross-gender relationships of the same power.

Secondly, differences in network composition and in network structure provide diverse outcomes in terms of professional instrumentality. Personal networks rich in weak ties have accredited value for male managers, as described in Granovetter's *Strength of Weak Ties* hypothesis. Nevertheless, for women in the managerial world, networks rich in strong ties compensate for their less favorable position, offering trust and closeness as an extra credential.

Illustration of these mechanisms is offered drawing upon data from a recent personal network survey carried out in three Catalan cities. Results confirm the hypothesis of incongruence between homophily and high status preferences for women. Other noteworthy results show differences in the esteem expressed by women employees about male and female superiors.

MOTHERS' EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY – WHAT ROLE DOES THE MIGRATION CONTEXT PLAY?

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Abstract: The goal of our study is to examine employment patterns of mothers in Germany comparing immigrant women and Germans. We pay special attention to a within-group comparison of the immigrant women by distinguishing between the first and second generations as well as different countries of origin.

Germanyranked first as destination country in Western Europe until recently. Today, almost 20 percent of the population are immigrants or were born to immigrant parents with Turks being the biggest and most visible immigrant group. While employment in general and fertility behavior have become widely studied topics, little is known about the employment situation of immigrant mothers. This topic is, however, important in order to understand processes of immigrant incorporation. From the perspective of structural integration, immigrant women of the second generation seem to be better off than their male counterparts; previous studies show advantages in educational attainment and lower unemployment rates. At the same time, there is evidence for maintenance of the culture of the respective countries of origin. Gender roles are found to be rather diverging from German mainstream in particular for Turks, the male breadwinner model here being dominant. German family and labour market policies have shifted away from the male breadwinner model in the last years. We want to investigate if this shift can be observed among immigrant and German mothers' employment patterns to a similar extent.

Our research questions are: How do the patterns of mothers' employment differ between immigrant and German mothers? And what are their determinants? We pay attention to the national origin, migrant generation, living arrangement, education as well as the age and number of children and characteristics of the partner. We apply logistic regression models to data of the 2008 German microcensus. Descriptive results show that, in comparison to German mothers, immigrant women with children are to a higher extent unemployed or not active in the labor market while their full-time employment rates are comparable to their non-migrant counterparts. However, within the second generation the proportion of non-active mothers is considerably smaller than in the first generation.

WOMEN MIGRANTS IN THE LABOR MARKET - SUCCESSFUL ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

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Abstract: The comparative pilot study of adaptation of Russian-speaking migrants in Germany (190 respondents among them 117 women) and Norway (62 respondents among them 45 women), conducted in 2008-2009 is trying among the other to answer the question: "what adaptation strategies in the labor market lead to the greatest satisfaction with the quality of life among Russian-speaking migrants?"

An active migration within the former Soviet Union and to the Western Europe was forced or voluntary response to the crisis, conflict, economic instability caused by the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The main reason for migrating to Germany was the ethnic migration, whereas family reunion was the primary motivation for migration to Norway.

The study showed that both migrants in Norway and Germany responded favourably to the questions related to realization of ones goals (50.6% in Germany and 61.4% in Norway). However, the number of respondents selecting the highest level of satisfaction differed significantly (6.5% in Germany and 27.3% in Norway).

The research shows that a larger share of the female migrants in Norway considers their job- and financial expectations to have been met, compared to Germany. Even though the approach to the labour market in the two countries was the same, the migrants to Norway were more successful in acquiring a job matching their qualifications.

Majority of respondents in Germany and Norway underline the successful migration and its positive impact on quality of life. The correlation was found between the level of expectations of external help, personal efforts and level of satisfaction with the achieved results. The less passive position have had the women, the more they were involved in an active process of interaction with the host culture, including the situation of job interaction the more they are satisfied with the new quality of life.

BETWEEN THE LABOUR MARKET AND THE FAMILY: SOCIAL AND LEGAL CONDITIONS OF FEMALE ACTIVITY.

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Abstract: A rapid development in economy, industrial technology, and communications and information technologies exert a material influence over the changes in the overall economic system. Occupation and employment are the areas particularly affected by the profound transformation of the past decades. The development of knowledge-based economy requires employees to adopt a new approach to employment and own career. There is a mounting pressure on fostering creativity, development, self-improvement and mobility. These transformations in the labour market necessitate changes in the organization of professional life and in the employees' private and family life.

Market pressure forces incessant development, high productivity and optimum use of the capital. One of the phenomena that perfectly accommodate the needs of today's labour market is the promotion of flexible forms of employment. In experts' opinion, their broader application may curtail unemployment and off-the-books activity, as well as contributing to increased mobility and activity in the labour market, increasing business competitiveness and triggering cuts in public spending on unemployment benefits. Above all, however, flexible forms of employment are likely to boost productivity while significantly reducing the number of hours spent at work. Moreover, an employee may arrange his or her day as they wish and diversify working time, which helps fit the working hours to the actual needs in order to, for example, be able to reconcile work and private life, thus applying the idea of work-life balance in practice.

Women are considered the target beneficiaries of these new solutions. More than men, women face the challenge of finding a balance between professional and private life (family). The reasons for this are chiefly socio-cultural factors. Admittedly, the female role was framed by the historical and cultural influences. Thus, the stereotypical division of roles between man as the "only breadwinner" and woman entirely devoted to home and children is so deep-seated in the social awareness that in certain communities it can hardly be challenged. This division is also to blame for the current position of women in the labour market.

BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY: FINNISH PARENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF AMBIGUOUS FAMILY POLICY

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Abstract: The paper studies tensions between work and family in the context of Finnish family policy comparing experiences of mothers and fathers with children in and under school age.

In international comparison, Finnish family policy is well-developed with leave schemes and day care services available. On the other hand, family-friendliness in work organisations is less developed. However, the role of working arrangements is central as Finnish parents take actively part in the labour market, and Finnish mothers work full-time. Experiences of work–family tensions are common among parents, and 40 % of parents worry about their coping as parents.

In the present economic crisis, there are strong demands to cut the state budget and economize in the municipalities. A higher employment rate is the main goal of governmental policy, and demands of effectiveness are strong at workplaces.

We examine the connection of parents' worry to their experiences of work–family tensions and analyse the development of Finnish family policy. We ask whether the family policy schemes answer to the needs of families and discuss the future of work–family dynamics and family policy.

The analysis of work–family tensions is based on a survey from 2006. The sample was selected from a total population of Finnish families with a child less than 18 years of age. 1762 mothers and 1102 fathers answered the survey, the response rate being 52 %. The policy analysis is based on an evaluation of Finnish work–family policies from 1995 to 2008.

Part-time work and flexible working arrangements have been presented as solutions to work–family problems. Many parents wish to work part-time but do not find it possible for family economy or for fear of higher intensity of work with less pay. Neither are the employers interested to rearrange work to be done on a part-time basis. Flexible working arrangements do not necessarily lessen the tensions experienced in balancing work and family.

One explanation to the parents' problems lies in Finnish family policy. In the past 15 years, it has focused on parental leave schemes. Income transfers to families lag behind income development, child poverty has three-doubled and local authority services to families have been object of cuts and rationalization. Creating supportive policies for combining employment and family life has not been very active since the latter part of the 1990s.

RE-ENTERING THE LABOUR MARKET AFTER PARENTAL LEAVE - BARRIERS AND SUPPORT”

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Abstract: With women’s increasing participation on European labour markets, facilitating the reconciliation of work and family life has become an important issue on the agenda of policy makers. Yet, many women in Europe work part time only to combine work and family responsibilities, and often in less secure and long term jobs than men. With the economic crisis, support for young families has been partly reduced and jobs – especially those of women – have become less secure. How will this affect family formation, job perspectives and security as well as reconciliation?

One of the most important transitions in early family life occurs when mothers of young children re-enter the labour market and family life has to be re-organized around the new time-restriction. Various welfare regimes (with their different opinions on private and public family support) have resulted in different adaptation processes, both visible within family life and in the public sphere (on the labour market, in fertility rates, etc.). This paper dwells on the back-to-work transition process from an economic point of view and shows data for international comparisons of this transition and especially detailed data for the Austrian case. It will use existing literature on EU findings (and disseminated in the WORKCARESYNERGIES dissemination project) as well as new Austrian data on the re-entering of the labour market (AMDB, the Austrian Labour Market Service Database) and will offer (1) new in-

sights into how families in general and especially in Austria make this important transition and (2) what effects it has for them as a family, labour market perspectives and social security.

THE EFFECTS OF TEMPORARY AGENCY WORK ON TRADE UNION ORGANIZING IN AUSTRIA

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Abstract: The number of temporary agency workers in Austria has increased considerably over the last fifteen years. Within the different forms of atypical employment in Austria, temporary agency work is the only male-dominated one and has the lowest percentage of low-paid-workers. Nevertheless, it has a highly precarious potential (e.g. worse provisions for dismissal protection than the permanent staff, worse conditions for professional development, hardly any promotion prospects etc.). The major part of temporary agency workers is employed in the industrial sector. This sector has traditionally been characterised by powerful trade unions, stable labour relations and hardly any precarious employment. Thus the increasing use of temporary agency work causes important changes within this sector.

The paper focusses on problems and challenges in respect of organizing and collective bargaining that Austrian trade unions are faced with and on the strategies they adopt dealing with this situation. Regarding these questions the main interest is the practical knowledge and working experience of the actors involved. Therefore, the paper is methodologically based on guided interviews with union delegates, shop stewards from temporary employment agencies and companies that employ temporary agency workers as well as permanent workers.

WOMEN TEXTILE WORKERS DEMAND DIGNITY OF WORK: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A STRIKE

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Abstract: In September 2010 women workers of *Kamensko*, a textile plant, started general disobedience and a hunger strike, demanding payment of five unpaid monthly salaries. A similar scenario unfolded earlier in the case of *Dalmatinka nova*, a yarn factory, and at the beginning of the year in *Uzor, a* fashion house. All three cases come from the textile industry which traditionally employs mostly women on lower paid jobs.

The already unfavorable position of women on the labour market becomes additionally difficult in industries affected by the crisis. The stated examples from the textile industry are a good illustration of the trend that exists in feminized professions, where women are underpaid, exposed to legal and social insecurity, have low social status and are frequently on the verge of poverty.

This paper tries to show the effects of the economic crisis and recession on the position of women in the labour sphere and their further implications on the private sphere, using the example of the media coverage of *Kamensko* women textile workers strike. The method to be used is content analysis of printed and electronic media, with the aim of pointing to various factors characteristic of the profession feminization process in the Croatian society.

WORK INTENSIFICATION IN THE EU: GENDER-SPECIFIC EFFECTS OF FLEXIBLE WORK SCHEDULES AND AUTONOMY AT WORK

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Abstract: This paper examines work intensification in the EU, a risk factor linked with adverse effects for workers' well-being and organisational performance. In particular, I study gender-specific effects of flexible work schedules, hereafter flexitime, and autonomy in determining working time on work intensity. Flexitime includes several types of variable work schedules beyond the traditional 9-to-5 work day, such as flexible start and finishing times, different number of hours worked per day or days per week. Flexitime allows employers to reduce staff costs and to adjust to current market demands. For employees, it offers better work-life balance without a direct reduction in income. The working conditions of flexitime workers deserve more attention in an economic downturn. This typically more precarious group is particularly exposed to market pressures with flexitime likely to become a response to employers' rather than employees' needs. It is assumed that the impact of flexitime on work intensity varies by gender as men and women may have different motivation for using it.

Using the European Working Conditions Survey I derive an index of work intensity from two self-reported measures: working at very high speed and working to tight deadlines. The analysis is based on a sample of 58,368 workers from the EU-27 interviewed between 2000-2005. My results suggest that flexitime is associated with increased work intensity and this effect is stronger for women. This finding may be related to women's disproportionate burden of additional unpaid work. However, the effect of flexitime on work intensity is mediated by the level of autonomy in determining one's work schedule. Increasing flexitime decreases work intensity at high levels of autonomy and this effect is also gender-specific, with women benefiting more from higher autonomy than men. However, only 13% of women compared to 20% of men were able to entirely determine their work schedule. One in five respondents with flexitime reported having no control whatsoever over their work schedule. The findings provide supporting evidence for the role of welfare states in improving quality of work and narrowing the gender gap in working conditions by supporting organisational structures associated with greater autonomy of workers. An example is set by the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, where discretionary forms of work organisation are more developed.

LOCKED OUT, EMBRACED OR TRAPPED INSIDE? EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE DEPENDENCE IN A COMPARATIVE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore empirical patterns of employer-employee dependence, study gender differences in dependence and the impact tenure rates and on-the-job training and finally, to examine how family policy may impinge on these rela-

tionships. Data comprises 15 countries of the European Social Survey of 2004 (n≈11 000).

Employer-employee dependence is defined as combinations of employability and replaceability and, using latent class analysis, five clusters are retrieved, representing symmetric and assymetric dependence relations. Multi-level regressions are used to examine how the probability of belonging to each of the clusters is influenced by gender, tenure and training. The results show that tenure and on-the-job training both increase symmetric employer-employee dependence; however, a long tenure increases employer power (low employability, high replaceability), while training strengthens employee power. Women are less often found in situations of symmetric dependence or employee power and more often in an employer power-relation. Some of these differences are explained by the gender gap in on-the-job training.

In all family policy models, women tend to be found in more unfavourable positions than men. However, dependence patterns vary between policy models in a way that reflect the importance of institutions promoting continuous female employment. The results point to the need of furher examining determinants of employer-employee dependence, especially regarding the impact of labour market and welfare state institutions.

PATTERNS AND CONTEXTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: Entrepreneurship has been gaining particular importance in recent years and is considered a way of reducing unemployment and ensuring economic independence and better occupational inclusion conditions for broad sectors of the population, especially women.

This paper presentsthe main resultsofthe study “Gender, Entrepreneurship and Qualifications”, funded by the Portuguese Commission for Gender Equality – Presidency ofthe CouncilofMinisters. A number of research questions was identified as guiding points: How can we characterize and explain gendered patterns of entrepreneurship? Which factors promote or constrain the entrepreneurial initiative? How gender is articulated with others factors such as age, social class and qualifications in determining entrepreneurship behaviors?

In this presentation we will focus the main results of the national web survey of entrepreneurs conducted with the aim of gathering concrete entrepreneurship practices (past, present and planned) of women and men. The main goal of the national web survey was to analyze entrepreneurship patterns and dynamics in Portugal, how they affect the daily functioning of SMEs, and how they influence the life course of individual entrepreneurs.

We will give special attention to the perceptions and representations of men and women entrepreneurs regarding the effect of gender in business practices as well as the opportunities and constraints identified in business creation.

PORTRAITS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PORTUGAL: CHOICES, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS FOR WOMEN AND MEN

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Abstract: Sociological approaches on entrepreneurship have increasingly been paying attention to gender as a crucial dimension of analysis. Even if in recent years the creation of businesses by women has become more common, entrepreneurship as a set of practices and representations continues to emerge as an institution characterized by profound gender differences. Why do women create businesses less often than men, and when they do so, why does it occur in quite different activities?

These gendered social dynamics are analyzed in the research project “Gender, Entrepreneurship and Qualifications in Portugal”, funded by the Portuguese Commission for Gender Equality – Presidency ofthe CouncilofMinisters. The main goal of the study is to examine entrepreneurship patterns in Portugal, how they affect the daily functioning of Portuguese SME, and how they influence the life course of individual entrepreneurs.

This paper will present the qualitative dimension of this research which was based on comparative case studies of SMEs managed by both women and men. Through the elaboration of individual sociological portraits of entrepreneurship we highlight the factors that promote or restrict their behaviours and attitudes regarding entrepreneurship. We give special attention to the ways in which gender is articulated with other factors such as age, social class and qualifications in determining entrepreneurship behaviours.

PREFERENCES, SOCIALIZATION, AND PARTNERSHIP – DETERMINANTS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL GENDER SEGREGATION IN GERMANY

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Abstract: In Germany, like in other European Countries, we observe an astonishing persistence of gender specific labour market segregation. Empirical research generally deals with *consequences* of working in gender typical occupations in terms of labour market outcomes. Only few analyze systematically the *causes* of the gender specific occupational channelling. This paper fills this gap. It is tested to what extent supply-side and institutional approaches explain segregation. Supply-side explanations are driven by economic and gender socialization theory, focussing on gendered attitudes formed in youth, to explain gender specific job paths. Institutional approaches assume that the gender segregation is an institution working in favour of the traditional family model. The latter approach is operationalised using partnership information. To the author’s knowledge this is the first time that information about the partnership is used for explaining gender typical job paths. Research hypotheses are tested using the *SOEP 2009*, merging the occupational gender composition from the *BIBB/BAuA Survey of Employed People* to the SOEP. Results confirm that family/work preferences affect working in gender typical jobs: For both women

and men, a strong family orientation is associated with working in gender typical occupations, a strong occupational orientation with working in a male occupation. These effects diminish after including human capital measurements. Consistent with the gender socialization perspective, having a mother (father) who worked in a female occupation when the observed person was 15 years old increases the probability of working in a more female occupation for women (men). For women, partnership information affects the gender typicality of the job: Women who carry a higher amount of housework than their partners work at the same time in more female occupations. If the partner works in a traditional men's occupation, most women themselves are employed in a traditional women's occupation. Finally, a decomposition of the "occupational gap" (meaning the employment of men/women in different occupations)show that only 15% of the gap is explained with gender differences in endowments in the included variables. This shows that there are also other mechanisms, e.g. family unfriendly working conditions or stereotyping at the workplace, that (re)produce segregation.

WORKING CONDITION IN CARE SECTOR. MARKET, POLICIES AND GENDER.

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Abstract: The present paper deals with the labour conditions of the Spanish care sector, which is placed within the theoretical framework of national employment models. We consider the relations between the social institutions—the family, the State and the market—that are behind the Spanish social care model, based on family dependency, low public resources and precarious labour conditions. We analyze the divergences between the public discourse, which reinforces the universal right to receive care, and the real practices of the social actors. Although the Spanish care sector is gaining importance in the public policies, the family continues to be the main provider of wellbeing. All of these factors hinder improvements in labour conditions and service delivery.

GENDER INEQUALITIES IN THE PORTUGUESE LABOUR MARKET: JOB SATISFACTION AS AN INDICATOR

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Abstract: The labor market is a privileged arena for the analysis of gender inequalities. The recent massive entrance of women into it, the conditions in which this access occurred, the social representations and the values associated with the concept of femininity and the issues of work-life balance contributed to frame women's participation in the labor market. With this presentation we intend to address a less common topic of interest when gender inequalities at work are concerned: could job satisfaction be an echo of persistent gender inequalities entrenched in common routines and, most important, in the perceptions of both men and women regarding their responsibilities as professionals? Job satisfaction, besides an independent field of research, could be a relevant set to understand the mechanisms that underlie the objective differences between men and women at work (*e. g.* pay gap) and to realize the extent to which gender roles are embedded in the intellectual structures of men and women.

To accomplish this research plan we resorted to a previous work on job satisfaction trajectories of Portuguese workers between 1998 and 2001 and isolated the gender dimension. The data comes from the European Household Community Panel, a longitudinal survey led in 12 EU member states on an annual basis until 2001. This panel is representative of the population both at cross-sectionally and at a longitudinal level and covers many subjects, such as demographic information, employment, health, social relations, and migration, among others.

While some findings seem to indicate that there are no obvious differences between men and women's satisfaction in their workplace they also seem to demonstrate that men and women apparently perceive the labor market and manage their personal life distinctively. This is, in fact, correlated to distinct evaluations in terms of job satisfaction and to the fact that men and women dissimilarities in this field are closely linked with different types of work relations. So, our starting question for this presentation is not if women are more or less satisfied than men with their job, but how are women interpreting their personal and professional trajectories and how this mirrors expectations that are built upon unequal gender roles.

THE GENDER PAY GAP IN BUSINESS SERVICES – BASED ON HUMAN CAPITAL OR SEGREGATION?

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Abstract: The pay gap between employed men and women is still a highly visible phenomenon in European countries. Diverse theoretical traditions and empirical studies offer competing explanations and factors contributing to the gender pay gap. Following human capital theories, the gender pay gap is the result of individual choices in education and occupational specialisation, earnings being a function of educational years and employment experience. While educational years have lost their explanatory power in face of women's success in educational systems, human capital theorists explain the lower earnings of women by their "wrong" specialisation, lower employment engagement and the greater amount of career interruptions because of family responsibilities. On the other hand, feminist theorists have pointed to the occupational structure explaining the *gender pay gap*: hence, gender segregation into male-dominated and female-dominated occupational fields and the devaluation of women's work are responsible for a great share of pay inequalities.

While earnings differences on national, occupational and organisational levels have been subject to many studies, there is little research on sectoral implications. The empirical study presented here will enlighten the amount and possible explaining factors of the gender pay gap in business services, that means firms offering services for other organisations. This heterogeneous set of branches offers a broad range of skill levels, additionally it contains diversely sex-typed occupational fields. The growth of business services during the past decades is seen as an indicator of a structural change into service economy. How do women, often seen as "winners" of a service economy, profit by this secular change? Using german longitudinal data, several individual and structural variables and their contribution to the gender pay gap will be tested. First results show

that the pay gap is higher on sectoral level than on average national level.

THE MOTHERHOOD WAGE PENALTY IN GERMANY

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Abstract: In Germany, mothers earn lower hourly wages than non-mothers. Several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the wage penalty for motherhood: First of all, the depreciation of human capital during the employment interruption might lead to wage losses. Alternatively, statistical discrimination of mothers might be responsible for wage reductions. Another argument points to the burden of rearing a child that is held to reduce productivity and in turn the earnings of mothers. A related argument states that mothers might re-orientate themselves from career oriented jobs toward more family-friendly, but lower paid jobs. Not yet well understood are the relationships with macroeconomic developments. Especially in times of economic crisis, mothers might not return to the labour market or they might start in badly paid jobs after an employment interruption.

In our study we will take a closer look at the mechanisms that cause the wage penalty for mothers in Germany. In contrast to other studies we distinguish between employment interruptions that comprise the legally protected maternity leave only and those interruptions that are followed by unemployment or inactivity spells after the protected maternity leave. The effect of these interruptions will be investigated over several years, because motherhood might impact the income development over a longer time span. We thereby examine potentially different effects between educational groups. Furthermore, we ask how mothers' employment behaviour and earnings are affected by macroeconomic trends.

For the analyses we use fixed-effects panel regression models which control for women's time-constant unobserved characteristics. The analyses are based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) 1984-2006.

THE MOTHERHOOD WAGE PENALTY: RUSSIAN CASE

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Abstract: This paper deals with the problem of motherhood wage penalty and discrimination of women with small children in Russia. Women with small children face with different problems and difficulties in the labour market. Firstly, they have to reconcile their jobs and family. Secondly, there exist an employment and wage discrimination in the labour market.

The paper discloses factors of women's discrimination in Russian labour market. The author analyzes women's wages in statics and dynamics.

All the estimations are made for 4 groups of women depending on the fact of having children and the age of the children. The main assumption is that Russian women with small children are discriminated in labour market.

The paper is based on Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) for 2000-2009.

BABIES, JOBS AND PLACES. REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRANSITIONS BY MOTHERS OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE IN THE UK

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Abstract: This paper, based on my doctoral research, focuses on the statistical modelling of regional differences in employment transitions by mothers of children under school age in the UK, with a few references to Germany, and discusses several explanations for their persistence. Whereas studies at the national level remain the norm among works dealing with mothers' economic behaviour, whether they involve one country or several -- there is ample evidence of significant sub national differences in the prevalence of economic inactivity or part-time work. Accordingly, dominant paradigms tend to explain these in terms of national policy regimes, institutions or cultures, while overlooking spatially determined economic or social factors, such as internal migration or asymmetric regional development.

This paper has three purposes. First, it presents the results of a model summarising regional differences in transitions between full-time and part-time work, economic activity and inactivity of mother of children under 6 years old in the UK. It then assesses the extent to which these differences could be associated with individual factors traditionally affecting participation in paid work of mothers such as family formation patterns, or social position. In a third stage, the relationship between the regional employment context and these contrasts is assessed, by looking at the quantity and the nature of jobs available locally to mothers. Finally an alternative explanation is explored that builds upon long term regional economic trends and economic history, and draws on the structuralist sociological tradition.

The main method used in this research is statistical modelling of secondary data: a multilevel latent growth model fitted to two samples of mothers whose youngest child is aged under 6. The data is drawn from the UK longitudinal Labour Force Survey 2001-2007, and the Mikrozensus-Panel 2001-2004 for Germany.

DEFINING THE DETERMINANTS OF LABOR MOBILITY OF WOMEN AFTER CHILDBIRTH IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: The research puzzle

Existing Russian studies of labor mobility are mainly devoted to the gender dimension, the impact of human capital and specific capital, education, the mobility of wages, the relationship of labor mobility and inequality. Yet, no study to date has studied labor mobility of Russian women with young children.

Nevertheless, the topic of research is extremely important to address demographic challenges and to develop social policy. Many

studies illustrate that women with young children is one of the discriminated categories of labor.

Methodology

The object of this study - women with young children in Russia. The subject of study - the magnitude, pattern and factors of labor mobility of women with young children in Russia.

Labor mobility is operationalising as interfirm labor mobility (for organizational criterion) and movement of individuals in the labor market into categories: employed, unemployed, unemployed.

Object of research on empirical data. The empirical object of the investigation are women aged 15 to 44 years (reproductive age women in Russia), gave birth to a child in the year N. Their labor history will be tracked for 6 years. Data used for the analysis - Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey, which is a panel study. In the analysis we plan to use data for 2000-2009 years.

Research objectives:

1) To estimate transition in the labor market of women in Russia at the age of 15 to 44 years who gave birth in the year N (changing labor status between 3 states: employed, unemployed and economically inactive and changing a job)

2) To compare the rates of transition in the labor market of women who gave birth to a child in N year with the rates of women at the age of 15 to 44 years without children during the observation period, as well as with those of women with children under the age of 7and older;

3) Construct a function of the risk of mobility for women with children aged 0 to 6 years old at the beginning of the period under observation;

4) To test the influence of the factors on the probability of a change in employment status or in place of work for women who gave birth in the year (labor activity of women before the birth of a child, other characteristics of the object, characteristics of the family, health indicators in the family, Economic Indicators settlement)

Transit matrix and Cox regression will be used for analysis.

HOMOGAMY IN UNSTABLE LABOUR MARKET POSITIONS AND TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD IN FINLAND

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Abstract: Since the late 1990s, temporary employment has remained widespread among Finnish women of child-bearing age. In Finland, the gender gap in temporary employment is the second largest in the EU27.

According to the previous results, temporary work and transition to parenthood were negatively associated among young Finnish employees in 1984-2008. On the other hand, there exists much evidence for a positive association between partners' employment situations. In this paper, I ask to what extent instability of employment situations comes with youngish Finnish couples and to what extent this potential homogamy is related to the first child fertility. Moreover, does it matter for the fertility decision of a couple, whether it is the female or the male partner who has a temporary contract, in case the other is permanently employed?

The study is based on the Finnish Quality fo Work Life Surveys 1984-2008, combined with information from population registers on children born to the respondents until 2009. The results give evidence for gender-specific homogamy. Especially men in temporary employment are more likely to have a spouse outside labour force, in particular enrolled in studies, than their peers in permanent employment. Both partners employed, temporary contracts tend to cumulate within same couples – again, more strongly in case of men than women.

As to transition to parenthood, the type of contract of the female partner makes a particular difference. Temporary employment of the woman decreases the likelihood of entry to parenthood regardless of the employment situation or the type of contract of the man. In contrast, couples where the woman has a permanent contract are almost equally likely to have children regardless whether the man is in permanently or temporarily employed.

Following conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, accumulation of unstable employment situations contributes to social inequity among young couples. The negative outcomes do not show only in material well-being, in form of income difficulties and economic uncertainty, but they also mean lowered opportunities to realise aspirations regarding family formation. Secondly, given the major impact of the woman's type of contract on fertility of young couples, the high prevalence of temporary employment among youngish female employees becomes extremely meaningful in respect of both social equity and demographics in Finland.

INSECURE EMPLOYMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN TURKEY

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Abstract: This presentation is about Turkish women workers who are working without job- and social security in textile-, food and service sectors. This type of employment which has social, economic and psychological effects is an important contemporary concern in Turkey. In almost every age group unregistered work involves far more women than men. Work contracts are either temporary or totally absent and the norms of industrial relations become replaced by informal relations. Under this trend women workers are expected to take their own risks in the labour market and to give up their expectations for life-long employment, and insecurity has already become a norm in working life. Precarious jobs may be temporary or long term, but the circumstance of insecurity is permanent.

The consequences of insecure employment for Turkish women workers' lives can be summarized as follows:

• Women are faced with decreasing incomes paid irregularly and with the permanent risk of losing their jobs;
• Since they are unregistered, women workers cannot benefit from social security, unemployment insurances and other financial supports.
• Unregistered women workers cannot expect to receive indemnity.
• Women and their families survive at best, but remain vulnerable especially in times of economic, personal or household crises.
• Insecure employment deprives women of the knowledge and experience of labour rights and labour union activities.

• The uncertainty of working conditions results in the consequent inability to plan life.
• Most precarious jobs are supplied by employers who are unregistered themselves and this increases the insecurity in working life.
• Uncertainty and harsh working conditions lead to numerous health and psychological problems which cannot be met adequately in the absence of health insurances.
• Precarious jobs do not only worsen women's material conditions but they also weaken their household- and social statuses.

These circumstances will be discussed with reference to a qualitative field study conducted in 2008-2009, about unregistered women workers in five provinces of Turkey.

THE IMPACT OF WORK PRECARIOUSNESS ON CHILDBEARING INTENTIONS AND THEIR REALIZATION: EVIDENCE FROM SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Switzerland as most post-industrial societies has been subject to demographic, economic, and ideational change that has substantially affected gender inequalities on the labour market. One major challenge is work precariousness, which makes women vulnerable to job loss, labour market marginalization, or being pushed into the "reserve army of labour". It threatens couples' capabilities to construct coherent life plans, such as combining work and family life. This paper responds to the debate of the complex interrelationship of the labour market and familial situation of men and women. It looks at the impact of work precariousness, including various qualitative aspects of work, on couples' childbearing intentions. It departs from the hypothesis that socio-economic characteristics, gender-egalitarian attitudes, and practices affect the individual change or realization of childbearing intentions under work precariousness. Former studies show that professional and economic determinants matter for family formation intentions and behaviour. Analysing a subsample of women between 18 and 45 years who were part of the waves 2002 and 2009 of the Swiss Household Panel, we examine the extent to which the actual transition to parenthood is affected by situations of work precariousness among couples with different socioeconomic status, gender-egalitarian attitudes, and practices. First, we adopt a descriptive approach to identify the age, gender and class distributions, of major aspects of work precariousness associated with poor quality jobs, high work pressure, and job insecurity. Second, using nominal regression models, we examine whether individual and socio-economic aspects induce people to change or realize their fertility intentions under work precariousness.

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"TO SCREEN OR NOT TO SCREEN?" HOW GENERAL PRACTITIONERS INFORM THEIR PATIENTS ABOUT RISKS AND BENEFITS OF SCREENING FOR PROSTATE CANCER

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Abstract: Screening for prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is controversial. In the context of the Austrian Periodic Health Examination general practitioners (GPs) are expected to inform their patients of risks and benefits of screening before undergoing PSA testing. Ideally, this information corresponds to the model of informed decision making (IDM). Little is known about how often GPs provide patients with adequate/balanced information and about the quality of these informational conversations. This study gains insight into GPs practice of communication and explores factors which influence GPs counselling.

Methods: The qualitative pilot study involves five focus groups with 30 GPs and four internists and in-depth interviews with eight GPs. Both, the discussions and the interviews were audio-taped, transcribed verbatim, and qualitatively analyzed. MAXqda was used for analysis.

Results: Concerning the practice of risk communication we found two groups of GPs: GPs who inform the patient only if they formally wish it and GPs who advertise PSA testing. GPs report less discussion of risk and treatment dilemmas. More often they discuss the potential benefit of the testing. They regard balanced information as unacceptable for both, the GP and the patient. Influencing factors concerning the patient include excessive emotional demand, the complexity of the topic and GPs' argument, patients prefer the authoritarian doctor. Moreover GPs' attitudes such as their own belief in the efficacy of the PSA test and lack of knowledge about the evidence of PSA screening influence their practice of counselling. The most commonly identified structural barriers to discussions were lack of time and lack of remuneration.

Conclusion: GPs' presentation of information appeared to be affected by their personal views of the PSA test. They seem to overvalue the benefits of the screening and undervalue the associated risks. Consultation often depends on patients' demand for the test. GPs' statements show that the model of IDM concerning PSA screening within the Austrian Periodic Health Examination is not realized.

CONTINUITY OF CARE AND TREATMENT IN NORTH ITALY: BETWEEN HOSPITAL SPECIALISTS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS TO OVERCOME SEPARATIONS

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Abstract: The research project stems from the fact that the Bergamo area – north Italy - despite being one of the spearheads of the national health system, is characterized by a significant number of cancer patients,diagnosed withominous,and a significant number of elderly dependents that, after the phase of active therapy, disappears or in the anonymity of private care pathways or in therapeutic procedures provided by the activation of home care and rehabilitation,in rehabilitation centers.

From the local level, we verified the discrepancies in the consistency and continuity of care pathways linked to the terminal incurability, deepening the study of regulations, strategies of interconnection activated in the area, rebuilding the social models of care in the end stages of life and creating a comparative analysis among different districts and regions.

Specifically, in the Bergamoterritory, we observed the maintenance of continuity of care pathways gradually tracked by mapping the joint and the protagonists, verifying the existence of links among services, people, institutions and media.

In particular, we tried to enhance: the relationship between hospital specialists and general practitioners to overcome separations, lack of communication and information; the connections with other actors of healthcare and welfare; the ties with the territory and with the assistance integrated home and the correct use of protected or planned discharge.

THE DISCOVERY OF HEPATITIS C INFECTION : A NON-EVENT IN DISAFFILIATED EXMATES LIFE STORIES

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Abstract: The slow implementation of European regulation in French penitentiary institutions is gradually but radically changing the status of the inmate in the management of prisons and its processes of governance. This indirectly affects the issue of healthcare resources and practices in prison, which in turn affects recourse and attitudes to healthcare for convicts suffering from hepatitis (HCV) after release.

In studying the health trajectories of HCV-positive ex-prisoners, paying attention to individuals' relations to time allows us to uncover a new side of the experience of seeking treatment. Using interactionist methodology to prompt narratives of health trajectories, a series of biographies were collected from disaffiliated inmates after their release from a prison around Paris.

In these, the discovery of the HCV infection is narrated as just another obstacle to be faced, among many other preoccupations. This moment is told as a moment of the life story, without inducing a change in rhythm or intelligibility, turning point nor biographical disruption; as such, it cannot be understood as a life event.

This detail becomes relevant to a sociological approach to the issue of post-penal healthcare when it is considered in its larger context, as an element of the public health management of viral infections. For the institution and its agents, seropositivity is largely assumed to be a life event: in the integrated trajectories of the patients it usually treats, the news of infection is an extra-ordinary event in

that it is both a disruption of intelligibility, a (possible) death sentence and the beginning of the process of patient care. This opposition with ex-prisoners' conception of infection as non-event has effects on their experience with healthcare.

Studying the HCV status in ex-prisoners also sheds light on the issue of the expectations of healthcare institutions. More specifically, it is because the discovery of HCV-positive status is considered a life event that the institution produces practices and discourse aiming to include the patients in global a process of medical, social and (post-)penal care. This impetus to action aimed at the HCV-positive person becomes problematic when considering that it also permeates healthcare centers that practice Chicago School-inspired patient care (placing focus on the agency of the patient, adapting practice and discourse to the needs of the patients.)

THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF TIME AND ITS INFLUENCE IN THE CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS AND INTENSIVE CARE PROFESSIONALS RELATIONSHIP.

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Abstract: The admission of a person in the ICU makes the contact between the patient and his/her family exceptionally difficult. Patient isolation causes repercussions in family environment and has also influence on the relationship with medical staff. The increase of anxiety level produced within the ICU structure generates a complex situation in which the three main actors of this environment (medical care staff- patient- family) have to manage. Recently, a very significant thought has emerged with regard to hospital management policies of ICU-patient-family that has enabled to introduce important changes in the theoretical approach of hospital needs of intensive care units actor -especially from the psychological perspective-. However, the concern about how these needs are met and how the implementation of these changes can be carried out still remains and the lack of feasible solutions in order to promote this change is denounced repeatedly. The results obtained in this research help to understand how sociology of time explains the changes occurred in the expectations, satisfactions and disappointments around the current relationship between critically ill patients and ICU professionals and introduces very valuable information for generating new ideas for the management of this sociological context. Starting from a deep qualitative analysis of it, the research tries to figure out new sociological variables (construction of time specially) with influence in the complex process of communication among the parts and, taking them into account as a system, and providing the innovation of an essentially sociological approach, establishes as the overall goal, the design, development and validation of a ICTs based system for the improvement of Communication of ICU-family-patient which has been already developed by a group of IT and telecommunications engineers and will be installed and validated in three different hospitals in brief.

DEALING WITH HEALTH FROM A SOCIAL CLASS POINT OF VIEW. AN ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL NURSES FACED WITH FAMILIES

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Abstract: In this paper, we contend that social classes have different ways to relate to health. In order to analyse this hypothesis, we ask a double question : 1) Can a connection be established between an individual's relationship to health and his/her social position ? 2) How do the differing and unequal ways individuals relate to health determine the interaction between patients and health professionals ?

To answer both questions, we focused on the activity of school nurses in Geneva. 71 direct observations were conducted at the infirmaries of 3 different schools : a predominantly working-class school, a socially mixed school, and a predominantly middle/upper-class school. These observations were completed by 72 interviews (20 with nurses and 52 with families).

This presentation will bring two results.

Firstly, we will demonstrate that it is possible to identify three ideal-typical relationships to health in nurses and families that can be organized into a *space* that is homologous to Bourdieu's *social space* : *negative-somatic* (working classes), *positive-somatic* (economic middle/upper classes) and *positive-mental* (cultural middle/upper classes).

Secondly, we shall analyse the effects of these differing and unequal relationships to health on the interaction between school nurses and families at the infirmary. The nurse-family interaction displays three class specific patterns : *elective affinity* (cultural middle/upper classes families), *structural misunderstanding* (economic middle/upper classes families) and *normative imposition* (lower-class families).

Ultimately, this paper demonstrates that far from being universal, « holistic health » is part of a *class culture*. This potentially makes it the source of underlying tensions that stem from social gaps between health professionals and families.

EXPLAINING SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENT SELF-RATED HEALTH: THE CONTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL, PSYCHOSOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS

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Abstract: Similar to the description of social inequalities in health, attempts to explain these differences have mainly focused on adults. Few studies have systematically analysed different explanatory pathways in adolescence. The study is among the first to examine the contribution of material, psychosocial and behavioural factors in the explanation of inequalities in adolescent health.

Methods: Data were obtained from the German part of the cross-sectional "Health Behaviour in School-aged Children" survey in 2006 with a total of 6.997 respondents aged 11- to 15-years (response rate 86%). Socioeconomic position was measured using the family affluence scale. Multistage logistic regression models were used to assess the relative importance of explanatory factors.

Results: Compared with high affluent adolescents, the odds ratios (OR) of fair/poor self-rated health increased to 1.53 (95% CI 1.11-2.12) in low affluent boys and to 2.08 (95% CI 1.62-2.67) in girls. In the separate analyses material, psychosocial and behavioural fac-

tors attenuated the OR by 30-50%. Together, the three explanatory factors reduced the OR by about 80% in low affluent boys and girls. The combined analyses illustrated that material factors contributed most to differences in self-rated health because of their direct and indirect effect (through psychosocial and behavioural factors).

Conclusion: The findings show that the main explanatory approaches for adults also apply to adolescents. The direct and indirect contribution of material factors for inequalities in self-rated health was stronger than behavioural and psychosocial factors. Strategies for reducing health inequalities should primarily focus on improving material circumstances in lower affluent groups.

MACRO-LEVEL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN WELFARE STATES: A MULTI-LEVEL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Previous studies have shown that macro-level factors, such as income inequality, wealth of countries or welfare state characteristics are crucial determinants of health and health inequalities among adults. So far, comparative research has rarely focused on children and adolescents. This study is among the first to examine whether different macro-level determinants are associated with differences in subjective health and socio-economic related health inequalities among adolescents in high-developed welfare states.

Method: Data were collected from the school based “Health Behaviour in School-aged Children”-study in 2005/2006, which includes 11- to 15-year old students from 27 European and North American countries (N=134.632), classified into five regimes (Scandinavian, Bismarckian, Liberal, Southern, Eastern). Hierarchical linear regression models were conducted for multiple complaints in health, including stepwise individual (family affluence) and extended by macro-level determinants (wealth of countries, income inequality, health expenditure, welfare state regime-dummies).

Results: Boys and girls in the Southern, Eastern and Liberal regimes displayed the highest prevalence rates in multiple complaints in contrast to the social-democratic and conservative regimes. The liberal regime and, thus, countries with high income inequality showed significantly more complaints and a stronger impact of socio-economic determinants on complaints.

Conclusions: Reducing health inequalities should continue to be an important public health strategy with emphasis on the young population in all welfare states regimes and particularly in the Liberal welfare states. Thus, welfare state characteristics and the extent of income inequality are considered as relevant factors in tackling socioeconomic inequalities in health of adolescents.

MULTIPLE SOCIOECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES AND ANTIDEPRESSANT USE: A REGISTER-BASED STUDY AMONG FINNISH EMPLOYEES

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Abstract: Various dimensions of socioeconomic circumstances are associated with self-reported mental health, but we lack evidence from studies that simultaneously consider multiple socioeconomic circumstances and clinically confirmed outcomes. This study examined the associations of multiple dimensions of socioeconomic circumstances with subsequent use of antidepressants among Finnish public sector employees.

Data and methods: This longitudinal study used baseline survey data from the Helsinki Health Study (2000-2002) among 40-60 year old City of Helsinki employees linked with register data from the Social Insurance Institution of Finland on medication purchases (n=6601, 79% women). Associations of parental and own education, childhood and current economic difficulties, occupational class, household income and housing tenure with the subsequent use of antidepressants during a follow-up of five years were examined. Cox regression analysis was the main statistical method used.

Results: Prevalence of antidepressant use was 12% among women and 10% among men. Reporting childhood economic difficulties (HR=1.51 in women, HR=1.62 in men) and living in rented housing (HR=1.46 in women, HR=1.65 in men) among women and men, reporting current economic difficulties among women (HR=1.32 – 2.00), and belonging to the routine non-manual occupational class (HR=2.14) and the third income group (HR=1.70) among men, were all associated with the use of antidepressants. In contrast, among manual workers in women (HR=0.44) antidepressant use was less common.

Conclusions: Past and present economic difficulties and living in rented housing may be more important socioeconomic determinants of mental disorders and consequent medication use among employees than the conventional socioeconomic indicators education, occupational class and income. Further analyses are needed to clarify the mechanisms.

PARADOXES OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN TRANSFORMING RUSSIA

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Abstract: In Russia, as in most European countries, all the more acute is the problem of human responsibility for their lives and health. Over the last decade in European countries experienced an increase in social risk factors for health-related, primarily, with a change in the rhythm of life, as well as personal attitudes and behavior of the individual. This leads to the development and adoption of measures at the national level aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle.

One of the strategic objectives of government social policy in Russia is to create conditions that orient citizens to a healthy lifestyle. Since 2009, the Ministry of Health and Social Development is implementing the program "Healthy Russia", whose main goal - is to form careful attitude to the health of citizens, based on the principle of a healthy lifestyle. The country has opened health centers, which, according to available documents, any citizen can get free advice about healthy lifestyles. However, to realize in practice this right is almost impossible.

In the formation of a healthy lifestyle involves not only the Institute of Public Health, and Family, Institute of Education and other. However, these social institutions are hardly interact on the formation of healthy lifestyle.

In studying the problems of healthy lifestyle of the population found a number of paradoxes: the paradox in the transfer of information on healthy lifestyles; contradictions in leading healthy lifestyles; paradox associated with the study of healthy lifestyles and other.

MENTAL HEALTH, WORK AND FAMILY SATISFACTIONS AMONG COUPLES: HOW DOES ONE PARTNER INFLUENCE THE OTHER ONE? A 5-YEAR LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Health inequalities research examined the influence of partners on individual mental health status and showed that partners tend to resemble each other. However transformations of mental health over time taking into account co-influences between partners have been less often studied. Using a longitudinal design, we examine how the mental health's trajectory of one partner impacts on the trajectory of the other one, and reciprocally, among middle-aged couples. We also investigate whether mental health's trajectories of these couples interact with the work and family spheres.

Method: The sample is composed of 624 respondents living in couple who participated to the Swiss Panel Households survey between 2000 and 2004. Stable and momentary variations of mental health of both partners were modelled with a multi-construct latent-state trait model (structural equation modelling).

Results: Both men and women have a mostly stable mental health: 75% of the variance of the observed variables was accounted by the stable part of mental health. The relationship between partners' mental health was weak but significant: correlation between partner's trait factors was 0.26. However, the year-specific fluctuations of one partner did not influence the mental health's fluctuations of the other partner one year later. Considering each partner separately, cross-sectional influences of satisfaction with work and with family were significant for both men and women (from 0.11 to 0.31). Considering inter-partners influences, an uni-directional cross-sectional effect was observed for satisfaction with family, not for satisfaction with work: fluctuations of wife's mental health was associated with their husband's satisfaction with family in three waves out of five (from 0.09 to 0.12).

Discussion: This longitudinal analysis allows to examine change of mental health among couples and the inter-partners influences. Couples are mostly stable in their mental health and the stability of one partner has an impact on the stability of the other partner. Variability of one partners' mental health is not due to the partner's mental health. Other situational influences explain this variability, like satisfaction with family and with work. In particular, women's mental health seems to be sensitive to the satisfaction with family of their husband.

PATHOLOGY OR NORMAL DISTRESS? EXHAUSTED WOMEN NEGOTIATING THE MEANINGS OF DEPRESSION IN THE CONTEXT OF WORKING LIFE

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Abstract: Consistent findings in research on depression show that the prevalence of depression is approximately two times higher among women than men. These findings have been discussed widely in the field of feminist research. A shared agenda within recent feminist research on depression has been to build a theoretical framework that could take into account both the social causation of gender inequalities in health and the social construction of disease categories. Indeed, many scholars have adopted so called material-discursive approach in order to understand the complexity of the social, material and cultural processes intertwined in the gendering of depression.

This paper reports the preliminary findings of an ongoing PhD study on women's work-related depression. Bringing together the material-discursive approach of feminist depression research and recent discussions about the new pathological developments in working life, my study explores how the discourses of depression materialize in the context of contemporary work. Within work life research, it is suggested that the proliferation of work-related pathologies manifests an ongoing shift from a political conception of problems at work towards a medical-psychological framework. Drawing from this notion, this study explores how women, who have been diagnosed as depressed when reporting symptoms of work-related exhaustion and distress, give meanings to their condition afterwards. The data consists of 16 semi-structured interviews with female burnout sufferers.

The analysis shows that the medical construction of depression organized women's accounts of exhaustion. The idea of depression was used as a standard according to which burnout sufferers estimated their health condition and hence made sense of their experiences. However, a strong resistance towards individualizing or pathologizing the problems at work was also present in women's accounts. Work-related depression was not perceived as an illness, but rather a reasonable reaction to a burdensome life situation, for example excessive workloads or mistreatments at work. Further, the interviewees stretched the medical conception of depression and were after a broader definition. Accordingly, the negotiations concerning the meanings of depression aimed at overcoming the strict dichotomy between health and illness.

« STRESS », A RELEVANT TERM TO ESTIMATE AND MANAGE THE HEALTH IN WORK?

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Abstract: A day without the word "stress" being pronounced has become very rare. Intuitively comprehensible by everybody, the word "stress" has integrated the common language. « I'am stressed », « it 's stressful » "it's the stress"…, expressions that qualifies this state are more and more present in our language. Thus, the stress has become ordinary… Beyond this intuitive observation, the word "stress" seems to be an important subject of society due to his capacity to mobilize individual and collective consciousness. In or-

der to understand the mutation of the contemporain world, the word “stress”, both subjective and full of sense, is nowadays increasingly catching the attention of multiple sciences. It’s spreading in the public policy is now an important issue for the coming management of health at work.

In order to put this issue into perspective, the first step will be to underline the diversity of the various scientific approaches. Doing this we will demonstrate the today’s perspective of the Sociology by analyzing the different scientific arguing. Afterwards, we will highlight why a socio historical approach allow a new perception of the subject, by explaining why the current meaning of the term “stress” results from a subjectivity. This subjectivity has made herself in conjunction with its spreading in the social reality, especially since the late 60s.

Analysing the archives of the ILO enables to put more precisely into perspective the celerity of this spreading and its progressive establishment in the public labour policy, from an international to a national scale. The last part of the communication will show, from a field of research, the consequences of the use of the term “stress”, intrinsically subjective at the local scale. The research has been carried out in a big french high tech firm, which organized a stress management policy. This research is based on interviews with the board, the Human Resources, unions, CHSCT and an expert office, that carried out a stress research for this firm. The research shows that the use of the term “stress”, even if it can build a compromise between the different « worlds », curbs the change. By using the term “stress”, the evaluation and the management of the mental health depends on the social use the players do. The perception of the dominant players is thus legitimated.

A UNIFIED THEORY OF WORKPLACE HARASSMENT

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Abstract: The study and prevention of workplace harassment (WPH) has been declared a priority in the European Union, where it has been estimated to seriously affect at least 12% of workers. WPH creates significant problems within the individuals that suffer from it –primarily depression and anxiety–, but also in the organizations in which they are employed –lack of productivity and absence of the workers. Despite its importance, there is no unifying theory that defines WPH. Instead, WPH has been associated with other less inclusive concepts, for instance, ‘mobbing’ or ‘bullying’. WPH requires the dehumanization of the victim and a social environment that tolerates or cooperates with this abuse. Therefore, WPH is not only an interactional dynamic between the abuser and the victim but a wider one which includes the organization of which both belong. It is a psychosocial syndrome generated by the interaction between the abuser, the victim and the group or the social environment where this abuse takes place. In this paper, a description of the characteristics of these three factors will be provided in order to identify the causes that develop this dynamic. The study is based on extensive medical practice and treatment of the victims of WPH.

THE HAPPY CELIAC: AN OXYMORON OR A POSSIBILITY?

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Abstract: Background: Several international studies, confirmed in Italy too, show a hard presence of socio-relational problems inside the celiac population.

Methods: Qualitative study involving persons with celiac disease and their families. 25 individual semi-structured interviews were conducted in three Italian regions.

Results: Problems of management of social life for celiac persons are experienced, specially in the fields of: school, work, travels and life outside the home.

Conclusion: Chronic illness is a “biographical disruption” (Bury 1982) and the whole society has to be invested to fight the burden of celiac persons in their possibility of access to public life.

Key words: celiac, social, quality of life, qualitative, chronic illness.

MENTAL WELL-BEING AMONG YOUNGER AND OLDER UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE AT A TIME OF ECONOMIC RECESSION: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF SOCIAL PROCESSES IN CURRENT MODELS OF MENTAL WELL-BEING PROMOTION?

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Abstract: There is a burgeoning public health and social science literature on ‘mental well-being‘, or positive mental health, and the factors that facilitate or hinder its achievement across the lifespan. Although there is common agreement in the literature that mental well-being is a complex subjective state that does not simply consist of the absence of mental illness, definitions of this concept differ on the types of components that are deemed to comprise it: subjective evaluations of satisfaction with one's life (hedonic well-being), subjective evaluations of the realisation of one's potential (eudaimonic well-being), and/or subjective evaluations of one's circumstance and functioning in society (social well-being). Such differences play a major role in the weight and role that social processes are given as factors affecting people's mental well-being. This paper reports and critically discusses, against different models and definitions of mental well-being, the findings of a qualitative study that explored the impact of involuntary unemployment at a time of economic recession on people’s everyday life and mental well-being. It aims to discuss how different models of mental well-being account for the ways in which the experiences and social processes involved in involuntary unemployment affect mental well-being. The study was undertaken in Bradford, UK, a city characterised by many years of economic downturn before the official start of the economic recession in January 2009. It focused on unemployed people in a ‘transition phase’ in the job market: young people (aged 18-25) who had recently entered the job market, and older workers (aged 50 and over) who were closer to retirement age. The study involved 73 people and consisted of 16 focus group interviews. It identified six main sources of mental and emotional stress for the study participants and two sources of resilience factors. These sources of stress and of resilience are here discussed against the wider literature on the determinants of mental well-being, with a particular focus on

the insights that they give on the relationship between the wider social and physical environment in which people live and their mental well-being.

A NEW SOCIOLOGICAL INTERACTION-MODEL FOR PUBLIC HEALTH IN A MODERN WORLD

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Abstract: During the last 25 years public health in Denmark has been focusing on individual response to normative demands of the government and the state. Individuals have primarily been individually oriented mass-campigns encouranging individuals to apply to state demands (social compliance). This trend seems to be even stronger in modern societies because of rapidly increasing cost in the health care sector. It is difficult to explain why the state keeps pushing this individually oriented ontology since it is ineffective and is increasing health inequalities since better-off citizens are more likely to comply with campaigns than their worse-off fellow-citizens.

On the other hand discussions of more structural aspects emerges, for instance discussions on new and healthier organising of municipalities and workplaces are beginning to look for healthier food due to citizens demand for healthy choices. The structural aspects have become more commen issues for discussion, but initiatives are week. The structural approach to public health would in all probability cause a reduction in inequality in health because theese attempts affects the entire population. We are, however, just at the beginning of structural oriented initiatives and we cannot expect to see improvements in the health status of the population before 5-10 years or even more.

Between theese two counterpoints we need interaction demands from the state, municipalities and workplaces, and we need an interactive response from citizens. The idea of the new sociological interaction-model for public health is proposed because we expect change not from the individual or the structural level, but from interaction from progressive municipalities, progressive elements of the state, NGO's and groups of citizens. The experience is that the current interactions between individual and structural initiatives are week. The theme for this article is what must be done in order to improve the current initiatives in interaction between individual and structural approaches and how to implement an ontology based on dialogue, empowerment and concordance. This article is focussing on the interaction level in a sociological and policy oriented approach. We are trying to build new ground by introducing a new dynamic sociological model for public health in the field between individual oriented and structural approaches.

THE JUSTIFICATIONS FOR OUTSOURCING IN THE FINNISH PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

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Abstract: This paper examines the justifications and meanings of outsourcing that have been adopted by primary health care in the past ten years in Finland. The presentation sets out to explore the ways in which municipal officials categorize the need for private services in primary health care. The second aspect is to analyse how the government recommendations for health care are constructed. The aim is to understand how the municipal officials see the outsourcing when the aim of national health care politics is to get more competitive services. The main drive of these changes has been to reduce state intervention in the economy and the society, to pave the way for market relations and to improve the efficiency of the service provision. The paper presents the ways in which the municipal officials' explanations and the goals of the national recommendations negotiate and how they present the justifications for outsourcing. The paper will enter the debate on the recent change in the values and organization of health care in Europe.

The material for the presentation consists of six qualitative interviews with leading municipal officials who were responsible for the subscribing of the primary health care services in 2005—2008 in three Finnish municipalities. In addition to the interviews, the material consists of Finnish national recommendations where the goals of competitiveness and efficient health care services are combined. These documents are the Finnish Government Programmes, the report of the Finnish Innovation Fund and the McKinsey report (published in 2003—2009). The main focus of the analysis is on the narration and discourses. The theoretical frame of the paper is connected with the discussions on power and governance but the paper concentrates on the negotiation between government recommendations and local politics.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH INEQUALITY IN OLD AGE: DIVERGENCE, CONVERGENCE OR CONTINUITY? A LONGITUDINAL STUDY WITH SHARE

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Abstract: It is well established that health in old age is influenced by education acquired earlier in life. Empirical evidence on the extent of health decline across educational levels, however, is heterogeneous. It remains unclear whether the health gap between individuals with high and low levels of education increases in old age (divergence), decreases (convergence), or whether it remains constant (continuity). In the present study, we investigate the effects of education on health changes with data from two waves (2004, 2007) of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) for respondents aged 50 to 80. We estimate OLS regression models drawing on 12 indicators of physical, mental and cognitive health. Our analysis covers both objective and subjective health dimensions. We find that divergence is the main pattern of health decline across educational levels: The health gap between individuals with high and low educational levels increases for the indicators of grip strength, limitations of general and of instrumental activities of daily living, mobility limitations, depressive symptoms, numerical ability, and time orientation. For single indicators, however, we also observe continuous (chronic diseases, subjective health assessment, memory) and convergent (fluency of speaking) patterns.

Keywords: education; health decline; health inequality; cumulative advantage; old age

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LUXEMBOURG AND PORTUGAL IN THE LIFE SATISFACTION OF STROKE

SURVIVORS, TWO YEARS POST-EVENT: THE INFLUENCE OF AN UNEQUAL QUALITY OF LIFE.

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Abstract: Two years post-event, we described the survivors' life satisfaction (LS) and Quality of Life (QoL), the LS and QoL of their caregivers, and their socio-demographic and health characteristics. We analysed survivors' LS and its associations with these determinants, from a national (mainly urban society) survey in Luxembourg (LU) and a Bragança district (mainly rural) survey in the Northeast Portugal (PT).

Over 18 months stroke survivors (≥18 years) living at home and having given their informed consent were contacted. The *Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale* (LU) and the District Health Centre (PT) had previously listed all confirmed diagnosis population. Survivors and their main caregivers were interviewed at home with questionnaires measuring LS (scale 1-10) and validated QoL' scales: survivors' Newcastle Quality of Life (Newsqol); Whoqol-Bref for caregivers.

Participation rate was 26.5% LU, 38% PT: 94 LU (65.5 years) and 50 PT (70.1) survivors; 62 LU (59.3) and 46 PT (60.7) caregivers. LU survivors and caregivers had higher QoL scores than PT samples. PT survivors were more affected by stroke impacts, with significant differences in Newsqol *mobility*, 'self-care' (preparing food, shopping, transport, getting washed, dressed and showed), *feelings* (dependence, about oneself, change acceptance, depressive, of useless, loss of control over life), and e*motional status* (more emotional, sometimes crying, short-tempered, less tolerant and nervous). Only PT survivors LS was linked to the current neurological impairments. Difference estimates were obtained between survivors' LS and Newsqol *self-care* (regression coefficient (rc) -0.28 PT), caregivers' LS (rc -0.63 PT) and Whoqol-bref *psychological* (rc -0.67 PT), *environmental* (rc -0.73 PT), and *social relationship* (rc -0.91 PT). LU survivors' LS was associated with all Newsqol dimensions; stronger links in *feelings* and *sleep;* none with caregivers' Whoqol-bref.

Survivors' multi-dimensional QoL was predictive of their LS. LU-PT differences recalled the idea of the cumulative effect throughout life of social inequalities in health and highlighted the distinct impact of living in an urban society turned towards community supports or a rural society based on domestic care. In home care settings, survivors' LS and Newsqol are patient-centred markers for individual and community interventions.

LIFE COURSE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: LIVING APART TOGETHER?

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Abstract: Background: Since its origin in the late 1990s life course epidemiology has received growing interest and now presents an active and far reaching research area. Life course influences are increasingly seen to hold the key to a better understanding of disease aetiology and the existence of social inequalities in health. However, the potential of a life course perspective in epidemiology is not fully exhausted as ideas from other disciplines as well as major epidemiological paradigms received little attention. The aim is to discuss the potential of a broader life course perspective, which integrates sociological and psychological research and to encourage the dialogue between epidemiology and the social sciences.

Methods: The paper reviews major principles and concepts applied in different disciplines dealing with the life course and propose a theoretically driven research framework which better informs the interdisciplinary exchange and illustrates how a bio-psycho-social life-course perspective can be infused more fully into epidemiology.

Results: We argue that the paradigmatic principles of interdisciplinary life course research (human agency, timing in lives, linked lives and historical context) provide a strong theoretical framework for a more holistic and theory-driven view of the life course and its interdependent pathways. We emphasize that stress theory is an important aetiological pathway between the organising concepts of the life course and health which could act as theoretical linkage between epidemiology and the social sciences. This perspective offers a multi-causal framework to better illuminate the association between social structure and health across the life course.

Conclusion: In order to better understand the development of health and health inequalities in a life course perspective, it is useful to take an interdisciplinary approach and draw upon the more theoretical ideas from life course sociology and life span psychology. Increasing epidemiology's attention to social science principles might open new dialogue and enhance the strong biomedical focus that is often observed in epidemiology.

CONFIGURING THE USER: PROCESSES OF SUBJECTION AND SUBJECTIVATION IN THE CARE SPACES

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Abstract: In the last decades, the whole formed by the actors and the organizations working inside the socio-sanitary context have been the subject of radical transformations that make the "scene of care" more complex, where it is meant to cover the medical institution,social services, voluntary organizations and private services.

With regard to this matter, I suggest the analysis of the control-definition processes of the identities of the users living in a Social Community Care, located in the North-East of Italy. This Community is part of the territorial network of the socio-sanitary services that deal with the social rehabilitation of those people coming from a trajectory of psychiatrization of their suffering. This study begins from an organizational ethnography that has taken place inside the Community between December 2008 and January 2010, during which - beside the participants observations - in-depth interviews were realized with the entire Community's staff. The choice to direct the analysis toward this specific context derives from the fact that inside the socio-sanitary services' network there is an increasing spread of organizations, likewise to the one that constitutes the focus of my reflection, inside which the care practises are delocalized. In this way, the Community under analysis establishes a paradigmatic place inside which the users of socio-sanitary services continue their voluntary medicalization way of suffering, primarily, through a relational approach to the Community's staff.

The research has been pointed toward the description and interpretation of the subjection processes *(through which practices is the user accepted?)* and the subjectivation ones *(in which way does the user relate him/herself to the normative and cultural code of*

Community?) taking place inside the relationship between user and staff, in a context in which the staff defines a highly cogent cultural repertoire. The attention paid to the relationship existing between the two processes under analysis makes it possible to understand the modalities through which, and under which conditions, the users' identities are re-built turning them into "competent membership" of the Community. In this way, the description of the user entails a socio-relational work that, acting on the liminal border between health and illness, contributes to co-define its possible future relationship with the socio-sanitary services' network.

INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED: ABNORMALITY IN CLUTCHES OF RATIONALITY

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Abstract: It is stated here - with reference to writings of Anthony Giddens and Urlich Beck - that the values of contemporary Europe, connected with the position of intellectually disabled persons, are to be characterized by specific dilemma. On the one hand people with intellectual disability are subject of social inclusion and normalization, and they receive invitation into mainstream of social life. But of the other hand promotion or even glorification of rationality and reflexivity, causes that intellectual disability is something absolutely non-accepted in the society.

Giddens announces the death of a "stranger". That means, he postulates to treat all people as potential friends whose distinctness we understand, respect and accept. This vision of the world in a merciless way throw out intellectually disabled persons outside the margin of social life. These persons, not having an opportunity to be "strangers", to be someone non-understood, loose their specificity and we cannot understand any more that the lack of understanding can raise the truly accepting distance. An intellectually disabled person, who cannot be a stranger and by lack of social competences cannot also be a friend - can only take a social position oscillating between "collegaue" and "someone whom I do not know". The word "tolerance" properly describes this situation. Giddens seems to forget that "an other" can be also an intellectually disabled person.

Beck writes that the social laws are laws attributed to an individual. We can think about individuals only as of reflexive human beings. A good social functioning means that someone is able to cope with complicated, heterogenous, inconsistent network of social expectations and at the same time he possesses an ablity of emphatetic understanding of choices undertaken by other people. He is able to do so, even if these choices violate the style of life choosen by himself. In these circumstances persons unable to think in a rational way are more than whenever distant from the mainstream of social life.

MAKING AGENCY AND RE-GAINING CONTROL: WOMEN'S RESISTANCE TO EXPECTATIONS OF PATIENT PASSIVITY

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Abstract: Patients are objects of the medical gaze, and subjects of medical treatment. Chronically ill patients, whose conditions can only be managed, not cured, spend years of their lives under a series of medical gazes, struggling with medical expectations of 'good' and 'compliant' patient behaviour. Like Estragon and Vladimir, from *Waiting for Godot*, women with chronic illnesses or infertility can feel trapped in an endless cycle of waiting – for the next procedure, for the next horomone cycle, for the next battery of tests, for results – in which their assigned role is characterised by passive acceptance of treatments, orders and scrutiny. However, when placed such positions, women seek ways to resist, to reassert their agency.

This paper explores the strategies used by infertile women and chronically ill women to reconstruct and exercise agency and control over their treatment, and is based on qualitative research with two online support communities: two self-help groups for chronic pain sufferers in Second Life; and a discussion forum for women experiencing infertility or involuntary childlessness. Attending support group meetings and exploring complementary medicine therapies helps chronically ill women in Second Life turn the stigma of chronic illness inside out, building new, empowering identities and enabling resistance against medical expectations of passivity and abjection. For infertile women, interrogating medical practices, sharing experiences and seeking advice on online forums and use of 'count down tickers' are efforts to actively regain some agency from the medical experts.

THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PLACE OF SMOKING IN THE MILITARY

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Abstract: In Finland, every man is liable to serve 6 to12 months in a military. It is usually carried out at the age of 19-20 years. More than 80% of men in each age group complete their military service. Smoking has a specific place in the Finnish compulsory military service that ties it closely with the confined everyday life of this total institutional setting. It is a central part of the so called unofficial culture and gives young men and women space and freedom that they otherwise would not have. The army's structures and informal practices, such as commands and arrangements in the physical environment, also contribute to facilitating and supporting young people's smoking.

Based on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews conducted in the Finnish military, my presentation investigates smoking among young Finnish conscripts. My PhD study is based on youth researcher, sociology and qualitative health research. I use smoking as an example to study how health behaviours are influenced and shaped by the social and cultural settings in the military. The qualitative research approach draws attention to the social and cultural place of smoking and to the situational meanings and practices ascribed to smoking. Earlier qualitative studies have shown that young people regard smoking as a deeply social activity.

The study results indicate that through the medium of smoking, young people can celebrate their increased freedom in the military institution and tie new friendships. It provides rhythm to the day that is otherwise regulated from the outside, and for a brief moment offers an opportunity for mutual social interaction. Within the institution, the smoking room is determined as a space of youth culture. Depending on the individual, the place and situation, a

break for a smoke may take on the meaning not only of a nicotine refill, but also of distanciation, the avoidance of work or a way of killing time. As young people enter a completely new environment, smoking also helps to alleviate the sense of stress and serves as a vehicle of social interaction.

FATS AND BEAUTY IN WOMAN'S MAGAZINES: HEALTH AND CULTURAL RECONFIGURATIONS IN PORTUGUESE SOCIETY

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Abstract: Fats (categorized by FAO as 'oils and fats') became a public enemy of sorts to be eliminated in contemporary societies. This fatphobia (Monaghan, 2008) is usually intertwined with claims on a 'war on obesity', given that global statistics point to the existence of more than one billion people classified as obese or overweight (WHO, 2009). However, scientific expertise ascertains the importance of ingesting fats and oils in moderate doses, since these are essential to a healthy diet and body (e.g. rich in vitamin E). However, women's magazines constantly promote images of body slimness (obliterating fat), which are associated with shared beauty patterns. These messages may contribute to being precursors of eating disorders, such as body dissatisfaction, the drive for thinness, and strict dieting (Wilson & Blackhurst, 1999). In these magazines plenty advice is given on the types of fats that are 'good' to ingest, and the ones that are 'bad'. Close inspection reveals that advice given on monounsaturated, polyunsaturated and saturated fats goes together with consumption adverts of certain branded oils, butters or margarines. In this paper we will examine two Portuguese popular women's magazines: *Crónica Feminina* [Feminine Chronicle], from 1957 to 1987, and *Mulher Moderna* [Modern Woman], from 1989 to 2009. Through an analysis of all articles and advertisements for fats and oils published in a sample composed of 104 editions, it is exhibited the health and cultural meanings of fats and oils and how these have changed and been reconfigured over five decades. Considering the significance of these magazines as sources of information to readers, and the low levels of education in the country, we focus the analysis on the antinomies and ambiguities of health meanings conveyed by these feminine magazines.

INCREASING BODY WEIGHTS. THE MEDICALIZATION OF A SOCIAL PHENOMENON.

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Abstract: In our current society, with an abundance of food and minimal need for physical effort, it is a challenge to keep our bodies slender. Although severe overweight enlarges the risk of certain diseases, the media tend to exaggerate the effects of (mild) overweight on health. By using terms like 'epidemic', 'health risk', etc. overweight is being medicalized in the public domain. Although it is frequently postulated as a health problem, overweight seems to be received mainly as a social problem. A prominent discourse in the public media concerning this subject is that it is a violation of the dominating beauty ideal of a slender and fit body. Being overweight bears the stigma of being lazy, incompetent and lacking self-discipline. People are also held responsible for their own body. This is an important theme in the public as well as the (Dutch) political debate. However, this is largely discussed without taking into account the social differentiation of overweight. Overweight is more present among the groups with a lower socio-economic status. In general, these groups are not represented in the debate about overweight.

Overweight and obesity are popular topics in different disciplines of science, still, their origins are rather contested. What lacks is a covering sociological explanation. This is essential because the 'sudden' and large scaled rise in average body weight cannot be explained without observance of the developments and changes in society which underlie this phenomenon. Using the civilizing theory of sociologist Norbert Elias, I will explain how the so-called slenderness norm interacts with the current environment resulting in different forms of self-discipline regarding food and exercise behaviour and hence differences in the prevalence of overweight among different social groups. This also explains why self-discipline is not something to be personally blamed for, as this arises out of the specific social context people live in. The purpose of this paper is to develop a theoretical explanation of the historical variability and the social differentiation of body weight and an argument of who copes with body weight and the dominant slenderness norm in which way.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITION HABITS AND OBESITY IN THE CENTRAL-EAST EUROPEAN REGION – LESSONS LEARNT FROM A COMPARATIVE TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH

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Abstract: Obesity is becoming a more and more important social/public health problem in Central East Europe, and more closely in the so called "Visegrad Countries" (Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia) too. One of the important background factors influencing body weight is nutrition, the behavioural level of which manifesting in nutrition habits are largely influenced by the society. According to our hypothesis, the value axis of tradition and modernity plays an outstanding role in how the nutrition habits of the "Visegrad Countries" are shaped, that is, in what, when, how and why people consume.

Our research methods comprised of theoretical and empirical (structured assisted questionnaire interview) analysis on a community based representative sample, among 500 families/households from the administrative territory of Szeged (Hungary), Rybnyk (Poland), Hradec Králové (Czech Republic) and Nitra (Slovakia) each. Data were processed and analysed with the help of SPSS.

Our hypothesis was confirmed, as the nutrition habits of the "Visegrad Countries" were value driven, where tradition was proven to prevail, namely in the following extent: Czech sample 45,1%, Slovakian sample 35,0%, Hungarian sample 33,9%, and Polish sample 30,8%. When self-categorisation of nutrition habits was asked from respondents, the order of countries somewhat changed: Slovakiacame first (75,1%), Polandsecond (74,7%), Hungarythird (62,4%), and the Czech Republicfourth (60,0%).

It becomes more and more evident in the continuously extending European Union that the fulfilment of global guidelines is hindered mostly by neglecting the role of local specificities. Our research results indicate that the nutrition habits of the "Visegrad Countries" could be influenced towards healthy nutrition only if the domi-

nance of traditional values in the region were taken into account, and accordingly, the nutrition habits proved to be healthy were promoted.

YOUNG CANADIAN WOMEN'S DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH AND THE BODY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT DISCOURSE ON OBESITY

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Abstract: The general goal of this project (funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada 2008-2011) is to examine and deepen our understanding of the connections between, on the one hand, dominant obesity discourse and biopédagogies (Wright, Rail, MacDonald, MacNeill & Evans, 2006) and, on the other hand, young women's discursive constructions of the body and health.

Using a poststructuralist orientation, we are interested in understanding power and the ways in which differences—particularly those embedded in *modern binaries* such as thin/obese, normal/pathological, masculine/feminine, White/Other—are constructed and maintained within discursive strategies. Our use of the term *construction* reflects the poststructuralist notion that reality is made and not found. Young women construct "reality" through language and cultural practices (Rail, 2002; Wright, 2001).

In the first facet of the project, we have investigated the deployment of the obesity discourse and biopedagogies across "texts" (e.g., oral texts, writings, and images) found in a sample of (dominant and marginalized) contemporary cultural sites targeting young adult women in central Canada. In the second facet of the project, we have organized participant-centred conversations with young women. The participants were 100 young women between 18 and 25 years of age and from the Ottawa and Montreal regions (50 English-speaking and 50 French-speaking young women and include: (a) young women from varying sexuality, race, ethnicity and dis/ability; (b) young women from rural/urban and work/study environments; and (c) young women from diverse socio-economic milieus)**.**

For instance, if we take the case of North African Immigrant women living in Montreal construct their immigration as a breath of fresh air that enables them to live rich bodily experiences (e.g., freedom to go out without the fear of the others' gaze and to participate in a wide variety of physical activities). Most participants reproduce dominant Canadian discourses on obesity and individual responsibility for health. As hybrid subjects, however, most have strong Maghreb references around the body, food as well as cultural and religious practices. A few women manifest resistances toward both Canadian and Maghreb discourses and norms around bodily practices.

BEYOND MEDICALIZATION AND DEMEDICALIZATION : A TYPOLOGY OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: Lay experience of pregnancy oscillates nowadays between two main social processes : on one hand, its medicalization is reinforced by the risk approach promoted around antenatal care, on the other hand a demedicalization trend is observable through the preference given to non-invasive procedures and an emphasis on the physiology of pregnancy. In the first case, the experience of pregnancy is placed under the authority of medical expertise whereby the focus on risks is central, ways to reduce these are offered by technical means and adoption of professional advice. Within the second process, the medical approach is challenged to the profit of a holistic approach, more often provided by midwives, and confidence in the good health of the fœtus. While these perspectives have received a lot of attention in the literature, few studies have attempted to account for their respective relevance in women's concrete experience of pregnancy. Based on 50 semi-directive interviews with women met during the first half of their pregnancy in Geneva (Switzerland), this paper presents a typology contrasting the different ways these women describe their experience of pregnancy.

This typology combines four dimensions: evaluation and use of medical tools (including statistical information on risk and technical devices), surveillance of risks in daily life (such as related to food, alcohol and tobacco consumption), relationships with health professionals (role of obstetrician-gynaecologists versus midwives), access and importance given to information related to pregnancy. Our findings reveal a quite complex and nuanced picture of how medicalization and demedicalization tendencies are intertwined in pregnant women's personal accounts. These results also highlight the various tensions that structure their attitudes and expectations, such as a tension between the valorisation of pregnancy as a natural process and concerns related to the child-to-come health, or a tension related to the relevance of specialised information that can generate undue anxiety. Eventually, the study shows that, despite variations and the distance some women claim with the medicalization framework, none of them can totally escape the latter. Therefore the valence between these large social processes – medicalization versus demedicalization – is more a matter of degree, than a matter of nature.

CONTRACEPTION AND HEALTH: COMPETENCE AND CHOICE AMONG TEEN-AGE GIRLS

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the results of a research that explores competence in contraception among teen-age girls and that attempts to illustrate how a widespread awareness of the differences between traditional and emergency hormonal contraception is lacking.

Four hundred girls, aged between 14 and 16, living in a central-south Italian region, were interviewed through a self-completed questionnaire.

Almost all interviewees consider that the use of a contraceptive method is always necessary, but the choice between barrier, oral and natural methods is diversified. The method that almost all girls would be willing to use is condom, while more than half of the respondents are not willing to take the contraceptive pill. Moreover, emergency contraception is slightly preferred over the traditional one.

At the same time, there is poor competence on hormonal contraception, particularly a widespread lack of knowledge and awareness about the difference between traditional and emergency pill, as well as a lack of information about functioning, effectiveness, and on how to obtain it.

Both in knowledge of hormonal methods and in the choice of a contraceptive method, there are minor differences in relation to age and to social status of families.

The sociological data seem to suggest that for a significant proportion of the girls interviewed, hormonal contraception emerges as a possible device although it is considered harmful. Thus health and risk prevention appear only as part of a complete picture in which multiple factors determine prevention pattern and choices.

NATURAL CHILDBIRTH MOVEMENT IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: ALTERNATIVES IN POST-SOCIALIST CONTEXT

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Abstract: The natural childbirth discourses have been explored widely in many western and non-western countries, but the post-socialist contexts are rarely included. This paper focuses on the so-called "natural childbirth“ discourse in the Czech Republic. I discuss activities of various natural childbirth proponents and their strategies to challenge the dominant biomedical model of birth care. In this paper I track similarities and especially divergences from comparable western movements, which have become active approximately twenty or thirty years earlier. In particular I focus on different analogies that the Czech proponents use in order to highlight parallels between today’s medical paternalism and the paternalism of the former socialist state. At the same time I also explore what ideas about "natural childbirth" and "alternative" birth care become important within the Czech context, where they come from and how they are connected to western movements (who are important mediators of these ideas?).

The natural childbirth movement offers alternative ideas about birth care, which is declared to be cost-effective, more humane, woman-centered and in many aspects more satisfying to a birthing woman (and her child). It also refers strongly to the logic of consumerism which has become firmly incorporated into the Czech health care system together with many market-driven reforms. In this paper I scrutinize closely what particular ideas and conceptions of a patient/ client/ birthing woman/ mother, her rights as well as proper care and its costs and benefits, and health are linked to this movement in the Czech context.

International audience could have recently wittnessed several cases of accusations against the natural childbirth activists and home-birthers in several European countries (e.g. Ireland, Hungary; similar cases have occured in the Czech Republic, too.) This points to an importance of the topic in recent times when many health care systems are subjected to economic crises and other challenges, but possibly cheap alternatives are still turned down by many.

PATIENTS’ EXPERIENCES WITH INFERTILITY TREATMENT: DATA FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: Infertility medicine differs from other branches of medicine. Its development, mainly in the last few decades, is frequently popularized by the media who frame its success by terms of scientific progress and a miracle virtue of doctors. Such presentations may evoke hope for infertile couples and portray infertility as easily and well resolvable technical obstacle of conception. New therapies and possibilities are still emerging and it is up to decide which treatment they want to try or how much money they want to invest (as the full cost of treatment is not covered by health insurance). The treatment of infertility is more than just applying objective medical knowledge, it is a negotiated and variable process that challenges our positivistic understanding of health and illness. The relationship between a doctor and a patient have been redefined and can no longer comply with Parson’s model of explicitly specified roles of both actors.

The following paper presents the data from a long term sociological study of involuntary childlessness. During the research 35 in-depth interviews were conducted including 30 women and 5 men, representing 30 infertile couples; only the participants who underwent (or were undergoing) infertility treatment have been included in the sample. The main goal of the analysis is to answer the following questions: How is the treatment experience assessed by patients and which factors play the main role in this assessment? What do patients expect from the infertility treatment? How do the patients perceive role of a doctor in the process of treatment and coping with infertility?

The research of patients’ experience with infertility treatment has revealed its precarious nature – the diagnosis can vary depending on the time and clinic, as well as on the offered services and required payments. Patients, especially women, rather than being passive subjects of medical expertise, take the role of strategists who actively seek information and a choose best solution of their situation. Based on the analysis, succesful treatment was not considered to be the only factor that affected patients’ assessments, but it was the credibility of the clinic, personality of the doctor as well as respect given to the patients that played a significant role in patients’ assessments.

REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH: MEDICAL PROMOTION AND WOMEN’S RESISTANCE IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

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Abstract: Based on in-depth interviews with women and doctors and participant observations of medical encounters in three Russian cities I raise the question: why many contemporary Russian middle class women refuse to use a modern contraception. Scholars explain this by the specificity of Russian context: the delay in modernization of sexual life, the legacy of soviet models which are characterized by abortion contraceptive culture, the absence of comprehensive sexual education, the influence of religious morality, etc. I will explore the other side of the problem: 1) encounters between doctors and women on the issue of contraception, 2) identity of Russian women as related to contraceptive’s refusal. According to our data, under the lack of comprehensive sexual education in Russia, obstetricians are among those few agents who

actively promote modern contraception. They insist that women should use contraception, avoid STD and plan pregnancy. They insist that this should happen under professional medical control. Simultaneously doctors stigmatize those women who do no regular visit doctors, do not follow their prescriptions. Under the absence of trust to medicine in Russia many women try to avoid this control and stigmatization. Another reason for women not to use hormonal pills is risk for their reproductive health evaluated as very high from the lay perspective. If women will be unable to give birth they will be stigmatized as failed to become a mother (promoted by familistic gender policy and religious morality). Modern contraception is medicalized in everyday life and avoided as harmful to reproductive health. Women manage by posteriori medicalization of risks to their health, and acceptance of unintended unplanned pregnancy and single mothering. Child birth is more preferable that abortion, specially in the case of first pregnancy both in professional medical and lay perspectives. Otherwise, according to doctors and women, they could face with the health problems and stigmatized infertility

USE OF NASAL DECONGESTANTS FOR SMALL CHILDREN (0-6 YEARS) IN LATVIA

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Abstract: A concern exists about safety and efficiency of nasal decongestants in respect to small children. A number of countries have suggested not using remedies containing substances, like phenylephrine, pseudoephedrine, xylometazolinum and oxymetazolinum, for children under six years. In Latvia these medicines can mostly be obtained without prescription, and information leaflets permit using them for small children. The study in Latvia "Use of medicines in Latvia in cases of common cold" in 2010 demonstrated extensive use of nasal decongestants for children, marking the necessity of more profound research.

Aim: To investigate use of nasal decongestants in Latvia and to clarify reasons of choosing these medicines.

Method: 27 semi-structured interviews with caregivers having used nasal decongestants for children under six.Analysis entailed manual coding of transcripts. Codes were grouped into categories, reflecting both specific issues derived from the topic guide and emergent themes. Transcripts were checked for the presence or absence of categories.

Results: Of the interviewed caregivers 23 have used the nasal decongestant Vibrocil (contains phenylephrine). The majority of the caregivers are aware of adverse effects of decongestants, though not all respondents can specify them, and none of the respondents has observed any negative impact of the nasal drops to a child. The decision to use decongestants is mostly made upon the suggestion of a doctor. A number of respondents consider doctor's opinion always necessary and unarguable. Other reasons for nasal decongestants' use enclose pharmacist's suggestion, information in media, previous experience, lay advice, including Internet discussion forums. There is a widespread opinion that most information sources about common cold medicines, including nasal decongestants, are commercially-oriented.

Conclusions: The study results show the necessity of improving the knowledge of medicines users and revision of the existing guidelines and other medicines information. As doctors are a highly respected information source, they have to grasp the opportunity of educating patients by offering reasonable alternatives for relieving rhinitis symptoms for small children. It is essential to ensure comprehensible and non-commercial information source for medicines users.

NEW CONNECTIVITIES: CIVIL SOCIETY, THE 'THIRD SECTOR' AND DILEMMAS FOR HEALTHCARE DELIVERY

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Abstract: Many countries in Europe have been moving to a mixed model of healthcare financing and provision and provider competition as what is termed the 'third' or 'social enterprise' sector is brought to the heart of the 'welfare mix'. Currently, there is little understanding of i) the strategies of civil society organisations for combining different, and often competing, social and political blueprints of their service delivery roles and ii) what effect market engagement might have on existing connections with local communities.

There is some evidence that social enterprises enjoy close relationships with socially and economically disadvantaged groups and individuals within their communities; they function with generally positive reputations as either physical places or emotional 'safe havens' within otherwise harsh environments of big cities. But questions need to be raised as to whether transformative potential, closeness to the client and so on are sustainable in the increasingly marketised service environments such as the British NHS. Indeed, the whole focus on patient choice and autonomy so heavily emphasised in health policy in many countries of Europe must come under renewed scrutiny if these connectivities loosen.

We address these issues through a contextualised case study of changing NHS healthcare provision in one English city (data collection is currently underway but will be completed by September). Data include expert focus groups and interviews with health service, civil society organisation stakeholders and volunteers. Drawing on these data we explore

i) Whether existing forms of connectivity between civil society organisations and communities are likely to be lost or diminished and, if so, how they might be regained and/or new forms of connectivity fostered.

ii) Whether civil society organisations are likely to change the ways that they interface withpatient/clients e.g. will personalised care be jeopardised or enhanced and under what conditions?

iii) Patient/clients' levels of awareness of change in the health organisations they use. Since some might embrace and value the emerging 'social enterprise' model and others not, is there potential of conflict? How far will responses vary by e.g. health conditions, kind of service; geographical location; type of community, family, and individual social characteristics?

THE CHALLENGE OF SELF-HELP/MUTUAL AID: CITIZENS'ASSOCIATIONS AND THE GOVERNANCE OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE IN ITALY

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Abstract: The paper will pursue the specific aim of analysing the role of citizens-users/patients/carers organizations in the community health governance arena in Italy at both regional and local levels using a theoretical approach based on the the active citizenship paradigm as an alternative to the prevailing consumerist paradigm rooted in health economics.

METHODS: The paper will describe the Italian citizens-users/patients/carers organizations in the health arena with specific regards to self-help organizations by presenting the results of a series of 90 semi-structured interviews to the leaders and senior members of such organizations and other stakeholders (health and social professionals, health managers, public administrators, etc.) in the context of an integrated qualitative-quantitative national research project funded by the Ministry of Health and jointly carried out by three universities (Catanzaro, Ancona, Padua).

The origin, development, aims, activities, internal structure and culture, outcome evaluation and resources of such organisations will be described; and a special emphasis will be given to the analysis of the role they play in promoting and representing the interests of citizens with chronic and rare diseases within regional and local health policy arenas.

RESULTS: Different models of health citizenships will be described according to the tipology of self-help associations, kind of network relationships with other organizations, ways of participanting in public health policy arenas, relationships with health ands social professionals. Some exemplary cases will be described in more details in order to illustrate the strengths and weaknesses of each model and discuss the heuristic value and the chances of generalization of the tipology adopted.

CONCLUSIONS: The models of health citizenship analized suggest that citizens-users/patients/carers organizations in general and self-help organizations in particular can play a significant role in the community health governance arena in Italy at both regional and local levels and that the theoretical approach based on the the active citizenship paradigm can describe it more appropriately and with a wider theoretical perspective than the consumerist approach.

THE DIFFERENCES IN MOBILIZATION OF HEALTH STRATEGIES: DO PERSONAL EDUCATION, INSTITUTIONAL TRUST, AND THE WELFARE STATE TYPES CONTRIBUTE?

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Abstract: Empirical research reports the differences in the mobilization of health strategies both at the individual and country level. People's choices of such strategies differ, even when they have access to the same resources. How people solve their health needs and why some succeed better than others, could be understood by considering personal (structural and cultural) conditions and contextual backgrounds. The main proposition in this study is that the choice of health strategies is influenced by personal education, institutional trust and the type of welfare state in which people are embedded. Our starting point is the motivation of an agent to self care from which we derive the several hypotheses on individual, country and cross levels. Our approach is based on individuals' needs in health resources, which eventually are meant to optimize own subjective well-being.

Methodology: We use the data from the Eurobarometer 58.2 (N =14835) collected via face-to-face interviews in 15 West-European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). The mean response rate was 60%. Hierarchical multilevel linear models were estimated using MLwiN and HLM statistical packages.

The mobilization of health strategies was measured on the basis of the answers on two questions about the mobilized sources of health information, such as a chemist, doctor, Internet. *Personal education* was measured by a question about the number of years of completed formal full-time education. *Institutional trust* or the trust in the organizations which provide health information, was measured on the basis of the answers on two questions. This variable indicates how frequently the respondent placed trust in organizations, such as university, NGO's, World Health Organization. *The types of welfare states*, which reflect different welfare services and social security programs and policies, were measured in accordance with the typology of Ferrera (Ferrera, 1996).

Some selected findings: The results indicate that less educated persons are likely to mobilize more often the health strategies. Moreover, we found that persons with less years of education are likely to be less trusting. Finally, the effect of personal education on mobilization of health strategies differs between the types of welfare states.

CHANGING FORM OF INEQUALITY IN ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE IN TURKEY

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Abstract: Healthcare system in Turkey had been generally portrayed as inegalitarian with respect to the prevalence of significant differences among four public insurance schemes in terms of their premium rates, benefit packages, co-payments and the quality of services they provide for their beneficiaries. Since 2003, healthcare system has been witnessing fundamental changes due to the introduction of a comprehensive health care reform titled 'Transformation in Health' Programme. The elimination of previous inegalitarian structure of healthcare system which mainly favoured civil servants and excluded significant portion of self-employed has been at the centre of government's discourse towards health care reform, which seems to be successful in securing public consent as well as its second electoral victory in 2007. With the objective of putting this aim -that is the elimination of inequalities in access to health care- into practice, health care reform led to the unification of all four public insurance schemes under the umbrella of general health insurance, transfer of hospitals owned by Social Insurance Institution to Ministry of Health and the equalisation of benefit packages for all insured people. Majority of scholars welcomed the impact of contemporary health care reform on access to health care as a success story. However, other major changes within health care reform (such as the introduction of user charges for medication and access to health care as well as the integration of private hospitals into healthcare system as service providers in return for higher user charges) on access to health care have not

received due attention from scholars so far. With the aim of addressing this gap in the literature, this paper concentrates on the question of how and to what extent the introduction of user charges and the integration of private hospitals produce new forms of inequality in access to health care that are likely to consolidate in near future. In doing so, the paper suggests that contemporary health care reform in Turkey eliminates the privileged status of civil servants in getting access to health care, while it fails to challenge and indeed consolidates the impact of income inequality on access to health care.

HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES: TWO DECADES AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION

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Abstract: While there is a variety of studies of health inequalities in Western European countries, Central and Eastern European countries were neglected. Since health problems and mortality rates of certain groups in this region increased due to the transition process and the economic recession starting in the early 1990s, it is worth looking at how population health has developed. Describing differences in population health *between* countries is not sufficient to fully grasp the state of health in a society since one compares means. Only when socioeconomic differences in health *within* countries are also considered, we learn something about the health status of a society and how to improve it for all socioeconomic groups. According to a sociological position, socioeconomic inequalities in health are especially interesting in societies whose socialist regimes claimed class equality. In my presentation I look at factors that lead to health inequalities in post-socialist countries and explain how the extent of health inequalities differs in following countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the Ukraine.

Using the European Social Survey (ESS, round 4), I look at the impact of income inequalities on health inequalities. As a result of considerably increased income inequalities in most countries of Eastern Europe countries since the 1990s, I expect a strong influence of income inequality on health inequalities. Additionally, I control for economic development (GDP) and social capital. The latter is controlled for since it might mediate the effect of income inequalities on health. In Western European countries, social capital usually positively affects people's health status and reduces health inequalities, but this effect is questionable for Eastern European countries where the transition process disrupted the social fabric.

SOCIAL RENOUNCERS AMONG YOUND ADULTS : NEW PATHOLOGIES OR NEW NORMALITIES ?

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Abstract: As one can notice by simply following the media interests, there is more and more concern about what is apparently a growing phenomenon: "social renouncers", as we propose to call them, that is to say reclusive people who have withdrawn from social life. Behaviors of this kind are suppositively emerging among young people; it is the case, in an exemplary way, with the striking phenomenon of Hikikomori in Japan. In such cases, reclusion and withdrawal, often linked to school refusal, is seen as a new and worrying disorder, leading to isolation and desocialization.

This might be understood under the concept of social phobia, usually linked to some misperception of social space, but it is unlikely that all cases of social withdrawal, even in its most extreme form – self-reclusion at home, or pure « virtual life » – boil down to nothing but to a mental disease. On the other hand, even though accessing adulthood is strongly linked to the well discussed lengthening of youth is partly due to job scarce, it is also unlikely that all kinds of withdrawal from public space be accounted for solely on economical grounds. More deeply, it seems like more young adults express a difficulty in accessing to (accepting) what is supposed to mean adulthood. Impressive indeed are the numbers of new terms and neologisms that have been invented and adopted in the last 15 years to qualify ways and troubles that all seem to have something to do with social withdrawal, dropout, or failure in social integration: NEET, Freeter, Twixter or Parasite Single, but also Hikikomori, Loner, No-life, etc. This wide range of phenomena includes both psychopathological categories and sociological decoding keys.

This is why we intend to adopt a sociological perspective, interrogating their meanings but also their normative background. Following this path, and based on the exploratory analysis of clinical cases and testimonies, we'd like to propose the idea that social withdrawal tends to have become, like depression, addiction or trauma, a language, an "idiom of distress", a normative way to feel and express malaise or social misfitness. Indeed taking into account the cultural and material surroundings of the individuals, the collective representations thereof, and the standard emotions expected, precisely at the threshold of inner/outer spaces, mobility/immobility within and without, intimacy/extroversion, real/virtual worlds, private/public spaces, etc.

DEPRESSION - A SOCIAL PATHOLOGY OF OUR TIME?

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Abstract: Depression today is everywhere. GP's diagnose it regularly, celebrities go on global tv to reveal they suffer from it and WHO perceives depression to be one of the largest public health problems of our time. Yet 50 years ago, however, depression was nowhere. How are we to regard the burgeoning depression rates of our day? In this presentation I will link it with the normative demand for self-realiza-tion with which contemporary western individuals are confronted. I want to argue that the expectation of lasting fulfillment of authentic self-realization may be regarded as a chronic stress factor for the individual and risks creating depres-sion. The late-modern view of depression supports this perspective. Depression is today regarded as the precise opposite of successful self-realization, and conse-quently, as a repression of life's possibilities for self-realization. By looking at depression through this analytical grid, it enables me to discuss depression as a social pathology – perhaps the social pathology par excellence of our time. Moreover, it enables me to discusses how treatment with antidepressants fits into this interpretive frame – how antidepressants can be regarded as a kind of action technique which can sup-port the individual in attempts to realize his or her authentic self.

MOST SUICIDES TURN OUT TO BE MENTAL ACCIDENTS – WHAT NOW, EMILE?

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Abstract: A quick study of epidemiologic data indicates that most theorising about suicide tends to focus on suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts, rather than on suicide itself. The latter of course being an exceptional outcome of the former. Thus, the mechanisms related to suicide are seemingly quite different from those leading to suicidal thoughts and attempts. A closer look at epidemiologic data reveals that most suicides turn out to be some kind of mental accidents.

If Emile Durkheim would have had better epidemiologic data, he possibly would not have chosen suicide, but suicide attempts or suicidal thoughts, to exemplify social facts, and to develop sociological methods. Hardly surprisingly, there is no sociology of accidents, and in particular no sociology of mental accidents. Thus, the question emerges, what is now left for the sociology of suicide, and what is its role in the interdisciplinary research "orchestra"?

In all this there is unquestionably an important role for sociology. The focus is not so much on mechanisms leading more or less inevitably to suicides, but rather on mechanisms preventing personal crises from escalating. This is the moment to reintroduce Durkheim, Cloward and Ohlin, and more recently adapted opportunity concepts.

SOCIAL CAPITAL, GENDER AND DEPRESSION IN MOSCOW

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Abstract: Mental health problems, including depression, are major causes of poor health all over the world. Depression is even anticipated to become the most important cause of morbidity. Despite the significance of depression, its levels and causes in many non-Western countries, especially in the former Soviet Union, are little understood. The aim of this paper is to examine the level and causes of depression in Russia, focusing on social capital. More specifically, the relationship between different forms of social capital, gender and depression in Moscow is to be examined. It is important to distinguish different forms of social capital as they imply different types of resources, support, influence and obligations, leading to different health impacts, both positive and negative. This was confirmed in our previous study on social capital and self-rated health in Moscow, where we found a relationship between social capital outside the family and men's health. However, no association between family-based social capital and health was found. Consequently, there was also a clear gender difference in the relation between social capital and health. This study draws on data from the Moscow Health Survey 2004, where 1190 Muscovites were interviewed. The initial results show that 42,5 percent of the Muscovites had felt depressed during the last 12 months. There is also a significant difference between men and women, with almost half of the women having felt depressed during the last year. Based on our previous study in Moscow on social capital and self-rated health, this paper will further examine gender differences in this relationship, but this time focusing on mental health. Gender differences in the relation between social capital and health, both mental and physical, is a topic that has been relatively neglegted and needs further investigation.

EDUTAINMENT AND EDUCATION IN GREAT SHAPE

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Abstract: Contemporary society may be described as a "learning society" in which citizens are educated, from childhood, to reflect and evaluate their performance and features. In elementary school, this is done through regular performance reviews, in working life through performance appraisals and health checks and in everyday life through TV and tests in magazines or for that matter newspaper knowledge tests. Mass media has become an increasingly common tool to produce and promote knowledge about health and lifestyle. Experts and coaches who will help us to change our lives for the better in so-called "lifestyle program", or programs that are categorized as "edutainment" are familiar features of everyday life. My contribution will be drawing on the program "Toppform" (great shape) broadcasted on Swedish television. Toppform is one of the health and lifestyle programs that use coordinated communication channels to interact with its viewers. While the program is broadcast on television, it is also represented with material on the Internet. This study concentrates on the material on the website of the program which contains material also used for teaching in school settings. As such the material represents an interesting encounter between entertainment, school education and public health education which makes it interesting to study. Theoretically, I adopt a discourse analytic approach in which management principles are the focus.

IS A SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGY OF "RECOVERY", "REMISSION" OR "CURE" POSSIBLE ?

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Abstract: Despite its title, social sciences of health have rarely systematically investigated the way patients become "normal" people again and regain their health. I would like in this presentation to show that the process from illness (and/or sickness) to the end of it; otherwise known as : being cured, going into remission, or recovery ; deserved to be described precisely and analysed so they finally can become a real object of social science.

Researchers in social sciences observe this process/event for a large range of pathologies, in several contexts on Northern areas. For instance, in Europe, sociologists studying cancer face different conceptions of the end of the disease (remission, rehabilitation, recovery, etc) that mostly depend on culture. Its appears that different approaches are used and lead to various conceptualisations.

Those studies and results will be compared (and confronted) to my anthropological data obtained in a Southern country, Ethiopia. I observed and analyzed how people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) submit themselves to the ritual of holy water in order to cure miraculously from AIDS.

Those diverse examples illustrate how complex, varied and embedded in society and culture are process leading a sick/ill person to become a "normal" one.

This event and its multiple definitions (which depend on the kind of disease/illness) might be considered at three levels : individual, cultural group and medical institutions. Could be interrogate when and how : (1) persons/subjects consider themselves as release and return to “normal” life ; (2) cultural and social groups consider those ; (3) health care systems establish, conceptualize and eventually name this process.

Research on individuals and societies conceptions and representations of interactions between sickness and health, could lead social sciences to propose a more precise definition of health.

UNDERSTANDINGS OF CULTURE-APPROPRIATE ELDERLY CARE IN THE PUBLIC DEBATE AND THE ASSUMPTIONS ABOOUT ETHNIC 'OTHERNESS' THAT THESE MAKE

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Abstract: Within the health and social care literature there are numerous studies on what culture-appropriateness means and how it is best delivered. Few studies on this issue have, however, focused on the manner in which media representations about what constitutes culture-appropriateness are constructed despite the fact that these representations influence the way in which the public debate on this issue evolves. Nowadays, when the ethnic diversity that exists across European health and social care systems has increased, it has become necessary to compliment studies on culture-appropriateness with a media angle. The public debate on what constitutes culture-appropriateness is namely bound to affect what health and social care recipients come to expect of the services that these systems offer. In addition, media representations of culture-appropriateness provide us with interesting insight into the way in which understandings of ethnic 'Othernes' are constructed in the public debate. As such, media representations give us insight into how ethnic relations are understood and how they are believed to challenge different welfare sectors. This presentation departs from a project that focuses on the way in which media representations of ethnic 'Otherness' are shaped and the manner in which they are used to convey what culture-appropriateness in the health and social care sector entails. The project's empirical point of departure is Swedish daily newspaper articles on elderly care that have focused on addressing ethicity, culture, language and religion and have been published ever since the public debate on culture-appropiateness in this sector started. All 101 articles that were published between 1995-2008 have been analyzed using both quantitative content analysis and discourse analysis. The results show that culture-appropriateness is discussed in a migrant-exclusive manner; a manner that impedes the public debate from discussing the implications of recruiting ethnic 'Others' to the sector for the ethnic majority population. As such, the results show that the public debate on culture-appropriateness in the elderly care sector assumes culture is something 'Others' have and not something 'We' need be concerned with. The presentation will problematize these findings and show the numerous implications they have for the design and deliverance of user-friendly care.

IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS AT WORK: THE PORTUGUESE CASE

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Abstract: The original and urgent research about the relationship between health and work is a sociological and political debate in Europe, as far as the increasing precarious working conditions in the labour market can have heavier consequences in individuals with HIV/AIDS, as they are more vulnerable to attitudes of discrimination and can face more difficulties in maintaining or finding a job. This Communication aims to analyze the impact of HIV / AIDS infection on: (1) the professional status of individuals and the relationship with discrimination processes; (2) and the particular healthcare needs to be assured in the work places.

It is emphasised the feedback from the individuals inquired, in particular concerning the discrimination processes of the individuals with the infection and the prevention and safety measures taken and the ones that ought to be taken by the employers. The empirical evidence of this paper consists of statistic analysis (descriptive and multivariate) of a survey applied to a sample of 1.600 individuals with HIV/AIDS who require health services in the 15 largest Portuguese hospitals located in Lisbon, Porto, Coimbra and Faro. The multivariate analysis allowed identifying profiles of behaviors and attitudes of workers infected with HIV/AIDS. The results show that reactions to infection and its consequences in work are different according to, namely, gender, level of education, age and profession.

Generally all the individuals reported that fear of discrimination and to loose their jobs are the main reasons that led them to hide the infection in workplace. It is also common to most of the sample the notion that the progression of the infection leads to the loss job opportunities. Concerning the heath care needs, the results of the research also allowed to define profiles of attitudes towards the specific measures taken, concerning, namely, hygiene, contact with colleagues and supervisors.

MAKING DRUG USE HEALTHY: HOW RECREATIONAL HEROIN AND COCAINE USERS LEGITIMATE THEIR DRUG CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract: The threshold between illness and health has been variable throughout the centuries, but in the actual context this frontier has changed quickly and significantly. Some conditions which were once considered normal have now become pathological, while some situations which were previously considered pathological are no longer considered as such. The case of drug use – and the case of heroin and cocaine use in particular – exemplifies this situation. Until the 1980s, abstinence was the only acceptable form of behaviour, whereas any use of heroin and cocaine was seen as a symptom of a pathological condition. Nowadays, the situation has significantly changed in many European countries. For social, political, cultural and scientific reasons, the concept of drug has become more complex and the norms regarding the consumption of drugs have become ambiguous. As a consequence, drug use is no longer directly regarded as a problematic behaviour: drug use could be either the sign of a pathological condition or an ordinary practice, depending on the meaning given to the drug experience. The process of making sense in order to redefine what is normal and what is not normal in terms of drug use could be called legitimization.

This paper explores the process of legitimization by using the results from a qualitative study on drug addiction recovery recently conducted in Switzerland. Firstly, the paper will examine the social, political, cultural and scientific factors that have made the concept of drug more complex. Secondly, it will show how recreational users of heroin and cocaine make sense of their behaviour in order to persuade themselves and others that they are not drug addicts. A brief conclusion will provide some considerations on the kind of support needed for this process of legitimization. The data are drawn from in-depth interviews realized with 12 former drug addicts who define themselves to be recovered despite their current use of heroin and cocaine.

STRUCTURAL FACTORS, PRACTICES AND CONSUMPTION: PERCEIVED AND EFFECTIVE IMPACTS ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

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Abstract: Research done by the World Health Organization demonstrates that environment-related causes and conditions are one of the main factors of mortality and/or morbidity in children under the age of five. Children are of greater concern do to their particular vulnerabilities.

In developed countries air pollution (indoor or outdoor) is one of the main concerns when it comes to impacts on children's health. Considering that in the Alentejo Litoral region it is located one of the main Portuguese industrial clusters, GISA project (Integrated management of health and environment in the Alentejo Litoral region) is being implemented. His main objective is to provide a management system that will allow local, regional and national authorities and stakeholders to analyze, on a permanent base, the evolution of air pollution and its potential impacts in the Alentejo Litoral region.

One of the main research lines of GISA is to better understand the impact of air pollution in children's health (under the age of two). In order to do so, direct interviews have been conducted with mothers with children born between January 2007 and December 2010 combined with the collection of information on a significant number of health indicators.

Analyzes being conducted allow us to control and monitor certain socio-economic (profession; housing conditions; family context) and cultural indicators (life-style; eating and hygiene habits; health related practices; consumption habits) that may have a role on how environmental factors may influence children's health. This project also aims to explore perceived and/or actual relations between structural conditions, day-to-day practices, consumption habits and the possible impacts on children's health (particularly the ones more directly related to air pollution – indoor and outdoor).

Building on the traditional debate of sociological theory on structure vs agency the main goal is to explore how mothers perceive their resources to influence or control (to some respect) structural factors that may influence their children's health, and at the same time to try to understand mother's perception of how individual practices may also play a role when it comes to health. Preliminary results seem to indicate a low perception of the impact of some day-to-day practices and consumption habits on children's health.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF CULTURALLY DIVERSE POPULATIONS: A PSYCHO-SOCIOPOLITICAL APPROACH TO CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN HEALTHCARE

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Abstract: One of the most important sources of disparities in healthcare for immigrant populations is the lack of cultural competence in health professionals and the healthcare system as a whole. As far as individual caregivers are concerned, most conceptualizations differentiate the following components of cultural competence: (1) positive multicultural attitudes of openness and willingness to interact with different "others", respect towards cultural differences and mutual trust; (2) ability to identify variations in health beliefs and behaviours associated to culture, through a knowledge base to understanding the worldviews of people living in diverse cultural communities; and (3) intercultural skills and ability to deal with cultural and human diversity to effectively meeting the healthcare needs of diverse populations.

Immigrants tend to occupy a less favourable social position and research indicates that this is strongly linked to their health problems. However, the primary focus on culture of most cultural competence models has often diverted attention from the impact of processes of social exclusion as a fundamental cause of health disadvantages due to unequal access to key resources such as housing, employment, income and community services, including healthcare.

In order to fill this gap, the main aim of this paper is to propose an interdisciplinary psycho-sociopolitical approach to cultural competence in healthcare that links the perspectives of sociology and community psychology. Special attention is given to the impact of the complex interplay between the effects of culture and unequal power on health and healthcare. Taking this perspective, a community-based participatory action-research is described, focused on the particular case of healthcare in Portugal. A multi-method approach is used, combining qualitative (interviews with key informants, focus groups, case studies based on in-depth interviews) and quantitative research techniques (secondary sources, survey), with a strong emphasis on community coalition building. The promotion of cultural competence in health professionals and the empowerment of culturally diverse populations through the enhancement of health literacy are regarded as "two sides of the same coin" in the provision of healthcare based on values of social justice, human development and equality.

ROMANIANS LIVING IN SPAIN: THE HEALTHY IMMIGRANT EFFECT

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Abstract: The healthy migrant phenomenon refers to the fact that, on a variety of indicators, immigrants are often healthier than native-born residents of their host country, and also healthier than their fellow citizens in their home country.

A total of 829.715 Romanians are living in Spain according to the Spanish Municipal Register. They have all arrived in the last ten

years (only 6.343 were registered in 2000). As a group of recent migrants, the healthy migrant phenomenon could explain their epidemiological profile.

The data analysed come from five sources: 1) Romania data set at the UDB SILC 2008 (Eurostat), 2) Romania data set at the European Social Survey (round 4, 2008), 3) National Health Survey for Spain 2006-2007 (INE), 4) Spanish Health Interview Survey on Disability 2008 (INE), and 5) Spain data set at the European healh survey 2009.

This comparative cross-sectional study compares a) the self-perceived health status of Romanian residents on Spain with the equivalent measure in the resident population of Romania and Spain; b) health status indicators (different variables) of foreigners born in Romania-Bulgaria with Spanish native-born population.

The main variables included in the analysis are self-perceived health status, long-standing illness, limitation in activities because of health problems, chronic diseases, obesity, age. Logistic regression analysis. Crude odds ratios and adjusted odds ratios (OR) by age, sex, education and occupation, 95% confidence intervals (IC).

Main results: Spaniards living in Spain have a better self-perceived health status [OR 0.57 IC 0.40;0.82] than Romanians living in Romania (OR=1). Romanians living in Spain are between both groups (OR 0.36 IC=0.05;2,69). A clear health advantage of immigrants is observed in terms of functional health. Romanians and Bulgarians living in Spain are more likely free of activity limitation than Spanish native born population [OR 2.44 IC 1.67;3.57]. On a variety of indicators, Romanians immigrants are as healthier than native-born Spanish.

There is support for the healthy immigrant hypothesis in the case of Romanian immigrants in Spain, especially when functional health (being able to work) is considered. A healthy worker effect may explain these results.

THE PLACE OF HEALTH AND THE MICRO-POWERS OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN RETENTION CENTRES FOR UNAUTHORISED MIGRANTS: MULTI-SITUATED ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH (FRANCE-SPAIN)

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Abstract: This research aimed to identify the place of health in Immigrants Retention Centres (IRC) and analyse the role of the health professionals regarding border control and immigration policies. The current structures to confine *unauthorised migrants* seem to address a two-fold issue: the repressive approach to controlling immigration and the increasing set-up of facilities participating in a mode of government centred on national security concern.

Method. Ethnographical study was conducted in the Medical Units of a French (capacity: 35 pers.) and a Spanish (150 pers.) ICR for respectively, 9-months with a regularity of 30 half-days of presence every fortnight and 21 continuous days over a 3-weeks period. Qualitative data from observational notes and conversional interviews were triangulated and analysed under the *Critical Categorical Content Discourse* method, with Atlas.ti support.

Findings. Illnesses that could halt deportation were infectious diseases involving treatment requiring a specialized infrastructure (tuberculosis); in France, those whose representation is bound to feelings of fear and disgust (mange) and mental illness that poses a threat to the individual and other persons; in Spain, pregnancy is a reason to allow a release from IRC. Squats are raid when expulsion quotas need to be filled; it accounted for the increased number of substance-dependent persons in ICR at that time. Health professionals in IRC confront moral dilemmas. In France, they have a recognised micro-power able to overturn a deportation order: the medical certificate.

Discussion. In ensuring healthcare access, they are drawn into the vigilance and control logics of the IRC security regime, despite themselves. Standardization of the medical practices is their main fall back and provides for risks management, which relies on the architecture and the neatness of the space, individual strategies of exception and social relationship that are shaped by a moral economy. The retreat into medical grounds allows keeping things "professional"and helps balance the tension resulting from providing medical care in a space that automatically appears to translate any act into one carried out in compliance with the repressive policy against *undesired migration*. Institutionalisation of European IRC medical units network is recommended to confront inequalities in care (access and quality).

BRINGING GENDER INTO HEALTH HUMAN RESOURCE POLICY AND MANAGEMENT: INTERNATIONAL DIRECTIONS

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Abstract: Shortages and many cases of inefficient use of qualified staff together with changes in the composition of the professional workforce by age, gender and citizenship have created a more urgent need for policy interventions and substantive organizational reform. In this paper we bring a gender lens to the health human resource policy and management arguing that sustainability, accessibility and quality of healthcare services for all citizens are closely connected to the improvement of gender equality within and between the health professions. These issues will be addressed by using case studies drawn from Australia, Canada and Germany. The cases selected for inclusion in our analysis focus on developed countries, because we are interested in healthcare systems that have established certain models of planning and also have a legal commitment to gender equality. We will illustrate the benefits of a gender lens by focusing on two 'hot spots' of health human resource policy, namely the migration and mobility of healthcare professionals and the new demands for managing the skill-mix and the shifting of tasks within and between health professional groups more effectively. The international perspective brings the intersecting dynamics of a gendered health workforce into view that need to be addressed more systematically in health human resource policy and management.

"WHAT I LIKE OR WHAT MY COUNTRY NEEDS?" THE COMPLEX CHOICE OF MEDICAL SPECIALTY IN A CONTEXT OF HYPER-SPECIALIZATION

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Abstract: Medical profession has been, since the 1950s, often the subject of sociological analysis. Many of these approaches have focused on issues such as power, the relationship with patients or the medical judgement, and rarely on specialization.

In a scientific and social context of hyper-specialization, there is an increasing need to understand which factors influence the specialty choice by the new graduates in Medicine.

Through the analysis of an internet forum (with more than 7000 registered users), a set of in-depth interviews and a questionnaire to 650 medical interns, we try to understand how this choice is made, under which constraints, which are the arguments used to justify it, and which representations on the medical specialties are at its core.

Also, we try to underline the importance given by interns to the place of the Internship, and how this affects the public procedures of placing doctors in Portugal, and consequently, the functioning of the national health system.

"EUROPEAN HEALTH SYSTEMS AND HEALTH INEQUALITIES"

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Abstract: In recent years there is been an improvement in European citizen's health. This can be attributed both to living conditions and lifestyles and to the transformation of health systems, also political and institutional factors, such as social and health reforms, progress in medical health, hygiene and environmental factors. Therefore to the spatial and geographical conditions of different societies. Despite this general improvement, actually there is increasingly of health inequalities both at the macro level, between countries, and at the meso level, between different socio-economic groups, of the same nation. The welfare's situation (health and otherwise) of different European countries and the evolution of health inequalities is a central topic of scientific interest, in general for sociology and Policy Studies and, in particular, for sociology of health. Health inequalities, representing one of the most unjust and severe inequitable forms because health is one of the pre-conditions in order to live out fully individual life. Health inequality constitute one of the worst scandals of our time, especially in developed and democratic countries.Health inequalities are an important concern in our society and are a crucial issue with which healthcare policies are confronted with. In addition to traditional inequalities due to educational qualifications, class, income, age and ethnicity are increasingly complemented by new inequalities, produced by the institutional design of the healthcare systems, in terms of the inequality of access in treatment, etc...

For this reason, it becomes increasingly important to understand how this issue of inequality is addressed by different health policies and by health systems, both with regard to their national character with the potential and regional particularities, both at European level.We believe that the comparison, especially transnational, is the most appropriate methodology for the analysis of such phenomena. Because of the actions of health policy tend to align in relation to socio economic variables but also to environmental and social factors and geographical proximity. On this basis we propose a paper, which will discuss and analyze the evolution of European health systems, the presence of health inequalities. Moreover to identify elements of convergence and divergence and guidelines for the European and national health policy.

A NEW TREND IN RUSSIAN STUDENTS HEALTH

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Abstract: The health of russian adolescents and young people is particularly worrying to day. During the period 1990-2008, the total morbidity rate of the population has grown by 18% and adolescents aged 15-17 - by 216%. This is largely due to the deterioration of behavioral factors.

Methods and materials research. The study "Health Students", held the IS Russian Academy of Sciences by a single program and method in 8 cities of Russia in 2009 (n = 3303).

*Results.*The health research of recent decades has consistently revealed a feature common to all respondents, regardless of age, gender and education. Out of the six main motives for the health care (an example of the people around them, the impact of health information, education, family demands, a desire to be stronger and healthier, the deterioration of health) on the first place has always been the "deterioration of health", that means that caring about health among Russians had a very therapeutic, and not preventive character.

The study "Health of Students" revealed for the first time that a significant proportion of respondents - 40% of young men and 28% of young women named "the desire to be stronger and healthier ", which indicated the gradual restructuring of the system of values.We compared two groups of students who have chosen the options "deterioration of health"(traditional group -TG), and "desire to be stronger, healthier" (advanced group -AG). Comparison of these groups showed that self-rating of health as "good" in AG group was 2,3 times higher than in TG. And the "bad" health reported in TG was 5.3 times higher among men and 3 times higher among women. Every day physical activity among men in AG was 2.5, and among women - in 3,7 times higher than in TG. Contraceptives were reorted to be used more in AG - young men (71% in AG and 66% in TG) and young women (64% and 56% respectively). Proportion of men who have passed the required medical examinations, in AG was 2,1 times, and women - 1,6 times higher than in TG.

Conclusion. The tendency of strengthening personal responsibility of individuals for their health is revealed.Support for this trend among young people by promoting healthy lifestyle and creating conditions for its is extremely important.

DO SOCIAL RELATIONS EXPLAIN HEALTH INEQUALITIES? EVIDENCE FROM A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY IN A CHANGING EASTERN GERMAN REGION

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Abstract: Many studies provide evidence of an association between social inequality and health but explanatory factors are not yet fully understood. This study explores the contribution of social relationships to explain inequalities in self-rated health in a north-east German region. This region is characterised by social change, high deprivation, population decrease due to migration, and high premature mortality.

We use data from the Study of Health in Pomerania (SHIP) consisting of 4,308 randomly selected men and women aged 20 to 79 years at baseline (2001) and of 3,300 respondents at the 5-year follow-up (2006). Indicators of social inequality are education, equivalent household income and occupational status according to the Standard Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS). For measuring social relations, items to assess structural (quantitative) and functional (qualitative) aspects were used. Structural aspects are estimated by the Social Network Index (SNI) which covers partnership, frequency of contacts to children and relatives and participation in voluntary associations. Perceived instrumental and emotional support reflect functional aspects of social relations. Self-rated general health was assessed at both waves of data collection. We use stepwise multivariate logistic regression to analyse the associations between social inequality and changes in self-rated health. In a first model analyses are adjusted for age and gender. The second model is additionally adjusted for social relations. Percentage changes in odds ratios are calculated to identify the contribution of social relations in explaining health inequalities.

Depending on the indicators used, social relations explain between 3% and 29% of the inequalities in self-rated health. Changes in odds ratios are clearer when education is used as inequality indicator, compared to income and job status. Moreover, introduction of the SNI leads to a stronger reduction of the odds ratios than introduction of instrumental and emotional support.

Overall findings suggest that social relations are an important explanatory factor for health inequalities in a changing north-eastern German region. However, contribution varies depending on the indicators used.

POVERTY AND HEALTH IN EUROPE: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS WITH DATA FROM THE EU-SILC 2006

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Abstract: A wide range of international studies could evidence a significant association between poverty and ill health within Europe, with a strong inter-country variation in the extent of poverty related health burdens. Why the relationship between poverty and health differs within Europe is still unexplored. In that context, David Coburn (2000) and John Lynch (2000) offer a comprehensive concept that combines and implements both the poverty-health association and their structural determinants (namely income inequality, social cohesion, and neo-material conditions) in their encompassing political context. The purpose of current analysis is to analyze the poverty-health relation across European countries and to define its macro-specific determinants.

Method: The study is based on data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) conducted in 2006 and employs logistic multilevel analysis across 26 countries and 343,001 individuals.

Findings: I present three main findings: (1) poverty as well as other individual characteristics such as age, sex, education and occupation are significantly associated to subjective health, (2) the association between poverty and health differs significantly across Europe, (3) according to the debate of Coburn and Lynch, I tested how economic, social and neo-material features, such as income inequality, social trust and participation, and the accessibility to health care system as well the degree of preventive measures against health inequalities were related to the poverty health association. The results indicate that the poverty-health relation on individual level is significantly stronger the higher the income inequality and the lower the voluntary participation and the preventive measures against health inequalities within a country.

Conclusion: Within Europe the association between poverty and health differs significantly and are explained by economic, social as well as factors of health care system.

APPROACHING SOCIAL INEQUALITY OF "EMOTIONAL PROSPERITY": INDICATORS OF COVARIATION BETWEEN COMFORT FOOD PREFERENCES AND MENTAL STRESS

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Abstract: In a recent paper Oswald (2010) coins the term of "emotional prosperity" as alternate concept, which seems to be more adequate to grasp quality of life in advanced modern societies than traditonal life satisfaction measure. Being a new concept, there is beginning discussion on its operationalization, especially if research is aimed on providing social inequality patterns. Usually measures of mental illness like depression are quite difficult to be collected by standard questionnaires of popluation surveys, because they relate for example to extreme behaviors like binge eating under stress. While we know for example for students, that they report being under stress leads them to shift from ingestion from normal (fruits, vegetables, Wsh, and meat) to sweet and savory foods, it is little known if this is a population wide pattern, respectively to what extent it is homologeous with socio-economic status. In our study we want to utilize survey data from the German General Social Survey of 2004 (ALLBUS) to get a composite indicator of emotional prosperity by using the covariation of self-reports on mental load and on preferences for comfort food. This relational indicator of mental health is then examined for differentiation by educational and occupational status groups.

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FROM MADNESS TO BADNESS TO MADNESS AND BACK AGAIN: MENTAL ILLNESS AND CRIMINALISATION IN IRELAND

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Abstract: This paper considers how understandings of, and responses to, 'mental illness' have alternated between the medical and judicial realms in Ireland over the past 200 years. It is proposed that there are identifiable shifts in the social construction and management of emotions, behaviours and actions, which are constructed as being challenging to society. A movement from the clinical, to the criminal, back to the clinical and once again to the criminal is illuminated.

The key sources of data informing this paper include; the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums / Mental Hospitals Reports, Special Parliamentary Papers, the Medical Press and Circular, and The Irish Psychiatric Hospital and Prison Census. The Irish experience of mental hospital and prison usage is somewhat atypical. Ireland had the highest rate of mental hospital utilisation internationally, limited private enterprise in mental hospital or prison provision, and limited religious control over these institutions.

During the pre 1850 era 'mental illness' was constructed as personal tragedy, which was managed through 'moral intervention'. Clinical understandings of 'mental illnesses' became dominant during this time in parallel to the medical takeover of asylums.

A shift from the clinical to the criminal realm commences with the introduction of the 1838 and 1867 Dangerous Lunatic Acts, which moved control over asylum admission from a medical to a judicial process. This established a strong association between mental illness, dangerousness and criminality within Ireland, which remained intact up to the mid-nineteenth century.

A reassertion of medical control over the social constitution and management of 'mental illness' was driven by the provisions in Mental Treatment Act of 1945, the international standardisation of diagnostic criteria, and the introduction of new psychopharmacological interventions. This stimulated a continuous decline in the number of residents within Irish mental hospitals from a high point of 21,720 in 1956 to 4,522 at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

The closure of Irish mental hospitals has been mirrored by a programme of prison building, expanding from 401 prisoners in 1956 to 2,948 at the close of the twentieth century. Essentially this heralds a contemporary shift away from the clinical context back to the criminal realm with mental hospitals being replaced by prisons as the principal sites of confinement in Ireland.

SONETNESS AS USEFUL INTEGRATION OF TWADDLE'S MODEL: FROM THE ORIGINALLY TRIAD TO A NEW ESA-MODEL

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Abstract: Theoretical reflections and empirical investigations in medical sociology and anthropology have had great boost from the famous triad due to Twaddle. The 3-dimensions model Disease, Illness, Sickness is very useful in many situations in which researchers want to analyze the lack of well-being from all the possible points of view. Using Twaddle's definitions, "Disease is a health problem that consists of malfunction that results in an actual or potential reduction in physical capacities and/or a reduced life expectancy…… Illness is a subjectively interpreted undesirable state of health. It consists of subjective feeling states (e.g. pain, weakness), perceptions of the adequacy of their bodily functioning, and/or feeling of competence" (Twaddle 1994: 8); and "whenever a person is defined as having a disease or illness by others, we can talk of sickness, the social label, as 'unwell'. Irrespective of the reality of the basis for the claim, to be defined as sick is to have certain rights and obligations not shared by others" (Twaddle 1978: 18)

Nevertheless the Triad seems to be inadequate analyzing the global harm of some particular categories of diseases as alimentary intolerances. Celiac diseaseis today a social illness in Italy. The attribution of "social" incidence depends, of course, from the prevalence it has in the population (it is estimated that 1% of people suffer from celiac disease all over the world) but also because this severe intolerance forcefully enter the social life of people. Analyzing life and illness histories of patients with celiac disease, what emerge in our research is the awareness of a social harm very important (and in many situations much strong than biological damage), due to the lack of relational and social capital. For this reason we think that, in some research situations, it can be useful the integration of the originally Triad of Twaddle (already reviewed by Maturo (2007) through the P-model that introduces the Sickscape) with a new dimension that lead to a new Esa-model in which we can introduce the new concept of Sonetness (a kind of loss of social networks).

Esa-model seems to be suitable to copying from a theoretical point of view the whole range of health problems, including alimentary intolerances that are in great growth all over the world.

SSRI WITHDRAWAL REACTION AS A NEW PATHOLOGY

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Abstract: Background: Over the last four decades we have witnessed important changes in the use of psychotropic drugs. Usage has changed from benzodiazepines (anxiolytics and hypnotics) and to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) but also from treatment of anxiety, which is the main indication for benzodiazepines, to depression, which is main indication for SSRIs. The use of benzodiazepines declined because of the recognition that benzodiazepines could cause dependence. When dependence to SSRIs was raised as a problem, it was rejected that it was dependence and the condition was instead labelled withdrawal reaction.

Objective: To explore why benzodiazepine discontinuation reactions were labelled dependence and SSRI discontinuation reactions as withdrawal reaction and to explore what the difference between dependence and withdrawal reaction is.

Methods: It was a literature study. We explored the diagnostic manuals (DSM and ICD) for the definition of dependence and withdrawal reaction. We performed a systematic literature search for studies describing benzodiazepine dependence symptoms and SSRI withdrawal symptoms.

Results: A new pathology was described in the diagnostic manual DSM-IIIR in 1987 just after the benzodiazepine dependence was recognised and just before the SSRIs were marketed. The dependence definition was changed, so that more criteria should be fulfilled to obtain the diagnose dependence. The symptoms describing benzodiazepine dependence and SSRI withdrawal reaction were the same. Withdrawal syndrome was added as a new autonomous diagnosis in 1987 and formed a new pathology.

Conclusion: It seems more semantic than evidence based that discontinuation symptoms from benzodiazepines and from SSRIs are labelled with different diagnoses, as the discontinuation symptoms are the same. Withdrawal reaction was formed as a new pathology and in contrast to the experience of many patients.

DYING TO DONATE? FAMILY, GENERATION AND ORGAN DONATION IN THE UK

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Abstract: At a time of advancements in transplant surgery in Europe, there remains a severe shortage of donors regardless of 'opt-in' or 'opt-out' systems. Unlike other issues within healthcare whilst the individual makes the choice to potentially donate their organs, under the current UK 'opt-in' system, should the situation arise, the final decision reverts to the family. The family is thus regularly identified as a key facilitator and concomitantly a key barrier to organ donation.

This paper draws on data from 22 focus groups as part of the DonaTE Programme that explored views towards organ donation conducted with participants from minority of ethnic groups in the UK (Nigerian, Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) stratified by faith, age and for the Asian participants also by gender.

The paper situates organ donation within a familial and generational context, to explore similarities and differences *within* and *between* UK minority ethnic groups. Firstly, we consider the ways that generational perspectives towards organ donor registration and the act of organ donation are either presented as an individual choice (as a source of conflict or protection) or dependent upon the family (cultural practices). Secondly, we outline the barriers often presented by the older generations and the perspectives of the younger generations, and thirdly we reflect on the way that the notion of 'family' is evoked in discussing recipients of any potentially donated organs.

The paper summarises the complex ways that the family but perhaps more importantly generations act as facilitators and barriers to organ donation and considers the similarities and differences from other health related behaviours. We argue that nuances within and between different ethnic groups and their generations need to be better understood to address the barriers and enhance the facilitating factors to increase organ donor registration and donation among these groups.

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GIFT, DECEASED ORGAN DONATION AND RELIGION: A CASE STUDY OF POLISH MIGRANTS

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Abstract: Since the Post-EU enlargement, there has been a significant increase in the number of Polish migrants coming to the United Kingdom, this group joins two previous waves of Polish migration. This study aims to explore the interaction between the gift, deceased organ donation and religion among the local Polish community.

The language of the gift has been explored in a number of fields such as sociology, anthropology and psychology and issues such as reciprocity and social solidarity have arisen. Gift rhetoric has played a significant role to engage the population in voluntary deceased organ donation in the UK and this study aims to explore this from a Polish migrant perspective. The gift-exchange theory has been used as a framework for analysing organ donation and a number of differences and similarities have been found. For example, the 'spirit of the gift' where there is a perception that the personality of the donor is transferred to the recipient.

Religion and religion-related reasons such as body totality have been cited as a reason for not donating. This study will explore the relationship that Polish migrants have with Catholicism and God and how this influences their attitudes and moral stance towards the body, soul, life and death. Major religions have shown their support for organ donation, except for Islam where there are two schools of thought, through relating organ donation to scripture on helping others and saving lives. This study aims to investigate the significance of these teachings and organ donation.

The values and beliefs of the Polish population towards deceased organ donation may be significantly influenced by their culture and religion. Decisions around organ donation may be influenced by social and economic factors such as migration patterns, a sense of belonging in the UK and levels of knowledge of organ donation and brain stem death.

This exploratory study will use a constructivist grounded theory methodology study and the qualitative research tool focus groups to achieve a rich insight into the role and relationship between the gift, organ donation and religion. The pilot study and first focus group will include Polish migrants who attend the local Roman Catholic Church. The grounded theory approach will guide the sample for the next focus groups. The pilot study and four subsequent focus groups results and analysis will be presented in September 2011.

THE SOCIO-CULTURAL SHAPING OF MORAL PERCEPTIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY DECISIONS TOWARD ETHICAL DILEMMAS CONCERNING HEALTH AND THE HUMAN BODY: THE CASE OF BUYING AND SELLING ORGANS IN ISRAEL

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Abstract: International organizations frequently respond to moral dilemmas relating to health, healthcare and the human body by formulating clear unequivocal positions. However, these positions are not always in keeping with moral perceptions, values and practices which are prevalent and accepted in local socio-cultural and religious settings. Recent studies show how ideas from transnational sources which are introduced into domestic communities are vernacularized, or adapted to local social institutions and cultural meanings in order to gain legitimacy.

This paper presents a model which analyzes the particular socio-cultural factors which shape the moral perceptions, discourses, practices and public policies toward ethical dilemmas concerning

health and the human body, particularly as they are vernacularized in specific local contexts. This model examines the complex interactions between the following factors: fundamental moral attitudes, particularly deontological versus consequential and utilitarian ethical approaches; the human rights discourse in its transnational as well as localized versions; deeply-rooted religious views on ethics, social relations and the body; dominant socio-economic worldviews, including the centrality of the neoliberal paradigm and conceptions of the individual's autonomy; and bodily perceptions, including the perceived connection between the body and the self, as well as ownership over the body. According to this model, the balance between these factors varies in different local contexts and explains the ways in which international ethical norms relating to health and the body are implemented, adapted or rejected in local settings.

This paper, which is based on ethnographic fieldwork, demonstrates the proposed model by analyzing how the above-mentioned factors are balanced against each other in discourses and practices today and in the past three decades regarding the buying and selling of organs in Israel. This paper explores the values and moral perceptions which are reflected in these discourses and practices, and investigates the local moral worlds of various stakeholders who are involved in the transplant process. By analyzing how different values and moral perceptions are constructed in local discourses and practices, this study seeks to explain the gap between international ethical norms and the dominant moralities in Israel concerning buying, selling and trafficking in organs.

BIOBANKING CANCER TISSUE. PATIENTS CONSIDER EXCISED (TUMOUR) TISSUE TO BE 'CONNECTIVE TISSUE'.

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Abstract: Background. Excised tissues are routinely stored in hospitals for future diagnostic use. These tissues are also important for scientific research. In the Netherlands these 'residual tissues' are registered, which makes this collection, consisting of millions of samples, a biobank. In the current legal context patients can declare they do not want their residual tissue used according to an opt-out regime but patients may not be aware of tissue storage and research and the possibility to opt-out. This presentation elucidates and analyses the underlying attitude of patients towards the use of the tissue in genetic medical research. Concepts of ownership in the context of increasing (commercial) value of tissues are discussed.

Methods. The study is based on mixed methods design combining quantitative data (questionnaires) with qualitative data (transcripts from interviews) and observations during an intervention study at the Netherlands Cancer Institute. In total 260 patients were interviewed, 61% of 426 patients who completed a written questionnaire.

Results. Most patients were unaware of medical research with residual tissue and preferred to be informed about research with this tissue. Therefore the current procedure to inform patients is insufficient. Patients endorse medical research with this tissue, only a few (2%) object to research with residual tissue. Most patients (62%) do not consider themselves to be owner of residual tissue and 57% do not consider DNA in the residual tissue to be a personal possession. Patients consider the tissue to be of special value however. For patients the stored tissue is a *hypercollective good* (the value of the good increases with its use) that should remain in the public sphere (i.e. not available for commercial research) in order to facilitate use of the tissue in research. The tissue connects patients to relatives and other patients, the hospital and scientific community. Respondents prefer an ongoing relationship with the tissue holder. Patients expect to be reciprocated by the tissue holder and be informed about findings of the research.

Conclusion. Dutch cancer patients endorse research with residual tissue. Information about medical research with residual tissue should be improved. A more participatory and reciprocal model of research with residual tissue and biobanking is required.

MEDICAL SELVES, HYPERACTIVE ADULTS AND NEUROCHEMICAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract: How do people describe their health condition and how does this relate to public definitions, particularly to idea's about brain dysfunctions? In this research, we focus on one particular condition: hyperactivity. We look at Dutch adults who adopt the ADHD label and ask: which discourses structure their description of ADHD and how does the adults discourse relate to the dominant public discourse on ADHD? We expect the dominant discourse on ADHD to structure people's definitions. Following Rose, the focus is on the relevance of ideas about brain dysfunctions for people's disease definitions.

The research uses a novel approach: Q-methodology, which combines a discursive relational approach with factor analysis. In Q-method, the public discourse is presented to people systematically. This reveals 5 different personal discourses, which differ markedly from the public discourse. We find some support for Conrad's thesis that the ADHD label is a way to handle ill-performance. Nicolas Rose' idea of "neurochemical selves" and Conrad's argument that ADHD towards adults directs "attention away from social forces to biogenetic ones" seem overstated. People borrow neurobiological, psychological, sociological and even holistic arguments from public discourse to come up with a limited set of medical selves. Contrary to our expectation, this supports reflexivity instead of discipline theory.

UNRAVELLING FEARS OF GENETIC DISCRIMINATION. TOWARDS A TECHNOLOGY-ORIENTED SOCIOLOGY OF DISCRIMINATION

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Abstract: Since the 1990s, most European countries and the US have enacted genetic non-discrimination legislations to prevent genetic discrimination in insurance and/or employment. These regulations are installed to prevent people from deferring genetic tests for fear that insurers or employers would discriminate them based on that information. During a qualitative study in which we

interviewed Dutch families involved in genetic testing for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), we encountered however – albeit the existence of Dutch regulatory protections against genetic discrimination– that fears of discrimination continued to play a role in justifying genetic testing. These findings triggered us to analyse more in-depth the origins and backgrounds of these fears.

Based on the narratives of the families involved, this paper suggests that fears of discrimination in the context of genetic testing have to be situated in the broader social and historical context of family and kin living with disease and its societal consequences. Fears of discrimination in the context of genetics are nested in preceding experiences and 'narratives' of discrimination and stigmatization, related to long lived 'family histories' and memories of living with a disease that causes havoc in the family. In the conclusions, some implications for further research are articulated. On the one hand, there is a need to develop a theoretically and empirically informed notion of 'genetic discrimination' and to investigate how this relates to notions of stigmatization and discrimination. On the other hand, it is instructive to investigate the role of biomedical technologies in challenging notions of discrimination. This may develop into a technology-oriented sociology of discrimination, combining insights of science and technology studies (STS) with medical sociology.

VISUALISING GENETICS: MODES OF DIAGNOSIS AND INTERPRETATION IN THE TROUBLING BODY WITHIN PAEDIATRIC GENETICS

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Abstract: Paediatric genetics involves interpretative visual diagnostic processes, involving multiple forms of expertise, technologies and actors. One aspect involves studying the physical features of a child to establish what 'clues' those features provide as to what genetic syndrome a child may embody. This involves the taking of multiple digital photographs of the child which will be used by the geneticist to point towards what area of DNA sequence they will focus their diagnostic investigations on. At this point the gaze turns from the external to the internal with the production of visual representations of tiny fragments of the child's DNA via techniques such as Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization or Comparative Genome Hybridisation. These representations of the external and internal child's body, sit alongside photographs the family has of the child. In these familial contexts, the visual representations produced of the child are not clues to aid a medical diagnosis; instead they are clues to the child's belonging to kin, both present and past. Each of these representations and the technologies which produce them become part of interpretative processes the geneticists and the family participate in as they seek to identify what differences and similarities this child embodies and potentially its genetic source within inheritance. In so doing questions are raised about: who has authority to interpret visual representations of a child's body; how is authority given, exchanged and challenged; what is the significance of the external body being used to define the internal; what notions of inheritance and belonging are made and unmade via the identification of clues; and what role do different technologies of representation play in the mediation of troubling embodiment. This paper will draw from ethnographic research, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, of families referred to a paediatric genetic service. Our work proposes that while medical authority is significant to the meanings generated by the formal diagnostic process, the social significance of the existing narratives and values embedded in familial representations of the child are not simply subsumed by this authority.

ACCOUNTABILITY IN TECHNOMEDICINE: THE FATES OF EMBRYOS IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: The first baby conceived by medically assisted reproduction in Portugal is today 25 years-old. However, the Portuguese legal framework on assisted reproductive technologies was only established in July 2006. It became legal to donate embryos for other couples or scientific research, or to destroy them.According to the most recent official data, in 2009 twenty-seven IVF clinics located in Portugal had around 11092 cryopreserved embryos, and the majority was cryopreserved before 2006, i.e. when there was no legislation regulating the fates of embryos and informed consent was not compulsory. Over the last two years the National Council on Medically Assisted Reproduction has been asking to the Portuguese Parliament two legal clarifications on the fates of embryos: a) the definition of the maximum period of cryopreservation; b) what to do when embryos are 'abandoning' by the couple.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the discourses and representations produced by the elements of the National Council on Medically Assisted Reproduction around the fates of embryos. It intends to discuss the challenges posed by national legal, cultural and financial frameworks in a broader context related to the global governance of social, economic, ethical and political issues associated with the quality, equity and security of medical practices.

The construction of new forms of social identity and new technical and scientific relationships oriented towards the future benefit of humankind contributed to legal and medical processing of embryos into objects of knowledge and intervention outside the network of kinship and family. The accounts surrounding the fates of human embryos pose new questions about the types of intimate citizenship, scientific citizenship and biological citizenship, which are occurring in the context of IVF. New lines of inequality concerning the property of biological material are emerging from interactions between citizens and reproductive technologies, visible on the exclusion of the views and experiences of the embryo donors' from public debate, ethical discourse and political decision processes.

SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS IN BREAST CANCER MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

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Abstract: The current awareness of health and illness being defined not only as problems of medical character, but also largely characterized by social, cultural and psychological factors, related to the

patients' subjective perception and attitudes towards treatment, promotes research integrating sociology and medicine to develop ways of improving human health and quality of life.

This report will inform on multidisciplinary research project realized in which sociological investigation is allocated an important role alongside medical, genetic and biological research. The project is realized in Rīga Stradiņš University. The research target groups are: breast cancer patients and patients with *p53*, *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genome mutations. The project's scientific aim is to discover correlations between social, genetic, clinical factors and treatment therapy used for the target groups. In the paper particular attention is paid to the aspects related with awareness of health as a value and the ability of retaining subjective identity during illness as a period of biographical break.

The paper discusses changes in quality of life, psychological and social problems after diagnosis of breast cancer or hereditary genome mutation, evaluation of social support and other social aspects. As the theoretical base for the sociological research symbolic interactionism is used, defining that the individual perception of illness and health is influenced by social and cultural factors.

The aim of this report is to deliver analysis how different sociodemographic factors (education, age, occupation, marital status) and social experience correlate with subjective evaluation of quality of life, attitude towards health, activities performed in relation to health, access to information on health, access and evaluation of quality of health care. The following sociological research methods are used:

1) Quantitative survey of breast cancer patients after surgery (N=400) and of hereditary breast cancer gene carriers (N=100)

2) Qualitative in-depth interviews with hereditary breast cancer gene carriers (N=12)

The data from the ongoing research (2010 - 2012) will be presented.

Research project financially supported by the European Social Fund

DIVERSITY IN THE USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH BASED ON NARRATIVES OF THERAPEUTIC TRAJECTORIES

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Abstract: This paper intends to approach the diversity of modes of relation with complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) by the individuals who use it, as well as the position this use occupies in their health and therapeutic trajectories.

This qualitative approach is based on narratives of individuals who, occasionally or regularly, have resorted to CAM. These narratives, not only focused on CAM, but also on the therapeutic trajectories and consumptions of individuals, have the benefit of not taking into consideration the resort to CAM in an isolated and artificial way. On the contrary, it is analysed in a broader consumption framework, allowing us to establish in what way such multiplicity of available therapeutic resources is related, either in individuals' practices, or in the underlying logics and rationalities. Empirical data consists of 30 in-depth interviews conducted within the scope of a sociological research about therapeutic consumptions, which was carried out in Portugal, within CIES-IUL. Interviews were conducted with individuals of both genders, different age groups and different levels of education, in urban and rural contexts, in 2009.

The results show that individuals relate to alternative and complementary medicine in distinct ways, considering the multiplicity of aspects that are at stake in its use. In order to make this complexity intelligible, the analysis resulted in the construction of a typology that characterizes and systematizes the way individuals relate to CAM, particularly based on three dimensions: 1) aims associated to the use of CAM (aesthetics, illness prevention, illness treatment); 2) the importance of CAM in the scope of global therapeutic consumptions (CAM exclusiveness or prevalence, using CAM together with conventional medicine, occasional resort to CAM); 3) relation to the expertise systems (orthodox and heterodox) in the use of CAM (autonomy versus dependence).

It is also important to mention that, conceptually, these types mainly correspond to modes of relation and not so much to classifications one would be able to apply to CAM users. Indeed, the analysis shows that modes of relation with CAM are not necessarily coherent and constant throughout people's lives. On the contrary, they are progressively built and rebuilt according to the different stages of lifecycle and illness experiences (direct or indirect) and also according to the therapeutic consumptions people make.

DOES SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AFFECT THE ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND HEALTH? A MODERATOR ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Social relations have repeatedly been found to be an important determinant of health. However, it is unclear whether the association between social relations and health is consistent throughout different status groups. One could imagine that especially in challenging and uncertain times, health effects of reliable social relations vary in different status groups, as stated in the hypothesis of differential vulnerability.

Based on the Heinz Nixdorf Recall study, conducted in a dense populated Western German region (N=4.814, response rate 56%), we explored whether socioeconomic status (SES) moderates the association between social relations and health.

In the baseline examination of the study, SES was measured by income and education. Social relations were assessed by using both structural as well as functional measures. As a structural measure the Social Network Index was used, while functional aspects were assessed by emotional and instrumental support. Health is indicated by self-rated health (1 item) and a short version of the CES-D scale to assess frequency of depressive symptoms. Based on logistic regression models we calculated the relative excess due to interaction (RERI) which indicates existing moderator effects.

Our findings show highest odds ratios (OR) for both poor self-rated health and more frequent depressive symptoms when respondents have a low SES as well as marginal social relations. For example, respondents with a comparatively *low income and a low level of social integration* have an OR for a high depression score of 2.85 (95% CI 2.32-4.49), compared to an OR of 1.44 (95% CI 1.12-1.86) amongst those with a *low income but a high level of social integration* and an OR of 1.72 (95% CI 1.45-2.03) amongst respondents with *high income but a low level of social integration*. Most RERI scores are positive.

The analyses indicate that there are moderating effects of SES on the social relation and health association. However, results are inconsistent as RERI scores are not significant in most cases and moderating effects vary depending on the indicators of SES and social relations used. Thus, the hypothesis of differential vulnerability can neither be fully approved nor fully rejected.

FORMATION OF SELF-PRESERVATION BEHAVIOR IN STUDENTS WITH HEALTH RISK FACTORS

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Abstract: The subjective perception of body state largely determines the level of health. Also it forms a self-preservation attitudes and behavior associated with caring for health. Most people describe health only through negative concept – the absence or presence of a serious illness. Considering the health as the basis for the well-being, a person pays attention to it only in case of sickness. However, health status and self-preservation behavior are influenced by both objective and subjective factors, for which a person responds, or vice versa does not notice them. Health risk factors can be defined as a state, leading to intense functioning of organism, and in some cases to the disease.

The article presents the results of a study in Russian university in order to identify the motivation for self-preservation behavior in Russian and foreign students with a corrigible and incorrigible health risk factors. We investigate students' understanding of their health, self-determined level of health, their medical activity, occurrence and awareness of health risk factors, including genetics, diet, psychological and emotional stress. To identify university opportunities in the formation of self-preservation behavior we also studied expert interviews with lecturers and doctors. Analysis of the data showed that, despite the prevalence of health risk factors, most of them are removable. At the same time, many students have unresolved problems in the formation of self-preservation behavior caused by a way of life, as well as social, cultural and educational level. There are differences with regard to preserve the health among students from different geographical regions.

Most students appreciate and understand the need to correct modifiable risk factors, and show their willingness to resolve these issues during their studies at university. However, sociological study has shown that the unawareness of the health risk factors do not allow students to take full advantage of the opportunities for the formation of self-preservation behavior.

Key words: health, self-preservation behavior, risk factors, medical activity, students, motivation, correction.

MIGRATION OF ROMANIAN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS: EXPECTATIONS FOR A BETTER LIFE

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Abstract: Labor migration is a phenomenon of great interest in terms of Romanian social reality, especially after Romania´s accession to the European Union. In this context, studies on Romanian migration are at an incipient stage, specialists facing big challenges resulting from the high dynamics of the phenomenon – which makes it difficult to integrate concepts, perspectives and theories into the field – but also from the extreme variety of life situations related to migration. Although increasing in number, migration studies are still not numerous enough to provide a comprehensive picture of this widespread phenomenon in Romanian society at present.

From a sociological perspective, migration can be seen as an outcome of individual strategies in response to the problems of Romanian society, resulting in temporary or permanent emigration. Studies that have investigated this phenomenon in current Central and Eastern European countries are mainly quantitative and survey results are still shallow compared to the complexity and the scale of the phenomenon.

One of the sectors most affected by migration in Romania is the health sector, where there is a significant shortage of labor. Our study proposes a phenomenological analysis of the life stories of 12 Romanian doctors, male and female, having different specialties, who chose to temporarily practice their profession abroad and returned to the home country either temporarily or permanently. The study highlights the motivations and expectations that led to these professionals' decision to emigrate, the way they experienced temporary migration, and the factors which influenced their decision to return to the home country. In addition, the study explores individual and family mechanisms for the management of work experience abroad, and their significance for the individual´s biography.

BLOOD, MATTER, PRACTICE: MENSTRUATION AND THE EMBODIED DOING OF THE SMART GIRL

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Abstract: The matter of blood can be approached from a variety of theoretical angles in sociology, leading to very different ways of conceptualizing the relationship between embodiment and society. This paper discusses the consequences of using a particular theoretical lens when studying young girls and menstruation, by contrasting three different theoretical approaches: the medicalization thesis typical for feminist sociology of health and illness the last three decades; the discursive/performative approaches developed from Foucauldian thinking especially by feminist research inspired by Judith Butler's queer theory; and the contemporary "new materialities" debates on vitality and intra-agency of matter itself typical for science and technology studies. I will use different sets of data collected in Finland 1991-2011 and show how all these approaches have their own peculiarities, but also advantages for sociological

analysis on blood and young women's embodied every-day practices.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL OF BLOOD DONATION: THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AFTERMATH TO THE TAINTED BLOOD SCANDAL IN CANADA

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Abstract: Until recently, sociological research on blood donation defined donation of blood (and other tissue) in terms of *gift giving* in that it strengthens social solidarity and contributes to the development of the imagined communities (Anderson, 1991). The anonymity of the blood donor reinforced this notion. The institutional control of blood donation had until recently received very little attention. In the past few decades, sociologists suggested that blood donation as altruistic gift giving has been undermined by the suspicion now associated with the safety of the blood products; this suspicion due to several tainted blood scandals experienced in Canada and elsewhere (e.g. France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, the United States, Ireland, The Netherlands, Italy, and New Zealand). This has caused distrust in the institutional management of blood banks and the storage and contamination of blood products among both donors and recipients of the donated blood. This paper will draw upon the case of the *Tainted Blood Scandal* in Canada to analyze the institutional management of blood and the regulation of blood as an issue of public concern and governance. Using the documentary analysis of the published and grey literature related to the public regulation of blood and blood products in Canada from 1970 until 2007 this paper reveals the complexity of the intersection between the governance of blood as a public product, the perceptions of risk associated with those who require blood products and donate blood, and the institutional (mis)management of that risk. We demonstrate how the Tainted Blood Scandal in Canada reshaped the management of blood products and what impact it had on policies related to the transfer and regulation of disembodied blood products and body organs. We situate this case study within the current literature not only on blood donation but also on the institutional control related to disembodied/donated human organs.

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SOCIAL DIALOG RESPONSES TO THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS: A QCA ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This paper seeks to identify the conditions in which a social dialog response to the crisis emerges. It uses information on 44 countries around the world collected by the ILO through a standardized questionnaire addressed to country or regional experts (ILO, 2010a), as well as various primary and secondary sources collected by the authors. The analysis adopts an innovative Boolean methodology focused on identifying necessary and sufficient conditions. This methodology is attuned to a complex notion of causality in which the same outcome may be produced by different configurations of factors (Ragin, 1987; Mahoney and Goertz, 2006).

The main conclusions of the analysis are, positively, that freedom of association is a necessary condition for social dialog; negatively, that the combination of a crisis that hits hard and unions that are organizationally weak, or a crisis whose impact is not particularly deep-reaching and strong unions, is often sufficient to produce an absence of social dialog in the country. The first seems a case in which the government is hard-pressed by economic emergency to ignore trade union demands and the unions are not strong enough to force consideration of such demands. The second seems a case in which the government is afraid that involving trade unions in a concerted policy response would imply paying too high a price to them and would imperil economic adjustment.

FISCAL SUPERSTRUCTURE AND DEEPENING OF LABOUR EXPLOITATION

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Abstract: The article approaches the process of exploitation of one's labour developed externally vis-à-vis the direct relations of capitalist production through the fiscal state apparatus formed by public debt and tax system. It is argued that capitalist exploitation supported by the fiscal system tends to be more intense than the one developed exclusively in direct relations of productive labour. Hence, the comprehension of the process of exploitation does not follow the economic apparatus stricto sensu of the labour theory of value, departing, then, from a sociological concept of exploitation. This means that our approach to class relations considers the material advantage of one class as being dependent on the additional effort of another one. The fact that public debt does not evolve direct exploitation as occurs in economic activities—capitalist infrastructure—makes such a debt a class relation that happens fundamentally through the political sphere—capitalist superstructure. It is included in this approach the public expense insofar as the tendency of higher commitment with the payment of interests compresses expenses in welfare policies, what contributes to the deepening of the aggregated rate of labour exploitation. In socioeconomic terms, public debt brings about a special class relation that intensifies the transfer of wealth produced by labour—what turns the working class into the actual public debt debtor—to the financial fraction of the capitalist class. The quantitative—financial amount, interest rates—and the qualitative and institutional characteristics—legislation, sovereign risk, state apparatus—of public debt assure profits, even ephemeral, to the financial capitalists in levels which are not always available in the productive sphere or at least with the regularity with which they occur in the financial sphere. Hence, the study gives greater attention to the issue of interest than to public debt itself because interest is what deepens the rate of exploitation of the productive classes by the appropriating ones. If on one hand public debt, as a fictitious capital stock, is not accumulated labour – "the capital does not exist twice over" (Marx) – on the other hand, its interests demand labour exploitation to be amplified in order to achieve satisfactory return rates on diverse capitals. As also taught by Marx, the "profit of enterprise" is "the surplus of gross profit over average interest".

HAS THE ECONOMIC CRISIS REVEALED HIDDEN POWER OF CROATIAN TRADE UNIONS? ANALYSIS OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS EFFECT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN CROATIA

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Abstract: The global economic crisis had particularly noticeable consequences in countries whose economic growth in the period preceding the crisis was founded on personal consumption financed dominantly by foreign loans, as was the case in the Republic of Croatia. In a situation like that, the economic crisis put strong pressure on the existing employee rights, and in turn on the entire industrial relations system. Industrial relations systems with a long tradition, due to their stable institutions, show a higher degree of resistance to effects of economic crises, whereas relatively young and instable systems, such as the ones in transition countries, are significantly more susceptible to changes. The goal of this paper is to examine the extent to which such economic shocks can affect the stability of young industrial relations systems.

This paper begins with an analysis of characteristics of the industrial relations system in the Republic of Croatia established during the transition period from 1990 to the beginning of the recent global crisis. Characteristics of the Croatian industrial relations system will be analysed from a comparative perspective, comparing them with characteristics of four ideal type models: Anglo-Saxon, corporatist, Mediterranean and transitional. The paper then analyses changes noticeable since the beginning of the recent global economic crisis. These changes indicate a greater power of Croatian trade unions than the power evident in the period preceding the crisis. Such a conclusion has been particularly obtruding itself in the case of public sector unions. Stemming from that is the main research question: has the economic crisis fostered changes in the industrial rela-

tions system that could lead to a new transformation of its characteristics.

The paper will be based on data collected in interviews with main actors of the industrial relations system and case studies of Croatian trade unions' actions and reactions to consequences of the global economic crisis as well as on other sources.

EUROPEANIZATION AND SECTORALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: BACK TO THE FUTURE?

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Abstract: Industrial relations always transformed along changing labour markets contexts. In the European Union market contexts transform towards transnational markets in some sectors. This transformation of markets induces that national industrial relations systems have to adjust according to shifting sector contexts. In this paper it is argued that industrial relations become increasingly homogenous, i.e. European, in transnational sectors but show sticky institutional change in local sectors. The study concludes on basis of an analysis of nine sectors in all member states of the European Union, that industrial relations are still characterized by traditional national factors in domestic sectors but develop distinct European sectoral industrial relations systems in transnational sectors. Most important, these distinct sectoral industrial relation systems show significant heterogeneity across sectors but homogeneity across national borders. In this sense we find evidence that Europeanization of industrial relations evolves on a sectoral level.

PREREQUISITES AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN SECTORAL SOCIAL DIALOGUE

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Abstract: European Sectoral Social Dialogue Committees (ESSDCs) were established by the European Commission to build an institutional framework of organisational articulation of both employers' associations and trade unions at European sectoral level. Since the establishment of ESSDCs in 1998 a variety of agreements, resolutions and joint declarations were enacted at sectoral, but European, level, including binding agreements between the social partners and the European Commission. But large differences in the functioning of ESSD are apparent across sectors. In this paper we analyse differences in the functioning of ESSD between sectors. It is argued that the functioning of European sectoral level interest coordination is favoured by certain configurations of sectoral and national industrial relations, including organizational densities, the fragmentation of social partners and more. In context of the complex sectoral institutional and economic environment in which the ESSD are embedded a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) is applied to identify the prerequisites and prospects for the functioning of the ESSD.

FLEXICURITY MEETS THE STATE TRADITIONS: THE DIFFERENTIAL NATIONAL EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

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Abstract: The paper presents a theoretical and empirical discussion of the effects of the Europeanisation of employment policies, arguing that the interaction with state traditions in industrial relations is a complex one, which may mediate or even distort EU policies.

A first theoretical section will discuss the enduring relevance of state traditions in industrial relations, despite the increasing internationalisation pressures. It will be argued that state tradition do not imply strong path-dependence, nor coherence and immutability of national 'models', as theorised by dominant institutionalist approaches. Yet the state traditions of each countries, as theorised by Crouch (1993), deeply affect the way internationalisation pressures are dealt with, for instance in the case of foreign direct investment of labour migration.

The paper will then move to EU policies on employment, and notably the European Employment Strategy. The specific effects of the promotion of 'flexicurity' will be discussed. The 'cluster analysis' of national employment policies included in the Employment in Europe Report (2006) of the European Commission will be taken as a starting point. It will be shown how that analysis was static and does not allow to understand, let alone predict, the directions of change across the EU countries. A more dynamic, cross-time approach to the same data shows that while a degree of convergence in employment policies has occurred in the EU in the last two decades, it is not entirely in the direction of flexicurity (flexibility has been increased more than security), and it is not directly related to European policies, in the sense that the timing of changes does not coincide with EU recommendations.

The argument will be illustrated through the cases of the countries that have apparently had the best success in creating employment under the EES (until the crisis of 2008 at least), that is the new member states, Italy and Germany.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT: A FOCUS ON ITALY IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: In the last decades, the relationship between political parties and trade unions has generally changed in several European

countries. Especially for left-oriented parties, the former alliance with trade unions has transformed from a kind of symbiosis into a less demanding cooperation. This process was the result of the prolonged evolution of mass parties into 'catch-all' ones during the twentieth century, but it was also produced by globalisation-related factors, like the fall in union membership and the flexibilisation of employment. Political causes were also important, like the end of the Cold War and the de-ideologisation process. Previously, the link between unions and parties often implied that a number of MPs (members of parliament) came from the unions. Thus, the parliament was a channel of representation where union representatives – through the mediation of parties – could express their views and participate directly in the legislative process. After the recent changes, this form of representation has become more uncertain and party-union connections have often turned more pragmatic. In the case of Italy, this uncertainty has further increased after the crisis of the party system in the early 1990s. The paper intends to inquire about the role of MPs with union roots in Italy in the recent legislatures, as part of a more extensive research project on this subject. This study is made by checking the parliamentary activities and the policy areas where these MPs have been involved, and by setting the Italian case in a comparative framework with the support of the related literature. The purpose of the analysis is to shed light on the current relationship between parties and unions, and to consider whether it can still be meaningful in times of weakening identity ties.

Keywords: interest representation, trade unions, parliament

POLISH TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR NEW STRATEGIES

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Abstract: The paper aims to analyse the evolution of Polish trade unions as well as its current condition. Firstly, the paper presents trade unions position across various industries, size classes, ownership types, degree of plant technological advancement and so on.

Secondly, it characterizes the position of trade unions in Polish political economy. The Polish capitalism could be defined as 'statist-liberal': while not strong, the government still maintains the dominant position in the tripartite relations with trade unions and employers' organizations. The government consequently exercises its position for developing liberal market economy and privatising remainders of government property in the industry. The paper focuses on dilemma connected with …the political game" of main trade union confederation in Poland. Since 1989 Solidarity not only supported right-wing parties but co-created them, particularly in 1997-2001 period. Post-communist OPZZ played main role in creating left-wing SLD-party. Despite of strong political position of trade unions they were unable to prevent the decline of working class position and trade unions movement influence (even of industrial relations field). Nowadays, after 2010 elections three main Polish trade unions organizations ('Solidarity', OPZZ, Forum) seemed to decide to become distanced from political parties. It was particularly unexpected in the 'Solidarity' case. Following the congress held in October 2010, newly elected Solidarity leadership decided to weakened its ties with its former very close ally – PiS (Low and Justice party) and shift to more or less neutral political position. New Solidarity leader intends to change its strategy to pragmatic as well as militant direction. OPZZ case is to some extend similar, as union leaders do not intend to run in October 2011 parliamentary elections. Meanwhile, all major trade unions try to find new revitalisation strategy.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION IN TAIWAN: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Abstract: The state has dominated Taiwanese industrial relations for a long time and regulated the systems of worker representation including unions and non-union mechanisms. For example, the Labour Union Law was enacted in 1929, and the Convocation Rules of the Labour-Management Conference regulating a meeting for labour and management representatives to discuss issues in a workplace were announced in 1985. The outcome of worker representation is problematic and sceptical. To examine the representative systems and to understand the voice of workers, this paper discusses origins, current circumstances and feasible development of employee representation systems in Taiwan.

Qualitative methods were conducted in one major case *C* and two supplementary cases *S* and *F* in Taiwan. *C* is a privatised corporation with the largest single-plant union in Taiwan, where data were collected between July 2003 and December 2010 by participant observation, in-depth interviews with union president, union officers and worker representatives, a survey of workers, and documentary analysis of internal documents. *S* is a state-owned enterprise with a federation of workers unions, and *F* is private-owned and non-unionised implementing some non-union mechanisms; in-depth interviews with worker representatives were conducted in *S* and *F* between April and August 2007.

Mechanisms of non-union representation are regulated by the state, proposed by unions or formalised by companies. State-regulated mechanisms are implemented in all businesses but are better performed in unionised workplaces whilst unions formalise internal committees to support labour representatives. In non-unionised companies, worker representation is practised as a favour to workers, and as an indicator showing businesses fulfil the governmental requirements. Companies treat non-union mechanisms, especially management-oriented ones, as the replacement for unions. Absence of trade unions results in a deficient representative system whilst workers' voice is not efficiently passed to management who do not much respect their voice.

The dynamics of worker representation provide Taiwanese unions a possibility of influence. Instead of taking non-union representation as obstruction, unions embody them in structures and organisations. Decline of trade unions is ongoing, but unions have more ways to redefine their roles and offer better functions in the near future.

CROSS BORDER WORKERS IN LUXEMBOURG AND IN THE GREATER REGION:CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE FUTURE

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Abstract: A new law was introduced in 2008, creating "the single status". One of the pivotal objectives of the "single status" for wage earners in the private sector deals with the abolition of all existing differences, within Luxembourg's social legislation, between blue collar and white collar workers in the private sector. The introduction of the single status has led to the reorganization of some institutions: this included the merging of the Chamber of labor, representing blue-collar workers and the Luxembourg Union of private sector employees, representing private sector white-collar workers. The social elections of November 12th 2008 were the first occasion when the new criteria for representativeness were applied to the new Chamber of wage earners.

A totally different aspect of representation of workers is worth considering. In Luxembourg, since 1985, the number of cross-border workers from Belgium, France and Germany has increased. This specific area is named "The Greater Region" with the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the German States of Saarland and Rhineland-Palatinate, the French Region Lorraine and the southern part of Belgium, Wallonia. These phenomena are likely to augment in the future if we were to believe the forecasts of the National statistical institute of Luxembourg, the Statec.

Unions of Luxembourg and the neighboring regions have already established transnational structures to reflect the reality of cross-border workers. Well known is the phenomena of dual membership: cross-border workers became both unionized in Luxembourg and, simultaneously, in their home country.

Briefly, it seems to us that in addition to the old divide that results from the coexistence of ideological unions, Luxembourg will increasingly witness the presence of two different worlds: cross-border workers and resident workers. The figures of the most recent social elections, organized in 2003 and 2008, indicate that the number of these cross-border workers taking part in the election process has been very limited. This would constitute in the medium term a serious problem in the representation of salaried workers in Luxembourg.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATION IN A SWEDISH MULTINATIONAL COMPANY. DIVERGING DISCOURSES AND PRACTICES BETWEEN PORTUGUESE AND SWEDISH WORKERS

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Abstract: The complexity of the relations between multinational companies, its subsidiaries and supply chains has been extensively considered by a significant body of research from different disciplinary fields. The transferability of human resources' practices from one company to its subsidiaries entails some degree of adjustment to the functioning of national institutions.

Based on a case study comparing Swedish and Portuguese workers from the same Swedish multinational company, this paper examines the discourses behind the reasons for being or not unionised in the two countries. The research was supported by semi-structured interviews, focused on the evaluations and perceptions of the general working conditions provided by the company, to workers both from the Portuguese subsidiary and from the Swedish company. Although the general working conditions in this company tend to converge in the two countries, results show different perspectives on the role and importance of trade unions between Swedish and Portuguese workers. Even though some of the interviewed workers in Sweden are not unionised, trade unions have a strong presence in the company and are generally valued by the workers. This contrasts with the reality of the Portuguese subsidiary, where formal structures of worker's representation are inexistent and underestimated.

Considering the different industrial relations' models in these two countries, this analysis allows us to discuss the logics of diffusion and/or resistance of employment practices in multinational companies.

LABOR MARKET SEGMENTATION AND TRADE UNION RESPONSES : THE CASE OF LUXEMBOURG

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Abstract: Luxembourg's labor market is characterized by a series of outstanding features. In 2010, 43.7% of jobs were occupied by cross-border workers, 26.7% of jobs by immigrants and 29.5% of jobs by national residents. The high presence of foreigners in the workforce has gone hand in hand with a segmentation of the labor market. Luxembourg nationals thus have a high preference for the public sector, whereas immigrants and cross-border workers make up a large share of the private sector. Some immigrant groups like the Portuguese are mainly active in the construction and cleaning sectors. In response to these developments, Luxembourg's main trade unions have developed a diversification of their organizational structures and put into place for example specific organizational structures for cross-border workers and for immigrants. This contribution, which is part of an ongoing research project, is going to focus on the challenges related to interest representation of a multinational and segmented labor force. In the litterature on the sociology of trade unionism, internal cohesion and the creation of a willingness to act have indeed been considered as central to the exertion of power by trade unions. In order to be successful, trade unions do not only need to consider particular interests and identities of their member groups, but they also have to construct collective identities and unify interests. By analyzing the way Luxembourg trade unions balance organizationally and politically the interests and identities of their different constituencies, we aim to contribute to the ongoing debate on the renewal of trade unionism.

INTRA-EU MIGRATION, WORKPLACE REGULATION AND THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL MODEL

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Abstract: Mass migration within the EU is normally seen as a challenge to workplace regulation and as undermining national welfare states – two key elements of the European Social Model. This paper uses the short period at the start of this century when Ireland experienced mass immigration to examine the impact of migration on the regulation of the workplace. This raises the general question of how institutional systems such as those identified by the Varieties of Capitalism (VOC) approach change over time. Furthermore, while the VOC approach focuses on national systems, within Europe the workplace is located within the intersection of sectoral, national and EU level institutional systems (Bosch et al, 2009).Using a study

of Polish migrants in Ireland we contrast the experience of the hospitality industry and the construction industry. In the former Irish employers casualised their labour force by utilising national and EU policies which ensured the sudden availability of a plentiful supply of labour. This involved an erosion of pre-existing institutions. Previously extensive state training for entrants to the industry was allowed to wither, trade union membership plummeted. A longstanding state-backed system of wage regulation (Joint Labour Committees) became marginalised and is now under legal challenge. By contrast in the construction sector a process of re-regulation appeared to take place. An aggressive trade union recruitment campaign increased union membership. Mobilising public concern, trade unions were able to force the state to enhance its enforcement of safety standards and employment rights through the creation of a new National Employment Rights Agency. Migrant workers in the sector acquired a greater awareness of their rights – and were more prepared to insist on them. The final empirical section of the paper briefly assesses the impact of the current economic crisis. In conclusion the paper considers the implications for European industrial relations in a period of heightened intra-European mobility.

COMPARING AND CONTRASTING TRADE UNION RESPONSES TO MIGRATION: A COMPARISON OF THE NETHERLANDS, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Abstract: The response by trade unions to the question of migration has become a critical issue in the study of industrial relations. This represents an important turnaround in the research agendas in Industrial Relations. This paper develops an analysis of how the trade union movement has understood and responded to the challenge of social inclusion and migration within three European contexts.

The paper builds on the insights of two sets of work in relation to comparative Industrial Relations. The first is the work of Penninx, Roosblad and Wrench, who have developed specific frameworks for understanding union responses to migration in terms of how union responses to migration have varied and why. The second set of work focuses on wider debates on the more complex impact and interplay of regulatory context and internal union structures and processes on the development of union responses (see the union revitalization and contextualised comparison literature in Industrial Relations). These bodies of work are central contributions that have been largely overlooked in the mainstream IR and migration debate.

This paper will add insights from in-depth empirical research looking at the way different union movements have responded to migration and how the issues are understood. The paper and presentation is based on qualitative research in the form of interviews and observation in three different countries (the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom) including the European Union policy making levels over a three year period. It also involves an element of action research. This has allowed the researchers to access a range of actors and issues within the debate on the union response to migration.

The paper will add that a major factor is not just the structural and regulatory environment but the way class, solidarity and race are understood and referenced within the different cases. The paper will show how issues of union politics must be understood alongside the broader impact of structure. This brings a more sensitive aspect to the debate and raises issues of union identity not solely migrant need and identity.

HOW CULTURE MATTERS IN EUROPEAN WORKS COUNCILS

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Abstract: The EWC as a newly built institution of European workplace representation attracts considerable scientific interest. Still, the contemporary and future development of the institution is anything but clear. Many studies show that the impact of EWCs on the effectiveness of workers interest representation in Europe seems to rest in the ability to use it as a source of information and cooperation in order to strengthen local workplace representation in European production networks. Therefore not management information as such, but reciprocal accessibility to workplace representatives and their knowledge (and social capital) is most important for the functioning of EWCs. The question arises, then, how culture matters in the communication between members of the EWC which are rooted in diverging national and interest representation cultures. In the following sections we investigate the ways how these cultures pattern the social relations between national workplace representatives in EWCs. Our analysis concentrates on two crucial aspects: the national embededness of representatives' strategies of action and intercultural communication in international meetings. Our empirical material stems from a research project funded by the Hans Boeckler Stiftung and deals specifically with the cooperation between Western German representatives and Central Eastern Europe representatives in three companies in the automotive and the automotive supplier industry. Our research shows that hindrances in fostering international cooperation not only lie in the enforced competition between national production sites but also in the diverging auto- and heterotypfications which are used in international communication and which stem form diverging cultures (and institutions) of workplace representation. Assuming that international meetings would automatically improve intercultural understanding is misleading: In the course of sporadic international contacts problematic imputations can also be stabilized and may lead to distrust. In turn, distrust decreases the liability of information circulating in the communication between workplace representatives and puts calls for transnational solidarity into question.

EUROPEANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS? THE EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN COMPANY UNDER REVIEW

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Abstract: Since 2004 it is possible to establish a European Company (Societas Europaea, SE) in the European Economic Area (EEA). The question about the employee involvement plays an important role

because the EU legislation defines that a SE may not be registered before employee representatives and the company' s management have tried to reach an agreement on employee involvement. For the last years there has been a dynamic development as the number of SEs has steadily increased. By December 2010 around 700 European Companies had been established – although just 171 companies can be classified as so called 'normal SEs' which are both economically active and have employees. Among them are some big European companies such as BASF, Allianz and MAN. All in all, negotiated forms of employee involvement are empirically important, as they are already effective for more than a hundred thousand of employees in the EEA.

The paper examines for the normal SEs what types of arrangements the employee representatives and the management made up and thereby analyzes what kind of European forms of industrial relations are evolving. It focuses thereby on the question whether the involvement procedures differ from those, which had existed before the SE was established. Based on considerations of the negotiated order approach and the path dependence theory it is argued that there are four different types of developments that differ regarding their involvement scope and their degree of change: The first type is characterized by path stabilization, which is combined with a higher participation degree because the existing participation forms are mainly preserved. The second type is also characterized by path stabilization but it is combined with a lower participation degree because participation forms hadn't have existed neither before nor after the SE establishment. The third type is characterized by a path switch, which leads to a higher degree of participation because entirely new participation forms are established. A path switch also characterizes the fourth type but in this case it leads to a lower degree of participation because existing participation forms are taken back. Based on a document analysis and case studies it is explored how these types fit the empirical cases and how they possibly vary with corporate characteristics like size, sector or ownership structure.

EMPLOYER ASSOCIATIONS IN DENMARK - EMPLOYER BEHAVIOR IN DENMARK IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: In this article we will focus on analysing employers, their forms of organization and their influence in relation to developments in national employment relations systems. We will mainly focus on the private parts of the labour market I Denmark. The analysis has an double aim. Firstly we will focus on the forms of organization among business and employers. We will identify and analyse characteristics about employers forms of organizations with respect to their organizational forms (e.g. domaine representation), their participation in collective bargaining etc. Secondly we will try to identify how and why emloyers and theis associations have tried to influence the development of national employment relations systems. The article focus especially in Denmark but compare Denmark to other European countries. has a comparative starting point looking on forms of organization in two European countries. In the emplyment relation literature there is quite a comprehensive debate about the character of the different national employment relation systems and about the possibility to identify more generalized models of employment relations (Ebbinghaus 1999, Commission of the European Community 2004). Establishing an employers associtions can been seen as a result of companies and employers interests in dealing with types of problems that are common for them. Employers associations are the solution to a problem or a field of problems that can not be solved by a single company or by the sungle employer, where collective action are more succesfull than individual action. Employers organise in an employers association becaues they expect to safeguard their interest through membership. Employers associations are in the employment relation literature often analysed through an optic focusing on the relation between collective and individual interests and forms of action (Traxler et al. 2001, Traxler 2004, Croucher et al. 2006). This means that theories dealing with free-rider problems (Olson 1965) often plays an important role when the formation and action of employers associations are understood. Employers associations are in this respect seen as organisations that should be able to provide the single company or the single employer with goods and services they se as attractive goods or services.

THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN A WORKPLACE: THE INTERNAL AGREEMENTS AND THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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Abstract: Labour relations in Portugal have been marked by a set of blocks resulting from the change in the balance of power between capital and labor. These blocks, one of the most significant has been associated with low degree of effectiveness of instruments for regulating collective bargaining has long exceeded the practices of human resource management policies adopted by companies and "tolerated" by society. It has passed a certain inability of the actors of collective bargaining in (re) construct a new compromise between capital and labor, which opened the way for a package of reforms, more or less consensual, the legal framework that regulates the system of labor relations, which aimed at increasing decentralization of bargaining levels.

In this context, as part of an ongoing research project, called the reinvention of negotiation and collective representation of employees in Portugal, to present some results achieved by the development of the contents of collective bargaining in the automotive sector and the articulation of such content to the negotiation enterprise level translated into what some authors have called the internal business agreements.

Keywords: labor relations, collective bargaining, human resource management, internal agreements.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN THE PORTUGUESE LABOUR LAW: REPERCUSSIONS AND CONSTRAINTS OF A SOCIO-LEGAL PARADIGM

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Abstract: This paper explain the coordination dynamics between the different socio-legal spaces and levels in the production and application of labour law, specifically the result of how the ILO has contributed to the settlement of labour law and labour relations in Portugal. It also seeks to understand the extent to which the ILO normativity is experienced at the national level. At same time seeks the analysis of the Portuguese labour law and the Portuguese labour relations systems process of consolidation and transformation, contextualised by the international trends of human rights promotion and labour governance.

In fact, the dynamics of labour law projected on broad concepts such as social dialogue, concept of worker and employment relationship comprise the normative background of ILO conventions and recommendations as guidelines. The ILO guidelines have been increasingly challenged by labour market forces that appeal to a (re)contractualisation of the labour relations and redefinition of the labour functions and their rights. There have been internal changes occurring in the ILO with impacts on their guidance activity to Member States, constituting the concept of decent work, a normative platform gauged through the mechanisms of conventions adoption, of regular monitoring and special monitoring. In the current context of crisis, the ILO labour paradigm provides a framework for guiding the global world of work, less studied than the European Social Model paradigm.

The capture of its influence requires a broad approach to the interaction between legal spaces locally, nationally and globally. We privilege a pluralistic conception of law which emphasizes the diversity of social actors producing and implementing the labour law. This analytical option is justified by the nature of the regulatory mechanisms of international labour standards effectiveness in Member States. This effectiveness is based on the International Labour Code monitoring and in their interactions with national actors and institutions: labour courts, administration work and social partners.

DIFFERENCES IN THE PATTERN OF IN-WORK POVERTY BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN. WHAT ROLE DOES UNION POWER PLAY?

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Abstract: Since the middle of the 90s, the labour market regime in Germany has undergone incremental changes; these changes have led to a departure from the conservative regime towards a convergence with the liberal model. As a result, the labour market frameworks in Germany and Great Britain by now exhibit strong similarities.

Whilst in Great Britain the implementation of liberal ideals in the early 80s was carried out against a background of weakening trade unions, in Germany the wage bargaining system's framework remained relatively stable. The degree of trade union bargaining power therefore constitutes the central difference between the two countries, nowadays.

In turn, this differentiation has an influential effect on individual labour market results: analyses on the basis of harmonized versions of the BHPS and the GSOEP (2003 – 2006) reveal that in Germany workers on the periphery of the labour market (both entrants and re-entrants) are particularly affected by poverty, while in Great Britain especially older workers live in precarious economic conditions.

The causes behind the observed country-specific patterns of in-work poverty are accounted for by taking the rationality of trade unions into consideration. This predicts that trade unions provide insiders' positions on the labour market with boundaries, thereby constituting a powerful closure device and protecting especially persons with high seniority from market forces. As most obvious expression of variations in union bargaining power between GER and GB strong differences in the system of labour protection are outlined.

FLEXIBILITY IN SPAIN: NARRATIVES, MYTHS AND PREJUDICE IN UNDERSTANDING EMPLOYMENT SYSTEMS

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Abstract: This paper is intended to understand the complex issues that underpin this debate on 'free labour markets' and job-dismissal that has become very important in this context of the current economic crisis. Irrespective of economic debates and their nuances, the paper focuses on the way related debates are shaped and how it structures discussions about industrial relations, the labour market and even the economy. This contribution discusses this in the context of Spain where the debate has become a touchstone of national concern and external images of the country. Regardless of differences that exist on the substantive issues on flexibility and dismissal, the free dismissal discourse is vital for defining the way policy is prescribed, constructed and constrained in the case of Spain. This forces us to understand the underlying politics and issues around which employers and academics shape policy and politics. Issues and themes within labour markets are constructed in specific regulatory contexts and specific 'issues of identity and the political valence different issues possess in the different national settings' (Locke and Thelen, 1995). They are also the subject of broader ideological and political influences that lead to a perpetuation of myths about the economy and national systems. This myth making is important in any discussion on politics and society.

UKRAINIAN LABOUR MIGRATION, ITS SOCIAL BASE AND IMPACT ON INEQUALITY: TRENDS AND POSSIBLE FUTURE

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Abstract: The paper deals with temporary labour migration of Ukrainian workers abroad in relation to social structure.

Empirical base embraces national monitoring surveys "Ukrainian society" (in 2002–2010) and European Social Survey (in 2005–2009).

The data reaffirm stably sizeable scale of labor migration from Ukraine during the last decade.

The connections with population, settlement and (to some extent) employment indicators permit to conclude the following. General structural conditions that favor Ukrainian labor migration include (but not limited to): the lack of possibilities for desirable employment at the area, and lesser attachment to a domicile by various reasons. A level of material welfare seems to be not so definitive.

Having a labor migration experience is associated with higher indices of the objective and subjective welfare as well as with higher estimation of the own social position. However there is an overall trend for the associations to decrease in strength. The connections between an experience of labor migration and employment grow down also. All these circumstances may be an evidence that influence of labor migration on the social inequality in Ukraine reduced during the preceding period of stable development.

Beside it, there are two additional findings that are important for the discussion about the labour migration: its apparent institutionalization and high readiness to protests among past and prospective migrants.

In the end some considerations are suggested concerning further tendencies for Ukrainians' labor migration and their impact on society in the context of "turbulent times" that both European countries and Ukraine go through.

FINNISH TRADE UNIONS' STRATEGIES TOWARDS IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRANTS

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Abstract: It is often stated that the position of trade unions vis-à-vis immigration and immigrants is ambivalent. On one hand, unions worldwide have expressed solidarity with migrant workers, defended their labour and social rights, and made efforts towards their societal inclusion. On the other hand, unions have seen immigration as an external threat creating competition for jobs, and have therefore used exclusive strategies towards immigration.

This paper argues that Finnish trade unions have adopted both inclusive and exclusive strategies towards immigration and immigrants. I have analysed the union strategies from Walter Korpi's (1978) *power resources* perspective. In the context of *immigration,* Finnish trade unions try to maintain their power resources by advocating restrictions on labour immigration. However, as regards *immigrants,* there is an aim to include immigrants in unions in order to increase membership and prevent social dumping by the use of immigrant workers. This paper forms part of my PhD thesis.

TRADE UNIONS AND EUROPE 2020: FROM DREAM TO NIGHTMARE?

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Abstract: On 24 November 2009 the European Commission published its consultation paper on the EU 2020 strategy, with a deadline for responses of 15 January 2010. This timetable was widely criticised, and differed markedly from the four months allowed for consultation on the Green Paper 'Modernising Labour Law to Meet the Challenges of the 21st Century' in 2006-07.

In the event, responses were submitted by 16 national and 11 supranational trade union organisations, with a few others from union-related bodies and from national bipartite or tripartite bodies as well as the EESC. This may be contrasted with the replies from 49 national and 14 supranational trade union bodies to the Green Paper consultation.

Union reactions were without exception critical. Key common themes were the lack of analysis of the reasons that the Lisbon strategy failed to achieve it tasks (the Commission published its own assessment only after the close of the consultation), the predominant emphasis on restraint in public finances, and the more general subordination of social to economic priorities. While most responses were brief, some were detailed and sharper in tone than the 6-page ETUC document (which contrasted with its 31-page response to the Green Paper).

My contribution will compare and contrast national and EU-level trade union arguments, and will also discuss some of the reasons for limited trade union participation in the consultation, which may indicate growing alienation from the whole EU policy-making process.

QUESTIONING EU INTEGRATION? IRISH AND FRENCH WORKERS AND UNIONS IN THE PAST EU REFERENDUM DEBATES

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Abstract: Due to the Maastricht Treaty European employers and workers' organizations have acquired official status allowing them to play a substantial role in the drafting and implementing of rules in the social policy area. But the list of issues addressed in the European social dialogue remains limited. The European Single Market, the EMU and the EU enlargement also triggered significant transformations of company structures and labour markets. The performance of European IR actors hardly matches the increased salience of these new challenges. This reflects the difficulties to reach a consensus between organized capital and labour across an increasing number of EU member states, as well as difficulties of EU interest organisations to represent and mobilise their rank-and-file in relation to European issues. Hence the development of European institutions and rules, with the increased complexity of European IR since the enlargement, raises new questions about the articulation between European, national and workplace levels.

Our paper aims at developing a comparative analysis of the relationships between national unions and developments at EU level in the Irish and French cases. To which extent are national TU members and activists aware of and interested in European labour issues? Which positions and strategies do they take? What resources do they have regarding European issues? What kind of relationships do national players have with the European social partners?

These questions are of particular interest in relation to Ireland and France: the French Referendum on the EU Constitution and the Irish Referenda on the Lisbon Treaty revealed a cleavage between the recommendations of union leaders and the voting behaviour of

French and Irish workers, as well as conflicting positions inside national union movements.

The positions of the national unions are captured by a systematic analysis of the union and the general press in France and Ireland. The collection of all articles published during the referendum debates in the 2 countries provide the base for a lexical analysis using the Alceste software. Our analysis proceeds in two steps: 1) determining the salience of worker and TU issues in the general referendum debates in the 2 countries; 2) analysing and comparing the worker and TU related articles in the Irish corpus and in the French corpus in the light of our research questions.

THE USES OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING AND WORKER EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: In the midst of the recalibration of employment relations in liberalizing European Union countries over recent decades there has been heightened policy interest in increasing learning, education and skill levels among the workforce and in organizations. A policy and academic literature on 'learning organizations' and diverse practical interventions in organizations and workplaces pursues accomplishment of knowledge-rich, continuously learning and innovating organizations. The policy and business pursuit of organizational learning has gained mixed reception in critical sociological studies of work, labour markets and industrial relations. Critics note that an earlier, mid-20th century labour movement and trade union interest in worker education and skill development, which sought diverse objectives for worker education including advancement of industrial and organizational democracy and improved quality of work, has been marginalized. The predominant interest in organizational and workplace learning in the early 21st century appears essentially aligned with techno-economic imperatives for competitiveness and restored managerial elite agendas in organizations. Those managerial interests currently circumscribe and delimit the horizon for organizational, workplace, and workers' learning. A widely observed deterioration in industrial relations and in the quality of work and workers' lives now confronts institutions of European industrial relations.

This paper proposes that a renewed, critical exploration of organizational learning and worker education offers potential for social application in organizational practices and industrial relations. It proposes that the 2008 crisis of capitalism opens opportunity for revitalized discussions of learning in organizations, including in trade union organizations. A more comprehensive and critical approach has practical potential for effective intervention in regard to crucial issues of quality, representation and negotiation. A re-mobilization of organizational and worker learning may generate improved work practices and more effective trade unions, and extend in reach to a regeneration of institutions of societal democratic citizenship and civilized economic organization.

STATE, CAPITAL AND TRADE UNIONS IN EUROPE AND CHINA. HOW GOVERNMENTS DEAL WITH SOCIAL CONFLICTS?

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Abstract: The paper will draw on one of the central ideas put forward by current critical studies on capitalism and, in particular, on the methods and strategies adopted by capitalist systems to overcome national and international crisis. Since the beginning of the Eighties the international economic system has brought about important changes in labour relations with enormous consequences for both developed and developing countries. Labour conditions in standard wage employment are progressively worsening, in a "race to the bottom" trend, in terms of income redistribution, workers' rights and workers' interests' representation. Scholars define this process as an increasing "proletarianization", which is characterized by the tendency towards occupational deskilling. This is true, more specifically, for European economic systems. On the contrary, China is both experiencing a process of rapid industrialization, highly dependent on foreign capital and cheap local labour. However, part of the literature is currently emphasizing how China is succeeding at absorbing more and more active labour force in regular industrial employment, improving standard working conditions and emancipating trade unions and their political representative role. Actually, this still is an open question and lies at the core of the current debate on China's ascendancy as a "new development paradigm". The paper will address the issue of the role of the State in industrial relations' drastic transformation in the context of the last thirty years' neoliberalism from a socio-political perspective. The main question to be addressed will be the role played by political institutions in the new social conflicts due to the reconfiguration of labour relations and whether the form of government (democratic or non-democratic) still makes the difference.

There will be two interconnected levels of analysis: an historical and sociological level and a comparative one. Indeed we aim at underling these trends by drawing a comparison between manufacturing industrial workers in Europe and China. By looking at legislation choices, industrial policies, working conditions' changes emerging by data provided by the European Office of Statistics (Eurostat) and the National Bureau of Statistics of RPC, the paper aims at looking for convergences and differentiations between the two areas.

WHO JOINS TRADE UNIONS: TESTING NEW SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

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Abstract: Why do some workers join trade unions and others do not? Previous research focuses on institutional, economic, and demographic accounts to explain variations in trade union

participation across individuals, countries, and historic periods. These accounts, however, fail

to consider how the habits, practices, and values of workers shape their decisions to join trade unions. Drawing on theories of social capital and attitudinal change, it is hypothesized that variations in civic and political engagement, as well political and cultural values, help explain who joins trade unions. This hypothesis is tested with select data from the World Value Survey. Results from binary logistic regression models indicate that individual-level variation in

trade union participation positively correlates with civic and political participation, with left-leaning political views, but not with the post-materialist values. The article concludes by discussing the research's limitations and its potential for shedding new light on questions surrounding organized labour's changing fortunes.

WORK AND LIFE CHANCES IN TRANSITION SOCIETY (THE CASE OF RUSSIA)

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Abstract: Phenomenon of work despite the apparent patency of the word indeed has somewhat complicated social ground related to the cultural context of the way the term is used. It is common for many researches to set off work and labor (Grint, 2005), work and its absence (Friedmann and Havighurst, 1954.) or consider dialectical accord of work and non-work (Riesman et al., 1950) under which work becomes even a form of leisure time.

I suspect work in a sociological tradition as activities which people do for a wage (Watson 2008).

The paper deals with the analysis of roles work plays in contemporary life of Russians. The case considered to be interesting due to its reference to a theory of work in transition societies that moreover suffer from negative crises effects. On a cross-sectional national data (2009) the variety of subjective aspects of work (such as orientation to work, intrinsic and extrinsic values of work, attitudes in the job, job motivations and job satisfaction) is studied in the context of structural logic – primary from the point of professions, job power and decision-making on job, social services and different types of recourses.

The main findings of the research are the following:

1. Work plays a somewhat important role in shaping the life chances of Russians although this is not fully realized by the majority of the population.

2. There is an offset of these affects – specific social relations between staff and management legitimizing the abundance of intrinsic job satisfaction at a lack of extrinsic one.

3. The prepotency of instrumental orientations to work is rather predicted by relations of exploitation then by simple division of labor on manual and non-manual categories and hence considered to be explained by different job motivations.

Here arises the theoretical point concerned with established use of the notion 'work'. Such implications took it to evaluate this term for transitional societies. Moreover author supposes the analysis of 'work' complimented with respect to the socio-economic restrictions will produce somewhat valuable frame to comprehend other transitions.

NOT FOR BAD WEATHER: MACRO ANALYSIS OF FLEXICURITY WITH REGARD TO THE CRISIS

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Abstract: Thepaper presents a macroeconomic analysis of flexicurity with regard to the current economic crisis. Flexicurity is the European labour market policy aimed at compensating the ongoing flexibilization of employment relations (deregulation of labour markets) by means of advantages in social security. The analysis is performed with four composite indicators based on statistical figures for 25 countries. These composite indicators are flexibility, security, gravity of macroeconomic situation by 2010 and aggravation of macroeconomic situation in 2008–2010. The latter indicator is used to separate the pure effect of the crisis from previous developments. The indicator of flexibility covers both institutional and factual aspects, the security indicator includes social expenditure and benefit pay-offs, while the gravity of the macroeconomic situation is expressed in terms of output gap, public debt, size of bailout package and unemployment rate. It is shown with statistical certainty that a high degree of flexibility is not advantageous. Both the gravity of the situation by 2010 and the aggravation of the situation during the crisis in 2008–2010 depend significantly on flexibility. A possible explanation is that flexibility encourages firms to indulge in more risky market behaviour, given that potential losses can be recovered through restructurings with trouble-free labour adjustments. Restructurings require credit, making firms more sensitive to failures in the financial sector. When a crisis occurs, both economic losses for firms and labour adjustments take place on a massive scale, aggravating both the economic and the social situation (increase in the output gap and in unemployment). Flexibility-security combinations are not advantageous either, although the pure effect of the crisis is softened if social security is generous. The conclusion is that a better alternative to flexicurity would be a normalization of employment relations; in other words, low flexibility, which also would result in less social security expenditure.

The closing discussion argues that the flexibilization of employment relations and the crisis both stem from the same root: financial liberalization is the background cause of both phenomena, rendering them dependent on one another.

UNION RESPONSES TO THE AUSTERITY MEASURES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN

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Abstract: This paper compares union responses to austerity measures in France and Britain. Using a contextualised comparison approach this paper compares the responses of British and French unions to recent austerity measures. We look at the different 'institutional sticking points' that have emerged in both countries. In the contextualised comparison approach the issues that generate the most intense conflicts are those which are so bound up with traditional trade union identities that their renegotiation sets in motion a much deeper and fundamental re-evaluation of labour's project within a given institutional setting. Whilst the paper will look at union responses more generally the analysis will concentrate trade unions adopting a more radical politicised unionism.

In France there has been widespread action against government reforms towards the retirement age. The French industrial relations system – alongside traditions of militancy and mobilisation – facilitates such a response. In contrast the British system of industrial

relations constrains coordinated union responses against austerity measures and this has led to a more fragmented response to the public spending cuts. This also reflects trade union identities in Britain, which have tended towards more 'bread and butter' issues in employment relations. Despite the different nature of union responses more generally some radical unions in both countries display similar features of combining industrial militancy with a highly political/ideological edge.

This paper is exploratory and draws on the authors' previous empirical work on unions in France and Britain, alongside secondary sources. The paper will also draw on primary research as part of a British Academy funded project to compare trade unions in France and Britain which began in September 2010. The research has mainly been conducted in the railway sector in France and Britain, where trade unions have been at the centre of building militant resistance over a number of years prior to the current challenges.

AUSTERITY REGIMES AND LABOUR MARKET RESPONSE

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Abstract: The 'Great Recession' is the most significant downturn to assail capitalism in eighty years. It is a global recession, but its impact is also highly differentiated and distinctive in its labour market effects. When comparing the recession in the UK with the recessions of 1991 and 1980 the decline in output has been faster and more precipitous in the current crisis but the rise in unemployment has been slower and the proportion out of work (at around 8%) less than in previous downturns. This is not simply a lagged response to the recession but an outcome of the evolution of the crisis through different phases from a financial crisis to an economic crisis then to a fiscal crisis and sovereign debt crisis. More specifically it reveals how the impact of the bailout of the banks has been transposed to the public sector and has emerged as an austerity regime ushering in an unprecedented and prolonged period of welfare retrenchment. The implications of new patterns of public expenditure demands particular attention because the public sector labour market has its own dynamics, planning cycles and patterns of adjustment. That is why the issues are not confined to public sector job losses, but also focus on the raising of the retirement age, pension reform, pay freezes and job downgrading. How these services are to be funded is critical but also potentially explosive as is the case with the student protest against tuition fees. This paper will explore the impact of austerity on the public sector labour market and explore the new sources of insecurity facing the public service workforce as well as the possibilities for resistance.

UNIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENTS: EXPLAINING GENERAL STRIKES IN WESTERN EUROPE, 1980-2006

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Abstract: The number of general strikes against governments in Western Europe since 1980 has been increasing. Between 1980 and 1989, trade unions staged 18 general strikes, 26 in the following decade, and 28 between 2000 and 2006. The rise in general strikes is noteworthy because it has coincided with a sharp decline in the level of strike activity against employers. Moreover, whilst many general strikes have been called in strike prone countries such as Greece and Italy, they have also been called in countries with historically low levels of strike action, such as Austria and Luxembourg. Finally the rise in general strikes has also coincided with the re-emergence of social pacts between governments, unions and employers, and these forms of union inclusion might have been expected to reduce the level of anti-government protests.

Our research explores three questions: how do we explain the rising number of general strikes? How do we account for variation between countries? And how successful are unions in obtaining concessions from governments? We use data for 16 Western European countries (EU 15 plus Norway) between 1980 and 2006. As general strikes are directed against governments rather than employers, we argue conventional strike theories are of little value. We focus instead on the political context and hypothesize that general strikes are a response to union exclusion from government policy formation and that rightist governments and strong governments will also generate higher levels of general strikes. We expect government concessions to unions will be influenced by governmental strength, party composition of the government and the degree of trade union unity.

We constructed our own dataset containing data on general strikes, social pacts, legislation, the strength and composition of governments as well as a series of economic and institutional controls. Analysis using a one-way fixed effects logit model provides supportive evidence for our hypotheses. The likelihood that unions will call a general strike is significantly higher when unions are excluded from policymaking by conservative governments with a large vote share and when unions wield authority over their affiliates. We also found that concessions to unions are most likely to come from centrist governments compared to more left or more right wing governments.

PARTICIPATION IN A STRIKE: THE ROLE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN WORKER MOBILIZATION.

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Abstract: This paper aims to explain worker participation in industrial conflict when workers receive conflicting information from different sources in their network. Participation in collective action and the mobilization of participants has been a subject of study for decades. The main explanatory variable in this research up to now is social identification. Individuals tend to rely on what 'others like me' do. Remarkably, theory mostly focuses on the influence of social movements or the unions, ignoring other groups that could offer the worker information about the (potential) conflict, such as the employer, colleagues and the media. In this paper, we offer an additional explanation for participation in collective action such as strikes: by including other groups as sources of information, we investigate how (potentially conflicting) information from these different groups is filtered. We argue that social identification is not the only determinant filter of information and introduce trust, ex-

pertise and proximity as explanatory variables. We investigate the relationship between a) social identification and trust, b) expertise and trust, and c) proximity and trust and test the hypothesis that trust and social identification positively affect the influence a source of information has on the decision to participate. We empirically explore the influence of these factors on willingness to participate, using survey data of 725 respondents, collected in 2010.

A QUANTITATIVE SURVEY ANALYSIS AMONG UNION AND FIRM REPRESENTATIVES OF INFORMATION SPILLOVER IN SEQUENTIAL COLLECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS

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Abstract: Recent developments in strike research have shifted the focus of analyses from single firm-union bargaining pairs to influence patterns between separate bargaining pairs that sequentially negotiate over collective agreements, with information spillovers proposed as mechanism of influence. This paper aims to establish when union and firm representatives are influenced by information about collective bargaining in other firms. We argue that information about the demands, offers, outcomes, costs of possible strikes, workers willingness to strike and public opinion related to collective bargaining in other firms influences the bargaining strategies of union and firm representatives if these other firms are perceived as similar and information sources are perceived to be trustworthy. Furthermore, negotiators that face high uncertainty about their bargaining positions and/or who's perceptions about their bargaining positions strongly diverge from their bargaining partners are expected to be influenced more strongly by information about collective bargaining in other firms than those in low uncertainty/low divergence bargaining situations. Standardized survey data are collected among union and firm representatives involved in a sample of collective agreements active between 2009 and 2011 in the Netherlands. A unique design of both union and firm negotiators nested within the same contract allows for assessments not only of negotiators' perceptions of trustworthiness of information sources and similarity of other firms to their own firms, but also of the divergence of perceptions of bargaining positions between negotiators within the same bargaining pair.

FOR BETTER OR WORSE? EXPLAINING TEMPORAL TRENDS IN PERCEIVED JOB QUALITY IN 19 OECD COUNTRIES

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Abstract: How workers assess the quality of their jobs not only reflects individual evaluations but is also linked to institutional settings and international developments. Drawing on scholarship from across the social sciences, we investigate a series of interrelated dimensions of perceived job quality, including intrinsic and extrinsic rewards of work, job security, work intensity, working conditions and the quality of workplace relationships. In addition to individual-level correlates of perceived job quality, the available literature suggests that 'institutional forces' (e.g. employment systems and industrial relations) or 'competitive forces' (e.g. globalization and technological change) shape subjective work experience. Yet, existing work mainly draws on international survey data for a single year to test these contextual effects. This contribution takes the methodologically more powerful approach of testing the predictive value of institutional change on the evolution of job quality within countries. Using data from the International Social Survey Programme covering 19 OECD countries over the period 1997-2005, we investigate changes in perceived job quality over time and trends of polarization within the gainfully employed population. We examine the extent to which theories of 'Varieties of Capitalism', 'Power Resources' and 'Globalization' help explain the variation and temporal trends in perceived job quality. Results from two-step multilevel models with country fixed effects underline the importance of dynamic models to identify institutional predictors of perceived job quality. They confirm that institutional structures and global competition do not go unnoticed by workers; yet, the relevance of different institutional components varies across the sub-dimensions of perceived job quality.

WORRIES ABOUT LOSING THE JOB: THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT SYSTEMS IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

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Abstract: Since the mid-1990th, employee's worries about losing the job have been increased in most OECD countries. Nevertheless, remarkable differences between countries with regard to degree and trends of perceived job insecurity are observable. These differences can only partially be explained by varying unemployment rates. Therefore, research has well examined socio-demographic determinants of the workforce, but results related to institutional characteristics of a countries' employment system, such as employment protection legislation and active labour market policies, have been empirically and theoretically contradictory.

In our paper we suggest a more complex explanation of international differences in perceived job insecurity. Based on social psychological appraisal theory, transaction cost and varieties of capitalism (VoC) approaches, we first argue that a high level of employment protection legislation (EPL) may reduce workers' cognitive perceptions of the probability to lose the actual job, but increases long-term related affective worries to become re-employed after a possible dismissal. In liberal market economies (LME), characterized by low EPL, job transitions are more frequently to occur, so employees have developed coping strategies to deal with dismissals and to find a new job. Additionally, LME's vocational training systems provide generalized skills which are easier to transfer across firms compared with coordinated market economies (CMEs). Because the latter are characterized by a higher degree of firm-specific skills, a high level of EPL protects from short-term dismissal but decreases the chance of re-employment on the long run. Secondly, and independently from EPL-effect, active labour market policies (LMP) typical for CME's positively influence the outcome of the appraisal process of anticipated job loss by ameliorating its perceived material consequences and by strengthening the workers' self-efficacy.

Empirically, we test these assumptions by analyzing ISSP 2005 data including 20 countries. Descriptive analyses and multi-level regressions show that affective worries can be traced back to higher EPL and lower LMP levels. In contrast, higher levels of EPL and LMP do not reduce cognitive perceptions of job insecurity.

TRENDS OF JOB QUALITY IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Global competition, technological change and intensification of work are common developments throughout industrial world. Growing comparative research literature tries to discern differences between countries' production regimes or welfare state institutions in mediating the pressures of global competition. The presumption is that there are differences between national political and historical compromises on industrial relations and production systems and between societal institutions such as family systems, educational systems and security systems. Thus, policies vary and particular national institutional conditions mediate globalization's effects.

Job quality is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, which touches on a broad set of individual job and workers' characteristics. Central methodological choice in assessing overall job quality is to decide whether to use multidimensional approach with variety of measures or to ask job holder to provide a general or global assessment on his/her job. This study follows the tradition of multidimensional approach to job quality. We employ both objective and subjective measures of job quality dimensions, which can be found in recent and most central contributions in the literature on job quality.

Empirical analyses are based on the fourth wave of the European Working Conditions Surveys (EWCS) collected in 1995, 2000 and 2005. The country-level data for latest survey (2010) is obtained through EWCS Survey Mapping Tool. All analyses are based on country-level data. In contrast to many earlier studies, in which the typologies of country clusters (regimes) are taken as a starting point of job quality analysis, we use a data-driven approach (hierarchical cluster analysis) that seeks similarities among European countries in regard of job quality dimensions.

The analysis of trends in the development of key job quality indicators shows that current assumptions about the impact of 'globalization' on job quality and the decline in the significance of the nation state may be exaggerated. The preliminary empirical findings show that within Europe there are considerable variations between regimes both with respect to overall levels of job quality and with respect to women's and men's job quality, and thus, the implications of the economic processes are not likely to be similar across capitalist societies.

THE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF STRIKES

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Abstract: The long-term consequences of strikes

Teamwork in organizations is rather the norm than the exception, and the manner of collaboration in teams is highly relevant for individual well-being as well as for organizational productivity. Two main concepts in order to describe the 'manner of collaboration' in teams are conflict and cohesion.

One major event and challenge for teams is collective conflict like strikes. Past research confirms the impact of strikes on organizational productivity and psychological health and job satisfaction during the conflict. But up till now, there is no research on the long term consequences of strikes for the social relations at work. Our paper aims at filling this research gap by addressing to questions:

(1) During a conflict, fault-lines may arise between individuals in a team because some members participate to the strike and others refuse. The strike-breakers do not have income-loss during the strike whilst profiting from what the strike yields (e.g. higher wages, more holidays). This misbalance between contribution and conflict in times of strike may enhance conflicts in teams and may lower cohesion. In our paper we develop a theoretical model on the effects of a strike on cohesion and conflict in teams and its consequent effects on individual well-being and organizational productivity.

(2) However, the long-term consequences of strikes for cohesion and conflict in teams will probably differ according to individual's, team's and situational characteristics. Therefore the degree of cohesion and conflict in a team will not solely depend on fault-lines in teams because of past strikes, but also, for example on social identity (individual level), shared norms (team level) and the severity of the conflict, such as the duration of the strike (situational characteristic). Thus, the second aim of the paper is the development of a theoretical model that is able to explain the effect of such factors on the differences in the long-term consequences of strikes.

Resulting from the discussion of both research questions we will develop propositions that can be tested empirically and thus improve our understanding of industrial conflicts. Additionally, we will provide first empirical evidence for our propositions.

STEREOTYPES, HARRASMENT AND FRAMEWORK OF CONFORMITY IN THE WORKPLACE

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Abstract: Within the 'processes of conformity' in the workplace we encounter the extreme pressure to which vitcims of workplace harrasment are submitted by both the aggressor and the group they belong to. The acceptance of a framework of conformity in an organisation creates the environment nessesary for the aggressors actions.

On the basis of several cases of workplace harassment tested through trial and error and specialised literature we can get an overview of the problem which can be divided into five aspects. These aspects are: psychological, economic, social, cultural and moral, and are useful to delve into the complexity of the processes of conformity within workplace harassment.

The center around which these five aspects revolve is the formation and use of stereotypes, attack mechanisms used by the harasser which seek to disable the defenses of the victim, undermining their

position in the company and limiting the avenues available to the victim. These stereotypes are designed to stigmatize the victim, creating a perception that they are, in some way, a threat to the group and the company. This constitutes the justification of the actions and treatment the agressor and, in certain cases, the group have perpetrated against the victim.

The end result will be setting the company as a whole against the victim, ultimately leading to the expulsion of the victim from the organization. Finally, as a conclusion, acts normally considered socially reprehesible become justified when they occur within the confines of the company, which opens a debate on the company's social responsibility.

UNREASONABLE MANAGERS AND THE DEMORALIZED WORKPLACE

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Abstract: This paper reports on the analysis of two surveys: the (British) Fair Treatment at Work Survey and the British Workplace Behaviour Survey. Of all the different types of negative behaviour employees might encounter, it is being unreasonably treated (mostly by managers or supervisors) that they say has the most affect on them. Employees expect fairness and rationality at work and are offended by their absence. Although unreasonable treatment may sometimes be traced to the failings of a particular manager, the survey data also suggest that the amount of fairness and rationality on offer varies quite considerably between different workplaces. In part, such consequences are a result of structural factors. Unreasonable treatment is more likely if the nature of work has changed, or is changing, or if people have less control over their work or the pace of their work has increased. It is also the case that employees are more likely to say they have been unreasonably treated if the pace of their work is too intense. But there are important cultural factors too, most notably a strong correlation between experiencing unreasonable treatment and feeling the organisation's goals are not compatible with the employees moral principles. This correlation may also hold in respect of a range of other workplace issues including problems with employment rights. We conclude by proposing that workplaces with such a nexus of different problems might best be theorized as 'demoralized'.

WORKLOAD AND STRESS AMONG FINNISH IT-EXPERTS

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to assess the contradictory work situation of Finnish knowledge workers from the point of view of their organizational environment as well as individual well-being. The paper draws on the findings of a recent member survey by the Pro union. Pro represents employees who work in specialist, supervisory and managerial positions in the economic and financial as well as technical and information sectors of the economy. The survey material, collected in 2009 amidst the financial crisis, is of particular interest, because it allows for a comparison of IT-experts with other white-collar knowledge workers. Although the survey represents members of a single union, in many respects it provides the most comprehensive account on Finnish knowledge workers available. The survey results highlight the anxieties that IT-experts and other knowledge workers experienced during the financial crisis. In 2009, as a consequence of the economic turmoil, Finland's GDP dropped by 8.2 % and the rate of unemployment rose from 6.4 % in 2008 to 8.2 % in 2009 (adjusted for seasonal variations). Although unemployment didn't hit Pro members particularly hard, IT-experts felt that their labour market position is precarious. The survey also highlights many other uncertainties that plague Finnish IT-experts. IT-experts share little trust in their organizations (including management) and they must cope with high productivity pressures. Although this is not seen in the prevalence of diagnosed occupational diseases, anxiety and fatigue are somewhat more common among IT-experts than among the rest of the survey population. The results lead to the following provocative question: should we finally dispel the myth of the empowered middle-class knowledge worker?

INTERACTING ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND ECONOMIC SUCCESS IN KNOWLEDGE-INTENSIVE WORK

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Abstract: In this study, we ask how the pursuit of firm- level productivity and organizational commitment are connected in the context of knowledge work. The topic is of particular relevance during the time of economic recession when work organizations' success is a balancing act between downsizing and retaining key employees.

The research material consists of 17 thematic interviews representing employees and managers in two Finnish knowledge-intensive firms: an R&D department at a global manufacturing enterprise and a call center in a telecommunications company. The material is analysed by the methods of content analysis.

Preliminary results show that economic uncertainty clearly affects employees' organizational commitment in both firms. The employees feel uncertain about the future of their labour market position and fear that productivity increases are sought for at the expense of employee well-being.

There are also vast differences between the organizations regarding autonomy and control that may affect individual commitment. In the R&D department, the content of work is rewarding and the workers have a high level of autonomy. Employees also think that they can contribute to the success of their organization. In the call center the situation is quite an opposite and the work process is best described as Tayloristic. What is common for both firms, however, is that fair management and good community spirit seems to improve organizational commitment.

The study is a part of the Academy of Finland project Successful Organizations and Employee Well-being in Knowledge-intensive work.

FINANCIAL INSECURITY, HRM AND THE ANGRY KNOWLEDGE WORKER

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Abstract: This paper explores the emerging insecurity in the knowledge workplace,the consequences for the knowledge employment relationship and practices associated with Human Resource Management (HRM). It is axiomatic in mainstream management literatures that if a company articulates and implements perceived HRM best practice, it will or is highly likely to secure the commitment of its employees and resultant productivity benefits. This paper challenges much of the aforementioned assumptions. Drawing on an in-depth ethnography of a leading global knowledge-intensive firm, this paper explores the relationship between the current financial insecurity, HRM, commitment, work and employment relations. In examining the context and content of 'best practice' HR in a leading-edge company, we offer a more complex, grounded picture of the intent and outcome of such practices in the current economic climate. This incorporates a close look at financial forces, work structures and the associated incentive and reward systems, integrating an understanding of how managerial, HR and labour actors navigate the conditions and constraints of the employment system. In a time of labour market and job insecurity this paper challenges the salience given to soft, normative controls as explanations of workplace outcomes and employee behaviour. Drawing on the labour process tradition the paper develops a multi-dimensional understanding of structures of influence and of commitment, distinguishing between financial, normative and work structures that interact in distinctive ways on the experiences and expectations of employees. The paper demonstrates that, contrary to mainstream and critical scholarship, knowledge workers can be uncommitted, angry and high performing at the same time.

CHANGING CONTOURS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALY AND GERMANY

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Abstract: The crisis of the new millennium is challenging economies and societies and thus is affecting consolidated modes of socio-economic governance, although in a different degree across different countries. The theoretical approach of path dependency situates the social action within the past learning process, a perspective that can fail to capture some innovative practices that take place at the level of the social actors in response to challenges gradually taking place in their economic and political environment. Changes have taken place over the years and have modified the content and the procedures of collective bargaining and the modes of organising collective interests. Adaptation is the result of multiple inputs coming from the market but also from inside of collective associations that may respond in various ways to their membership.

For this reason we propose an analysis of the changes experienced by the sector of automotive. The aim of a comparison between Germany and Italy is to debate the role of the socio economic institutions – as collective bargaining – in adapting to management strategic choices.

The identity of interest associations (trade unions and employers) changes as a result of competitive pressure coming from outside but also in response to membership demands and their bargaining strategy is gradually shaped by this change.

The paper intends to analyse the changing strategies of collective bargaining in Italy and Germany. To this end we will concentrate on automotive and briefly summarize the main variables affecting sector labour relations in the last decade.

Following Streeck's approach of historical institutionalism we intend to explore the role of collective bargaining in national socio-economic regulation.

The paper is organised as follows:

1) The automotive sector in the very recent years: Europe.

2) The relevant facts: reorganisation analysed as a strategic choice.

3) The process of communication and the opening of negotiations with the employees' representatives.

4) The object and the scope of negotiations: pay and working conditions. The nature of changes: temporary concessions bargaining or unilateral regulation?

The final part of the paper will propose a discussion on the changes and adaptations of labour relations.

EWCS AND RESTRUCTURING: FROM INFORMATION-CONSULTATION TO NEGOTIATION

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Abstract: The 1994 EWC Directive sets a clear connection between transnational restructuring and EWCs and requires that companies inform and consult representatives of the employees affected by their decisions. Surprisingly however comparative analysis on restructuring in Europe concludes that EWCs play only a minor role in restructuring situations. Yet, some studies, including ours, show that since 2000 there has been a growing number of transnational agreements on restructuring signed by EWCs. We will present an inventory of those agreements, concentrating on those which we consider as the core agreements on restructuring, i.e. those which set concrete and substantive rules for the management of specific restructuring cases at the European level. These agreements directly address employment issues and have an impact on economic management decisions. They include not only principles or procedures, but substantive and practical rules about issues such as job security, work organization or the choice of products and production sites. Collective and individual guarantees are designed to mitigate the effects of specific restructuring plans. They generally provide: guarantees against plant closures and for the maintenance of employment; guarantees for the employees transferred, including similar employment conditions and rights (wages, seniority, pensions etc.); measures to avoid forced redundancies (early retirement, voluntary severance, etc.); and procedural rules about the consultation of the representatives of employees and the monitoring the agreement.

We will discuss the factors which might explain why a majority of these agreements have occurred in the automobile sector. Our main focus will be the importance of trade union coordination. Finally we will discuss two major issues which remain open. The first is the legal status of these agreements in the absence of European legislation on the matter. The second is the clarification of the respective roles of the EWCs, the unions and the European federa-

tions which have signed these agreements. The recent revision of the EWC directive in May 2009 has left both these issues unaddressed.

REGULATING CROSS-BORDER RESTRUCTURING PROCESSES IN THE AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY INDUSTRY – ANY ROLE FOR EUROPEAN WORKS COUNCILS (EWCS)?

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Abstract: For more than a decade the European automotive supply industry has been in a process of a deep structural change. Due to (1) growing competitive pressure within the industry, (2) high dependence on the automobile manufacturers (OEMs), (3) substantial reorganisation of supplier-OEM-relations and (4) rapid innovation cycles the industry has seen a major consolidation. Internal restructurings and cross-border relocations of production characterise this industrial sector. Mass redundancies and plant closures in some of the Western European high wage countries go hand in hand with business expansion in Eastern Europe. The recent economic crisis may accelerate the ongoing restructuring processes. Moreover, the electrification of the powertrain will have profound effects too. It will create demand for certain product groups while reducing demand for others. This, in turn, will lead to a complex internal competition inside the country/division-matrix of large suppliers.

The article examines the response of the employee side to these developments. More specifically, it investigates the role of EWCs in restructuring processes and analyses the conditions under which EWCs can function as effective bodies of cross-border interest and labour regulation.

Drawing on a typology of internationalisation of companies, the article first attempts to characterise the internationalisation strategy of selected first tier automotive suppliers: Do supplier companies differ in their approach to shift production to low cost countries? If so, is this a question of product groups/sub markets, of the companies' home country institutions or a result of the company-specific corporate governance?

Second, the article analyses the role of the EWCs in coordinating employee response to cross-border restructurings and production relocations: How effective is the coordination of employee representatives inside EWCs? To what extent do interests of the home country locations dominate these bodies?

Third, the article tries to identify systematic causes for effective or ineffective coordination of EWC activities and the ability to somehow influence the outcome of cross-border restructurings. It is argued that compared to their counterparts of the OEMs, EWCs of large suppliers additionally have to cope with the organisational complexity of their companies, which tends to impede the emergence of effective coordination mechanisms.

VALUES OF QUALIFICATION AND LOYALTY IN RUSSIAN COMPANIES

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Abstract: This paper presents the results of the study made in 2008 on 80 enterprises in Russia. The main research question of this paper is the work-related values of Russian workers and specialists (1210 workers and 663 specialists were questioned). Two main dimensions of this type of values are studied: qualification and democratic style of management.

The data analysis shows that value of qualification is not widespread among Russian employees, this combines with low degree of involvement in training or educational programs on the enterprises, low influence of criteria of high qualification in recruitment and promotion decisions.

Concerning values of employees to democratic style of management, the results showed that there is high level of consent to manager's authoritarian actions like ignoring interests of employees in decision-making, using personal loyalty and obedience as criteria of promotion etc. The organizational environment in such cases contains a considerable degree of informal relations and low security for employees.

FROM "UNEQUAL NEGOTIATION" TO "FORCED CONSENT": WORKERS' DIFFERENT STRATEGIES IN TWO SETTINGS

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Abstract: This study examines processes of establishing work mentalities, the conflict between different work mentalities, different negotiation and consent mechanisms developed by workers and employers in two different production units of the same textile factory in two different cities. This study is based on the interviews conducted with employers, managers and workers in İstanbul and Çorum (an economically undeveloped small size city in Central Anatolia) in 2010.

With the influence of economic crisis of 2000s and increasing state promotions to support the economic and industrial development of small cities in Turkey, the production of a textile factory which mainly produces goods for export, has shifted from Istanbul to Çorum. The production unit designs and produces the models of prototype shirts for foreign market designed in Istanbul and serial manufacturing realized in Çorum. Workers in these two production units in two cities have different level and types of knowledge, experience and skill. The expectations of the employers related to production process are determined by the skill and production level of the workers who are employed in the model factory head unit in Istanbul. Findings of the research show that workers coming from different social and cultural backgrounds develop different reactions and strategies toward work mentality constructed by the employer. These reactions and strategies show differences from unequal negotiation to forced consent.

In summary, the differences between the skill levels and work mentalities of workers stemming from the characteristics of labor markets of two cities diversify workers' negotiation powers and strategies on the one hand, influence employers' perceptions and expectations with respect to production process on the other, thereby determine the dynamics of the relations between the employer and the workers in the production units of the same company within two different cities.

COMMITMENT TO EMPLOYMENT AND ORGANISATION: FINLAND IN A EUROPEAN COMPARISON

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Abstract: Employment and organisational commitment are widely endorsed as goals for labour market policy and organisations. The main question posed in this paper is whether employment and organisational commitment of Finnish employees differ from these commitments in other European countries. The pace of economic modernisation in post-war Finland has been quite unique and rapid in a European context. Thus, whether Finnish employees currently diverge from their European counterparts in countries in which modernisation has often taken place at an earlier point in history could reveal important insights into an area in which there have been few studies. The question will be examined by using data from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), Work Orientation Module III, collected in 2005−2006, i.e. before the current economic crisis. The paper uses data from 17 European countries and takes account of several individual-level determinants of employment and organisational commitment in the researched countries. Data will mainly be analysed by a general linear model procedure. By using a general linear model procedure, one can conduct both a regression analysis and an analysis of variance.

DIVERGENTLY CONVERGING LABOUR POLICIES? A COMPARATIVE VIEW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SHORT-TIMEWORK IN GERMANY AND SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE FINANCIAL CRISIS 2008/2009

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Abstract: Between 2008 and 2010 the world financial crisis has undoubtedly been *the* central impact, shaping the social reality of business models and labour regulation in the international automotive industry.

In developing a detailed perspective on the economic and social impact of the crisis, different reaction-patterns can be identified, depending on the particular national context, in which these impacts need to be dealt with. To analyze the frame of opportunities and restrictions shaping the policies of management and workers´ representatives, a system of country-specific institutions becomes apparent as the focal point of a sociological perspective

As the core-object of the presentation, empirical findings about (attempts of) the introduction of short-time work into the production system of a German car-manufacturer, operating in South Africa, will be discussed against the background of the specific institutional setting of the two countries. As has been pointed out, short-time work turned out to be a well-directed instrument to react to the unstable economic situation of the crisis in Germany. At the same time, the introduction of short-time work generally met with a refusal of the South African workers. Drawing on interview-footage collected in the course of field work in both countries, light will be shed on the question of the introduction of working-time accounts. Here, the specific constellation of negotiation comes into play, which with unions, management and works council/shop stewards includes three groups on each side, whose impact on inner-company coordination may cause organizational blockades.

By highlighting these new challenges to the cross-border coordination of interest representation in multinational companies, the analysis of the complex interplay of institutional contexts and the concrete negotiations within a transnational context will become transparent as a viable tool for international sociology.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS – REALITIES AND PROSPECTS IN LATINO, FILIPINO AND POLISH COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: Trade union membership and organisation in Britain has fallen substantially over the last three decades (Barrat, 2009; Waddington, 2003). At the same time there has been in recent years a large influx of migrant workers to the UK working in occupations that have been traditionally difficult to organise. Against these backcloths, an important strand of contemporary academic debate about trade union revival has centred on the potential value of unions collaborating with community groups as a route to renewed membership growth.

Systematic British based evidence to support this course of action is very limited. That which does exist suggests that the establishment of collaborations with community groups can be problematic because of tensions arising from clashes of values and objectives, and differing views of how decision-making power within them should be distributed (Wills, 2002; Parker, 2002).

The present paper draws on the findings obtained from a comparative cross cultural study of Filipino, Latino and Polish community groups in London to explore their experiences of, and attitudes towards, engagement and collaboration with unions and the factors that have shaped them.

The paper comprises four main sections. The first focuses on existing debates about the objectives and nature of union involvement with community groups, as well as the factors that act to facilitate and hinder it. The next two then detail the methodology of the study and its findings. Lastly, the key conclusions emerging from these findings will be drawn together and their theoretical and policy implications discussed.

THE FUTURE ROLE OF UNIONS AS INTEREST REPRESENTATIVES - A REPORT FROM BELGIUM

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Abstract: Industrial relations are under pressure, due to external factors (economic and financial crises) but also internal factors (inflation, unemployment). In order to ease these forms of pressure a manifold of consultation mechanism are introduced. The Belgian industrial relations are regulated by a highly institutionalized collective bargaining system. Belgium, home country of the Ghent system, has got a long tradition of social pacting. Every two years, the signing of an overall central agreement in the 'Group of Ten' -an

informal assembly consisting of representatives of trade unions and employers' organisations- initiates a hierarchical sequence of negotiations at lower levels, resulting in intersectoral, sectoral and firm-level collective agreements.

The last negotiations for a central agreement (2011-2012) failed however, due to a refusal of the unions' rank-and-file. Union members felt misunderstood and blew on the whistle on the union leaders by rejecting the draft agreement. The relationship between the central-level actors and the rank-and-file was affected. The so called vertical coordination had failed and the legitimacy of the union came highly under pressure. Questions arose to which extent the unions' top were still (interest) representatives of the unions' bottom. But how does the future of unions as interest representatives look? Is there indeed a difference between the rank-and-file and the unions leaders?

In this empirical paper we present the results of a survey held among Belgian union members and union leaders, based on a sample of approximately 10.000 union members. Among the variety of issues, the relationship between the rank-and-file and union leaders is discussed. We treat the issue of legitimacy and representation (do members still recognize themselves in unions?) and seek for differences in the vision and attitude concerning several aspects of economic democracy, syndical action and social security. The members' motives for membership were inquired in common with what the unions' priorities should be.

The wide range of questions enclosed in this survey will allow us to elaborate on the future role of unions as interest representatives after a crisis context.

BALANCED PARTICIPATION ON SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: The balanced participation of the employer and employees in the workplace health and safety committees should raise the awareness and the involvement of both parts in health and safety-related issues. Nevertheless, according to the Eurostat, Romania ranked 4th among the EU27 regarding deadly work accidents in 2005 and severe work accidents in 2007 per 100 000 employees.

In this paper I present the findings of a qualitative research analysing the general performance of health and safety committees work in Romania. The findings are used to suggest recommendations for strengthening the organisational and operational capacity of workplace health and safety committees.

I conducted 18 in-depth interviews with members of the committees and with employees and managers from two Romanian companies from the chemical sector, having a high risk for the employees and the community. The analysis shows that there is a gap between reality and the spirit or the letter of the law. Employees are not informed about this committee, employees' representatives are not properly elected and they do not act according to their rights and duties. Moreover the employers are not open to a balanced participation.

Following the general findings, recommendations could be made for three main dimensions: 1. informing employees about the existence of the committee; 2. training employees to become potential employees' representatives in workplace health and safety committees; and 3. improving communication within workplace health and safety committees, as well as between this institution and the employees, the union, the management, the labour inspection authority, and other health and safety-related institutions.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN INTERESTS REGULATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS AND REPRESENTATION OF THE WORKERS IN LUXEMBOURG

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Abstract: A new law has been introduced in 2008: "the single status". One of the pivotal objectives of the single status for wage earners in the private sector consists in the abolition of all existing differences, within Luxembourg's social legislation, between blue collar and white collar workers in the private sector. The introduction of the single status has led to the reorganization of some institutions: this included the merging of the Chamber of labor, representing blue-collar workers, and the Luxembourg Union of private sector employees, representing private sector white-collar workers. The social elections of November 12th 2008 were the first occasion when the new criteria for representativeness were applied to the new Chamber of wage earners.

In the aftermath of the elections, the new union representation has been transformed into a real political divide between majority and opposition. The entente that preceded the elections between the two most representative unions has been blown and led to some extent to the explosion of the union of the great unions.

A totally different aspect of representation of workers is worth considering. In Luxembourg, since 1985, the number of cross-border workers from Belgium, France and Germany has increased. These phenomena are likely to augment in the future if we were to believe the forecasts of the National statistical institute of Luxembourg, the Statec. Briefly, it seems to us that in addition to the old divide that results from the coexistence of ideological unions, Luxembourg will increasingly witness the presence of two different worlds: cross-border workers and resident workers. The figures of the most recent social elections organized in 2003 and 2008 indicate that the number of these cross-border workers taking part in the election process has been very limited. This would be in the medium term a serious problem in the representation of salaried workers working in Luxembourg.

However, the answers that could be given to these problems will have to be preceded by a real and inevitable debate on what is widely called the national sovereignty. Would Luxembourgers indeed be ready to abandon a part of their national sovereignty under the pretext of the internationalization of the employment market in their country?

INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE AND FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION. DEVELOPMENTS IN AUSTRALIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UK

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Abstract: Over the last decades we have witnessed profound changes in institutions, especially in systems of collective bargaining and other elements of employment relations based on the notion of solidarity in the Fordist society. In most of the more stringently regulated national systems of collective bargaining, like Germany and the Scandinavian countries, changes took place towards the decentralization of collective bargaining. Alongside with these changes in processes of collective bargaining, also the contents of pay systems changed towards a more fragmented and individualized system of wages (cfr. Traxler, et al. 2008). There is more widely a common trend towards enterprise bargaining where both the contents and processes change.

Profit sharing, stock bonuses and employee shares, also labeled financial participaton (FP), are being viewed as part of this trend to establish payment at the company level. This leads us to the question, until what extent financial participation is just a management tool, of control and to promote organisational objectives and flexibility of capital – with a new type of investors –, or whether this could be viewed as an expression of a new logic of post-Fordism with a substantial new quality of employment relations.

For the research we applied a triangulation of methods, which also includes the analysis of a longitudinal dataset. We analysed CRANET data, a set of several waves of comparable representative surveys in the selected European countries in order to trace developments across countries (1999, 2003, 2008). This period also includes dramatic economic developments. We try to explain differences between countries by looking at country studies for which interviews were carried out with leading experts from trade unions, employer federations and government bodies. Explanations of differences will also be backed up by specific features of FP and regulations which may be very specific for certain countries.

OCCUPATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: Organizational and occupational commitments have been studied on various professional groups and in different organizational settings. Nevertheless there are few studies concerned with both organizational and occupational commitment in the higher education institutions and none concerning Romania. The paper aims to comparatively explore, in the context of the new education law applied this year, the organizational and occupational commitments in the public, private and military higher education institutions in Romania. The empirical analysis is informed by the organizational and occupational commitment studies (scales) developed by Meyer and Allen (1991, 1993). The relation between occupational and organizational commitment, the differences between the types of commitments and the factors influencing each type of commitment (affective, normative and continuance) are examined. Data from a national survey from 2011 on Romanian universities are used in the analysis.

THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EFFECTS OF SOCIAL PACTS AND ITS ALTERNATIVES

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Abstract: Recent debates on social pacts have focused on the prerequisites for their emergence, whereas questions of their effectiveness have receded into the background. For this reason systematic analyses of the effectiveness of pacts in terms of their alleged function, i.e. enhancing economic performance, are missing. The aim of this article is to assess the economic impact of pacts. As most pacts refer to incomes policy, the assessment of the economic impact of pacts will concentrate on a comparison of the performance of pacts with alternative governance mechanisms for incomes policies, i.e. alternative pay-setting modes. The findings from time-series cross-sectional analyses on basis of data for 20 countries from 1980 to 2003 show that pacts offer no superior economic performance as compared to other forms of coordination. In contrast to the frequently positive connotations associated with pacts the article concludes that pacts are no superior means of improving economic performance.

TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE WORLD OF WORK AND THE PROCESS OF FLEXIBILIZATION IN BRAZIL: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract: The paper discusses aspects of the changes which have been taking place in the world of work in Brazilian society – especially the phenomena known as flexibilization and/or deregulation – and their connection with employment relations and existing legal safeguards. It is based upon a case study carried out between June 2007 and June 2009 in the Distribution Centre of the big corporation Lojas Renner (*Renner Stores*), in Florianopolis, Brazil, and recently merged with JCPenney. For this purpose ex-employees of the company were interviewed and legal proceedings relating to employment were also analyzed – in particular, a Public Civil Action concerned with the demands submitted by employees and the local community complaining about the working conditions of all subcontracted employees. Our concern for this subject arose from the contradictions between the constant court cases involving employment relations and the recent spawning of several discourses in favour of the flexibilization of Brazilian labour legislation, working conditions and employment relations. These discourses usually express actual tensions in social relations and are associated to modern forms of management which may create new kinds of jobs. The flexibilization theme pictures current labour legislation as an element which sustains a sort of economical 'backwardness', one of the alleged causes of the supposed lack of competitiveness of Brazilian production at an international level and, at the same time, as responsible for the increase of so-called informality. In this sense, over the last decade, many legal alterations were made to the social and legal safeguards of work relations in Brazil. Often analyses about deregulation of labour and social rights focus on the capitalist society, the globalized market or the role of State. After all, within the corporate world, a great deal of attention is focused on market share and stimulating a type of management committed to competitiveness and profitability, carried out by the speed of events in a globalized economy. Flexibilization has been the basis of the arguments offered by those representing capital, presented as the (only) set of alternatives for solving structural problems within the world of work. Thus, the need to think about the consequences

of the process of flexibilization of the norms which run employment relations. These issues guided this research.

WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN TURBULENT SKIES OF CRISIS

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Abstract: Safety and the incidence of (near-) accidents are most crucial on a day-to-day basis for operating in the airline industry. As long as humans are involved with operations in an organisation, accidents or near accidents will happen. Important factors contributing to safety are the technology in use and organisational aspects. The structuring and functioning of organisations is again dependent on strategies of airlines. The deregulation and privatisation of airlines, and also other socioeconomic factors affect strategies of airlines; while the economic recession, a more intense competition and an increased customer orientation or expansion of the market share create conditions affecting flight safety.

The research presented in this paper, which will be carried out at in a number of case studies, focuses on safety, the potential for intervention with accidents or near accidents and the determinants of safety. Most of the factors looked at are at the organisational level, where the interaction between humans and technology and, above all, the interaction and division of labour between employees may have a critical impact. Airlines spend a lot of effort and money on training, which may be part of the conditions for a high-skilled, highly motivated and committed workforce. Also other aspects of employment relations will be looked at as possibly impacting the optimisation of safety.

Such factors are closely linked with the type of airlines: legacy airlines and low cost carriers (LCC). Cost cutting, initially adopted by LCCs thereby differentiating them from the traditional national flag carriers, seems now to have become a common denominator.

In terms of safety, as Reason (1991) also claims, employee commitment is one of the major forces influencing safety. Gillen & Gados (2008) suggest that pilots are employees with substantial bargaining power compared to other professions and they most of their skills are a scarce resource and only limited transferable. However, the standardisation of fleets as a cost cutting tool creates experts on the aircraft type with possibly a lower level of discretion. Thus, employment relations are affected by business models emerging or, rather, adopted by airlines, where various external factors may impact (recession, competition and heightened danger of terrorism), while the reaction to this, the incumbents' strategies, directly impact the preconditions for safety.

FLEXIBILITY DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS - WORKING TIME ACCOUNTS HAVE PROVEN TO BE OF VALUE

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Abstract: The German labour market has been affected by the financial and economic crisis less dramatically than widely suspected. Although the Gross Domestic Product decreased 4.7 per cent in 2009, the total number of employees remained widely stable. This labour market stability can be explained largely by the increased working time flexibility of establishments and by the structural change of the economy.

Establishments which were affected by the crisis could react in different ways and increase their internal and/or external flexibility. In Germany, establishments widely implemented their internal flexibility through a reduction in the weekly working hours, short-time work, a reduction of overtime hours and/or formerly accumulated credit hours on working time accounts. The working time calculations of the Research Group "Working Time and Labour Market" at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) show that the annual working time of employees decreased altogether 41.3 hours per employee (-3.1%) in 2009. Short-time work contributed to this decrease 13.4 hours, the reduction in the weekly working hours 10.1 hours and the reduction of formerly accumulated credit hours on working time accounts 7.0 hours. These results are also integrated in the national accounts of the German Federal Statistical Office.

Besides those macroeconomic results, the paper analyses the reduction of formerly accumulated credit hours as an instrument to increase internal flexibility of establishments from a microeconomic point of view. The analysis is based on the work council survey of the Institute of Social and Economic Research in the Hans Böckler Foundation in 2009. The results show that in advance of the crisis employees had accumulated a high amount of credit hours on working time accounts. During the crisis the accumulated credit hours were reduced on average by about 45 hours per employee in establishments that were affected by the crisis. Working time accounts were not restricted to small groups of employess. In most of the establishments more than 60 percent of the employees reduced accumulated credit hours. In some cases employees even accumulated debit hours.

As the industrial sector has been affected much more by the financial and economic crisis than the service sector, the results vary between those sectors.

FLEXIBILITY AND LIFE TRAJECTORIES: A CAPABILITY PERSPECTIVE ON A YOUNG ADULTS CASE STUDY

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Abstract: The paper, focusing on post-fordist consequences on young adults' conditions (Gosetti, 2004; Lo Verde, 2005), describes a case study in Genoa, a northern Italy metropolitan context whose labor market situation reflects quite paradigmatically the setting of contemporary crisis, where job flexibility and salary instability reproduce harder job and living situations especially for younger generations (Massa, 2004; Palumbo, Poli, & Torrigiani, 2007).

Following the Senian capability approach (Sen, 1973; 1999; Nussbaum, 2000), the research examines the individual conditions of young adults in the local job market, by reconstructing their biographical paths and by exploring relations between work experiences and life trajectories, in order to observe the effects on realization and achievement of adequate individual conditions of well being and doing.

Through the combined use of secondary data analysis and the empirical results of a quali-quantitative (Greene, Caracelli, & Graham, 1989; Cresswell, 2003) research strategy, the paper explores multi-

ple dimensions in a capability perspective: from the individual perception of social status in terms of "expected" and "achieved" social conditions (reflecting the explicative dimension of an effective functioning depending on personal status and individual expectations), to the individual definition of effective functioning and related well being, as well as the availability of resources and eventual transition factors that are potentially involved for such achievement. This refers not only to the available resources at individual or household level, but also those set at the institutional level, considering welfare system, occupational policies and trade unions actions for younger people. Such combination of resources and functioning composes a wider horizon reflecting not only individual satisfaction and relevance for aspects like economical and occupational conditions, but extends to consuming possibilities as well to family-life situations (like the chance/choice of setting up a family or having children), consequently involving the overall individual social projection, combining ambitions and desires of younger adults toward their life experiences (Gosetti, 2004; Toscano, 2007).

PRECARIOUS WORKERS AND THE CRISIS: THE CASE OF ITALY

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Abstract: Starting from the 1980s, and even more from the second half of the next decade, flexibility was considered by many a necessity and at the same time something inevitable because it was part of the development of the new post-fordist economic, productive and organizational system. Like a magic formula, flexibility was the solution to all evils, capable of overcoming the difficulties of global competition, increase employment and answering on time to market instability.

In Italy, the introduction of flexibility in the labour market has caused a deep redefinition of the regulations regarding demand and offer of workforce. In this renewed ambit, the objective to make the Italian labour market more fluid and permeable has been followed introducing and regulating new flexible work contracts. Unfortunely, this led many workers to became not only flexible, but even precarious. Precarity is a social-economic condition of extreme weakness, which increases during periods of economic downturn, like the one the world is experimenting right now. People with precarious work contracts, in addition to being the lowest paid and the first candidates to unemployment, are also those with the worst system of social protection.

The essay is divided in three parts: in the first we briefly reconstruct the history of the legislation that led Italy, in the past 20 years, to have a large market of flexible and atypical work; in the second part we quantify the amount of precarious workers and their (poor) condition of social protection; in the last part we try to estimate the impact that the critical years 2009-2010 had on these workers.

WITH WORKERS´ PARTICIPATION THROUGH THE CRISIS AND BEYOND? STRATEGIES OF GERMAN CARMAKERS TO COPE WITH THE IMPACT OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

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Abstract: Strategies of German Carmakers to cope with the impact of the financial crisis

As indicated by the huge public attention in the media and underlined by recent scientific publications, between 2008 and 2010 the world financial crisis has undoubtedly been *the* central impact, shaping the social reality of business models and labour regulation all across the globe. Since the automotive industry does not stand out as an exception in this matter, different ways of 'steering through the turbulences' caused by the economic crisis have been established by the various car-manufacturers.

In our presentation we would like to comparatively highlight the strategies of coping with the economic and social impact of the crisis, pursued by two major German carmakers – Volkswagen and BMW. By differentiating company policies into the four dimensions 'company structure and profit strategy' (1), the product structure and (international) market strategy (2), the production system (3), and the labour relations and work policy (4), we would like to give an overview about the initiatives taken by the companies to overcome the economic hardships induced by the crisis. Drawing on the analysis of extensive footage of recent developments in the two companies, a summary of the major trends will serve as the basis for the second goal of the presentation.

We will argue that the basis for this comparatively successful way to overcome the crisis, taken by the German automotive industry, can only be understood by drawing on a complex interplay between institutional factors and a dialogic constellation of labour regulation. Based on an understanding of companies as 'natural systems' subjected to permanent negotiation between the status groups involved (in our case these are: unions, management, works councils) this interplay constitutes the *praxis* of the typical German model of workers´ participation.

'FREE' AND 'OFFICIAL' LABOR UNIONS IN RUSSIA: DIFFERENT MODES OF LABOR INTEREST REPRESENTATION

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Abstract: Formally, Russia compares well with other countries in terms of trade union membership; there is a relatively high union density (58%), and the number of collective agreements concluded at the enterprises is very high. However, unions have almost no influence when it comes to advocating labor rights and changes in the labor policy. Besides, the anti-union Labor Code adopted in 2002 has considerably restricted labor union rights in protecting the interests of employees in the collective bargaining process and made it almost impossible for unions to strike legally.

Trade unions in Russia are divided into two continuously warring camps: the 'official' unions, affiliated with the Soviet-legacy Federation of Independent Trade Unions (FNPR) and the so-called 'free' or 'alternative' labour unions, which are independent from FNPR. Free unions differ from official unions in many respects, including their conflict-based ideology, methods of labor mobilization, economic resources, and forms of membership and leadership, among others. Although the official labor unions dominate the organized labor

scene, free labor movement has expanded considerably in recent years. This growing clout is reflected not only in the increasing numbers and durations of labor protest actions, but also in the institutional strengthening of free labor unions and their growing consolidation at different levels.

The paper seeks to answer the question, how does the coexistence of the competing types of labour unions affect the labour relations system in Russia. It will analyze the differences between two types of Russian labour unions as different modes of labour interest representation in the existing institutional system of social partnership. It will consider recent trends in the development of different labour unions' camps, relationships between them, and their interactions with the main economic and political institutions. The analysis will consider different levels of interest representation (enterprise, sectoral, regional and federal levels) with particular focus on the enterprise level. The paper will use empirical data from the two studies of labour unions (official and free) conducted in St. Petersburg and Leningradskaya region under the author's leadership in 2009-2010

NEW MODES OF INTEREST REGULATION? TYPES AND OUTCOMES OF NON-STATUTORY EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION IN GERMAN PRIVATE COMPANIES

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Abstract: For decades, research on firm level interest representation in Germany focussed on Works Councils (WCs), which are based on the German Works Constitution Act ('*Betriebsverfassung*') and were regarded to be the compelling model in German private companies. Only in recent years, a number of surveys pointed out that only about 10% of the companies in fact possess a WC, while in a considerable share of companies collective employee representation is conducted by not legally based bodies. According to some analysis, those *non-statutory employee representation bodies (NSRs)* exist in 10-19% of German private companies. It was assumed that rationales to install an NSR are avoiding a WC, which is often regarded as cost intensive or retarding company restructuring, or the labour identities and preferences of qualified employees. However, despite a number of quantitative surveys and case study research in single industries (new economy), for a long time it was still vague, how NSRs come into being, what they actually do and if they benefit employee interest representation.

The contribution proposed analyses the NSRs' *functions and outcomes* regarding employee interest representation. Based on case study research in eight German small and medium sized enterprises, it is argued that *four different types* of NSRs can be distinguished. Only a part of those bodies can be regarded 'alternatives' compared to the WC-model. Another part comprises management initiated and controlled NSRs. By installing those bodies management, selectively, seeks to reduce complexity, improve decision making processes, or prevent the election of a WC. It is demonstrated that on the one hand, the interaction terms between management and NSRs differ from what is known about the interaction of management and WCs. On the other hand, there is a lot of variation in the 'participation patterns' of the different NSR-types and their chances to influence company decisions in favour of employees.

Regarding the areas listed in the call, this paper might concern #4, 7, and 8.

WORKING FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN POLAND

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Abstract: The paper aims to investigate the patterns of labour and employment relations in the segment of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Poland. That field of labour and employment relations has been frequently missing from the picture of industrial relations as described in domestic as well as international literature on the subject, due to the fact that in most cases the organized labour representation has no legal grounds for existence in the smallest entities (in order to start up a trade union at the enterprise level at least 10 workers are required, while establishment of works councils is only obligatory to employers with at least 50 staff). The data from the recent survey research carried in early 2011 on the sample of 600 enterprises allows catching a glimpse at the reality of labour relations within the field where 95% of Polish business activities are placed.

TOWARDS TRAIN-FIRST? EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET POLICY AND THE JOBS CRISIS

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Abstract: The economic crisis that commenced in 2008 caused European labour markets to experience a substantial shock. A crisis that initially affected the financial services sector rapidly became a wider 'jobs crisis' as firms shed workers, reduced their hiring activity or went out of business.

As the crisis gathered momentum, national governments were encouraged by the OECD and Euoropean Commission to prioritise 'training-first' active labour market policies 'so as to 'provide workers with the skills that will be needed as the economy recovers' (OECD 2008). The emphasis placed on a training-first approach in policy rhetoric stands in marked contrast to the tendency towards 'workfare' oriented activation measures that has been discernible in the labour market policies of many EU member states over the past two decades. This paper will examine whether the crisis has resulted in a reversal of the latter tendency and whether national governments have heeded EU and OECD advice to re-prioritise train-first labour market measures.

The paper will examine experiences in a variety of EU member states, but will focus in particular on Ireland, the Czech Republic, Germany and the UK. The paper will draws on interviews conducted with civil servants, employer organisations and trade unions in the four countries. The paper will show that the emphasis placed on training increased following the eruption of the crisis, with additional training opportunities being offered to the unemployed and, in some countries, workers whose normal hours of work had been reduced. However, the paper will also show that governments simultaneously sharpened the emphasis placed on workfare measures and that this tendency is once more becoming dominant and fur-

ther entrenched as governments implement austerity measures. This trend is widely observed in several European countries and perhaps suggests a convergence of labour market policies despite continuing differences in national labour market models. The paper will conclude with some reflections on the European Commission's flexicurity agenda.

GLOBAL COMPETITION, LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY FOR THE CHANGING WORLD OF WORK : EFFECTS OF THE NEW ECONOMY ON JOBS

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Abstract: Modern societies are characterized by rapidly changing social and economic conditions, increasing openness, complexity and uncertainty. People foresee the end of steady work, the necessity of continuous effort, and widening inequality in wages. There is rising job insecurity, discontinuous employment and the requirement to upgrade one's skills, a structural shift of the relationship between education, training and employment that has generated the contingent work-life course. This leads to a diversification of types of employment with an increase of service jobs, self-employment and contingent careers. Flexibilization of work and working careers, the dissemination of information and communication technologies and the growing role of knowledge are increasingly calling for flexible and transferable skills. Self-employment, part-time, home-based work, and the precarious and low-productivity employment in the informal sector, have expanded opportunities for people' participation in the labour force, but are characterized by lack of security, lack of benefits and low income. There are widening income inequalities, worrying levels of unemployment and inactivity and growing poverty. This poses a serious threat to social stability and democracy. The paper analyzes in the attempts to enhance the labor market participation of young people who encountered important problems in finding a sustainable job. The goal is to promote research examining the interplay of work and welfare, employment and unemployment. Paper should address questions such as the following: 1To what extent can changes in the welfare state and the workplace be traced to trends in the political economy, such as neoliberalism and marketization? 2To present a picture in the light of demographic trends, changing work patterns, creating and pursuing regional trends, labour market openings for workforce mobility in Taiwan. 3To examine the importance of human capital as a comparative advantage in global competition. 4To emphasize the importance of the role of TVET in facing the challenges posed by these global trends towards sustainable human resource development. The author combines quantitative analysis of a survey data set with qualitative analysis, and raises a number of issues and recommendations on the dynamic interplay between institutional changes, risk re-allocation, and social stratification in the age of globalization.

WORK AND EMPLOYMENT AT SHOPPING CENTERS

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Abstract: This paper aim is to figure the changes in work and employment that the organizational context of the shopping centers is making up, in particular concerning sales workers. Portugal's retail is characterized by several and deep transformations by the effect of the market's extension, the multiplication of retail's transactions and the aggressive marketing. In what concerns these transformations, we consider the growth of shopping centers in the Portuguese landscape since 1980, in particular at Lisbon and Oporto's Metropolitan Area, and the changing retail employment relations. The new organizational retailing includes a lot of changes in retail operations. The search for operating efficiencies and improved methods of meeting customer needs have changed the operations of leading corporate retailers. In fact, the number and the size of the retailing spaces, the technology investment and the work rationalization have produced a considerable source of competitiveness.

The empirical support of this paper is the statistical data from the Population Census (1991 and 2001), the Portuguese Classification of Occupations (1994), and research findings from direct observation conducted in shopping centers and from 60 interviews with sales workers among the 5 larger shopping centers (in terms of all employees existing on it) located in the second biggest city of Portugal (Porto), between 2007 and 2008.

The results highlight some important trends of retail employment in the last two decades: feminization, juvenilization and part-time hours involving sales workers. The results also allow the construction of a typology of sales workers considering their work status.

„INFLUENCE PRODUCTION PROCESS" AS AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR MODELING SYSTEMS OF INTEREST REPRESENTATION. RESEARCH PROPOSAL FOR POLAND.

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Abstract: The evaluation of the present approaches and findings on interest representation lead to several critical conclusions. While there is common manner, especially in European tradition, to focus on rather descriptive issues, there are definitely too few attempts to create an analytical framework which could systemize quite a rich collection of empirical data. Moreover, lack of adequate analytical tools makes it difficult to compare results of investigations even if they are conducted within one country. The present system of interest representation in Poland indicates essential differences in interpretation of the very same reality. While some scholars say that polish model of interest representation is pluralistic, others by contrast define it as neocorporationist. One of the weakest points in the current stage of research in the field is lack of combining two complementary perspectives: micro (actor's perspective) and macro (system's perspective) in one research process.

The influence production process (IPP) (Lowery, Gray 2004) describes a full cycle of actions taken by interest groups. IPP is composed of four stages. The first one – mobilization – investigates the motives and conditions which mobilize people to organize their collective action. The second deals with the struggle between groups or organization in order to gain a position that allows to affect public policies. The third describes various modes of pressure on the government. The fourth one evaluates results of these actions and its multidirectional consequences. IPP framework allows not only to describe single elements of a system as well as their actions, but also explains the relationship between them.

The presentation will focus on the use of IPP's theoretical potential in designing a research program for national-level interest representation in Poland. Author will discuss the consecutive steps of research process: conceptualization, creation of research questions and hypotheses, the choice of a proper methodological approach. All will be illustrated by his doctoral research thesis which raises a question, whether and, if so, how is it possible to model interest representation phenomena in Poland.

NON-CAPITALIST ANSWERS TO OLD - NEW CHALLENGES TO INTEREST REPRESENTATION

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Abstract: This paper critically analyses the main limits of theoretical framework based on the conceptual pair "industrial relations" and "labor market institutions", to give adequate answers to challenges to interest representation posed by present acute manifestation of systemic crisis of destructive capitalist production of marketable comodities for private profit. First, implicit assumption of this framework's partisans that more or less market mediated "industrial relations" are here to stay, confines the study of the cyclical reapearing of …economic crises" to descriptive typologisation across nations of the more or less bureaucratised representation of interests of private corporations, organised labor and the state. Second, policy implication of this typologisation oriented research strategy, confines the proposals what should be done, to reforms of existing capitalist mode of production whose contradictions precisely reproduce cyclical systemic crises and socially produced war and ecological desasters.

This paper proposes alternative conceptual framework and research strategy that would focus critical analysis of systemic institutional changes necessary for the adequate representation and realization of universalisible interest of the majority of modern wage slaves and the reserve army of unemployed: overcoming of class division of labor and free development of human capacities of all.

The main finding of this paper is that alternative theoretical framework based on the conceptual pair …socialist relations" and …producers' and consumers' planning institutions" enables construction and implementation of non-capitalist answers to interest representation: active participation of producers at the work place and of consumers in the community in strategic decision making, both directly or through revocable representatives at all levels of sociability.

Key words: industrial relations, labor market institutions, systemic crisis of capital accumulation, socialist relations, producers' and consumers' planning institutions

IS THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT ENOUGH TO TRIGGER CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS? THE KEY ROLE OF ACTORS IN THE COLLECTIVE REGULATION OF BOARD-LEVEL EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION IN EUROPE.

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Abstract: Assuming that the current economic crisis will lead to changes in industrial relations [IR] systems the same way the 1970s shocks altered post-war labour relations relies on a dunlopian conception where the context determines and constrains actors' interactions. However, it has widely been demonstrated (e.g. by Kochan, Katz and McKerzie) the existing interdependence and retroactive effects between the context and IR players' actions. Hence, a collective regulation cannot emerge as a reflex reaction to the advent of a new environmental data but also requires actors to invest this contextual change. In other words, despite a significant change in the economic environment, one could observe an absence of collective regulation in a specific IR arena as long as actors do not consider it as an opportunity to elaborate strategies aiming at producing or adapting rules. The most patent illustration of such inertia is provided by the debates (not) taking place around the issue of board-level employee representation [BLER], i.e. employee representation on the board of directors or supervisory board of companies with a voting right.

Indeed, the following crisis-related developments could have been expected to trigger the revival of this issue: shift of corporate governance [CG] model to a more stakeholders- rather than shareholders-oriented conception (at international, European and national levels); the rise of arguments supporting BLER as a competitive advantage in the race to growth (statements by German politicians, by external observers –e.g. Hill- and evidence-based scientific findings –e.g. Vitols-). And yet, not only BLER raised no debate in most European countries, but there were even attempts to weaken existing rights (e.g. in Polish privatized companies).

In this paper, we will argue that reasons rests on the weak (lack of) investment of the three main IR actors (opposition from employers, no trade unions claim and when few, no take over from public authorities). Several explanatory hypothesis will then be put forward: the employers' focus on HRM, information and consultation practices rather than participation ones to implement a stakeholder approach; the reluctance of EU institutions to embark upon hard legislation in the CG field by rather favouring 'enlightened' self-regulation; the more defensive than offensive position of trade unions (e.g. by safeguarding or enforcing the implementation of existing rights).

SOCIAL PACTS AND ACTORS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES IN EUROPE

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Abstract: European countries are facing economic crisis on very different ways and obtain a varied types of performance results. In this sense the achievement of social pacts can be a positive response to the challenges.

The designed strategies differ in the countries according to the organization of their internal markets (liberal, intermediate or coordinated) and their institutional settings.The agreements allow obtain consensus of the adjustment, identify the costs supported by the actors and is a good instrument to establish the appropriate compensation.

The literature has focused its analysis on the study of the preconditions to encourage the agreements,or the institutional organization of the actors or the characteristics that institutionalize these

agreements. This paper tries to analyze, in first place, why governments in some countries are willing to share the design and development of their economic policy and how the actors respond according to their specific characteristics and their capacity to govern their organization. The second question is study the institutional conditions of the market in which such agreements have been developed and how could interpreted the performance.

The comparative analysis of the social partners in Spain, UK, Italy, France, Holland, Austria, Norway and Germany will assess the institutional differences between liberal or coordinated economies in the last thirty years.

The case studies are selected to compared countries with differents degrees of cordination or not. The impact of these agreements on economic and social development could not be measured only with a uniform methodology and therefore results may differ from each other.The research methodology has always reduced the variables of the model to a set of standardized indicators that simplify the comparison but not just defining the complexity of the actors and their relationships in some specif institutional context.Our propose is is to build quantitative and qualitative variables that reflect more fully the differences between countries and the singularities of the actors according to the economic and social rules and norms of the country.

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DIGITAL NETWORKS, COMMUNITIES – DIGITAL CLIENTELISM?

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Abstract: The rapid increase of social media use has caused new modes in the area of political communication. Although new media operate at a universal level, they focus on individuals, offering personalized services. Relational techniques are now shared by an increasing number of people and therefore political parties must produce and deliver specific information and content and at the same time aggregate their voters within communities. Apart from the political parties the same applies to all political agents that now dispose a variety of new media platforms to address their supporters. Their main aim is to create a voter community and maintain personalised political communication beyond the period of electoral campaigning.

Up to now the political culture on the Web uses new mediation techniques unevenly. The same applies to the social uses of technologies which vary considerably among different social groups and have not been standardized yet. However, social media have become a new way to give visibility to communities and groups, to political parties and candidates and highlight their actions through a global network society. At the same time, they allow politicians and parties to create lists of supporters and maintain a more "personalised" contact. Political culture is gradually shifting from a general, transparent, accountable political discourse to a more individually centred debate that addresses individual ideological and material needs.

This paper aims to discuss the emerging power of social media as a new way of political communication during the recent electoral campaigning in the USA (2008) and in some European countries that had general elections in the fall of 2009 (Germany, Greece, Portugal). We intend to analyse how the political parties try to create content that can be shared by all devices and set up communities or networks of supporters to encourage online interaction and participation andto examine the content produced and distributed via internet and mobile telephony by the two main political parties of each country focusing on the demand for transparency and accountability of the political parties. Citizens' interactive participation (blogs, social media platforms, etc.) will provide the empirical evidence. Further, we will analyse the strategies of the political parties to organize the circuit of users on the different devices by securing the loyalty of their supporters.

TEN YEARS AFTER THE ICT REVOLUTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION PREFERENCES IN FINLAND.

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Abstract: As the Internet provides extensive sources of information and communication platforms, traditional media outlets have come under scrutiny since the early days of ICT, thus casting doubts over the future of the more traditional media. For decades most Western citizens were relatively dependent on television, newspapers and radio to provide information and entertainment in a timely manner. Internet and other new ICTs on the other hand provide a constant access to these services, altering the current media landscape significantly. In this paper we examine how media preferences in Finland have changed over the past ten years by focusing on the perceived importance of television, newspapers and Internet during this time. We are using three sets of nationally representative survey data from 1999, 2004 and 2009 respectively, in order to establish comparative view of the preferences during this time. Our findings indicate that even though during the past ten years the perceived importance of Internet has increased, media preferences in general have not changed radically.

Keywords: Internet, ICT, Television, Newspapers, Finland, Survey data

THE EMERGING CENTRALITY OF THE MARKET: MEDIA IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF COMMUNISM

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Abstract: The passage from state ruled media to market driven media has turned to be a turbulent process in the states of Central and Eastern Europe, the newest to join the European Union. The focus of this paper is on the institutionalization of the market as organizing principle of the media field in the region after the fall of communism. The theoretical framework is set by the economic theories of the market as the place where offer and demand meet; that has as prerequisite the freedom to choose and as result the 'correct price'. At the same, the limitations of the market principles for the media field are highlighted, like the dominance of the audience driven production and the limitation of the public interest driven media processes. In the specific context of the communist legacy, the state-public - commercial media models are discussed.

The choice is driven by the common challenges that these countries have been facing, first in the context of sudden deregulation, and lately in their alignment with European Union policy tendencies. The first years after the fall of communism have been dominated by the Unites States drive to sign Free Trade Agreements with the countries in the region, thus the institutionalization of the market principle. The convergence towards the European Union has brought new and sometimes conflicting dimensions of media policy options, considering the powerful tradition of PBS in Europe. Moreover, lately, the market as legitimate organising principle has started to be contested itself, in the context of the recent economic crisis.In this paper we problematize the tensions between market

and deregulation, on the one hand, and the public tradition of the European media landscape, on the other hand.

More specifically, from the empirical point of view, we explore the role and consequences of the Free Trade Agreements signed by the countries in the region in the first years after the fall of communism for the media sectors in these countries.The aim is to grasp the general vision, consistencies and inconsistencies, as well as the real options and limitations that the countries in the region face in the field of media policies in this specific context.

UNDERSTANDING THE ONLINE NEWS CONSUMER. A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ITALY AND UNITED STATES

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Abstract: In the digital era, news has become omnipresent. The internet is at the center of the story of how people's relationship to news is changing. Italy is, under this perspective, an interesting laboratory. Ownership of traditional media is concentrated in the hands of a relative small elite and public broadcasters are often strongly influenced by politicians. At the same time, according to a recent report issued by the national Institute of Statistics, Internet is finally becoming widely adopted by young people.

The paper will present the results of a CATI survey conducted during December 2010 by the "Advanced Communication Research Lab" (LaRiCA) of the University of Urbino on a sample of 1209 respondents representative of the Italian population (200 of whose have been interviewed on mobile phones). In order to foster a comparative analysis, the survey questions set was translated and adapted for the different national context from a previous survey conducted during January 2010 by Pew Internet in United States.

Aim of the research was investigating how Italians inform themselves, which combination of media platforms they do use, what profiles of use and trust emerge in relation to the different parts of the media system, how mobile, personal and participatory news consumption is affecting information.

The results show how Italians, on one hand, remain strongly tied to traditional mass media, with little differences to the past, and, on the other hand, they behave on the Web in a surprisingly similar way to the American Internet users. A further generational analysis clearly pinpoint a common path that describe how the process of news consumption is shifting from the traditional rite of appointment based information toward a new way mainly influenced by foraging and opportunism. In this new multi-platform media environment people seem to access news when the spirit moves them or they have a chance to check up on headlines.

These and other key findings to come out of this study will be addressed in a comparative perspective during the presentation.

NEW MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIVE PRACTICES CHALLENGIES IN CONTEMPORARY UKRAINE: SOCIAL REASONS AND SOCIAL EFFECTS

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to propose new theoretical understandings of communicative practices, to reveal new trends which appear in mediated communications due to new media, namely, Internet, blogging, social networking and mobile telephony, to analyze their adaptive opportunities in the situation of social turbulence. Communicative practices of individuals in contemporary society have been considered in 3 interconnected theoretical aspects: 1)as a version of "background social practices", representing hidden from the observer, unconscious, but quite obvious for participants, rules of communication 2)as mechanisms of use of and interaction with various communication sources, first of all with mass media and multimedia 3) as features of communication process at a social macro level, the practice of interaction in the public space is meant. When analyzing communicative activity in Ukrainian cities, the following trends have been found out: 1) return to non-formal communications in different spheres, including official and public situations, transition to network and partnership relations, 2) inclination to non-reflexive, ritualized rules of communication - communicative practices as any background social ones enable individuals to structure their everyday existence, to normalize it, to preserve ontological safety, to overcome crisis situations. Hence individuals use TV, networking communications, mobile telephony and another social media as an every day ritual of "plunging" into "communication" in order to "escape out" from social reality, 3) the specificity of everyday interaction with media have permitted to reveal 4 pragmatic regimes of media use: regime of mass use, of typicalness, of social distance and of social compensation, 4) communicative practices structuralized the public sphere and produce different new types of public identities such as publics, interests groups, virtual communities. Mass media and multimedia produce division of the audience according to its tastes and ways of life, generate "mobile identities", i.e. give opportunity for the audience to change its identities or create virtual identities. The changes in social communications can be considered as a search of possible ways out from social crisis at a level of everyday interactions in a situation when institutional ways of a crisis overcoming are impossible or are not accessible to the average man.

PR OF POLITICAL SUBJECTS IN THE ERA OF THE PARTICIPATION CULTURE

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Abstract: The Internet of the Web.2.0 era is not only another image-building tool for politicians. It is more of a unique space where promotional actions for political subjects take place. It is a medium which enables to make your presence known in a virtual form of a public sphere, which is open to anyone having access to the Net. Commenting on other people`s opinions and presenting your own arguments is accessible to Internet users. Currently, politicians activity in the Net is not limited only to creating website of politicians and parties; even the most up-to-date and professionally prepared ones serve only as a place, where the citizens find information. Their layout and contents contribute very little to building and maintaining any bond among the citizens; they are rather used to present politicians themselves, their views and ideas in the form of a programme; and also their careers. They are all presented in a directional communication fashion, like in traditional media, alt-

hough they tend to be presented in a more attractive and informative way. They are a version of e-business card, despite the attempts by some politicians at introducing some elements of interactivity on their websites. Promotion of your ideas and yourself these days requires to be present in the community portals like Facebook or twitter, or to write a blog. These new forms of communication with voters are today an important element of politicians` media presence, and serve as a sphere for modern PR activities, employed in the communication with the voters not only during election campaigns, but throughout the whole period of being on the political stage, also when the media interest in politicians significantly decreases, focusing mainly on sensational and controversial issues. The aim of my presentation is to present the new forms of communication and image promotion on the part of politicians, with particular focus on their presence in Twitter, Second Life and Facebook, and the level of their activity in the blog-sphereand the difference in the way they are used by Polish and European politicians. My prime aim will be showing if the Internet is a kind of a noticeboard and a business card for politicians, or if it serves as an actual sphere of communication between politicians and voters, and among voters themselves, which promotes building the public sphere and is a field for effective public relation activities.

SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SPACES: TRANSNATIONAL, LOCAL, PUBLIC, INTERPERSONAL

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Abstract: The paper presents the results of the first stage of the research project in progress. The essential issues of the project consist in debates, negotiations, information campaign and critique around the constructing arenas and infrastructure, resettlement of locals and rebuilding of their habitual environment, and far-reaching effect of this transformation for the city Sochi, its habitants and visitors, Russians at all, natural environment. The process of preproduction and preparation is much longer and more important by its social and cultural results than itself Olympics, and the consequent utilization and habitualisation of Olympic objects either would be important, too. New media resources and communication patterns are developed premeditated, as parts of the strategy, and occasionally, as forms of resistance or by-product. It reveals social meanings of corporeal environment by Olympic construction projects and ways of its representation in visual and virtual reality.

The communication is regarded as a process of construction and/ or imitation of identity by symbolic means (media). The influence of social inequality, especially in a changing society, is considered as an important feature of social communication. The paper analyzes concepts of imitation in communication action instead of construction and describes quasi-types of personal and mass communication in post-Soviet symbolic space.

The lack of local public media (especially on city, regional level) such as community TV and radio programs displace the social debates to Internet, LiveJournals. At the same time, the authors of blogs use to point out the possibility of moving data (news, photos, audios) to professional journalists, newspapers, TV. Mobile phones (with photo and video cameras) are used both for coordination of actions, news creating and authorities control.

The protest communications in the context of Sochi Olympics deal with different particular and general topics. General topics (the case of the Circassian Muslim diaspora' protests) are subject of over-local and even over-national communication and appeal to global audience using global nets and forms of presentation. This campaign is compared with some protest communication campaigns connected with Beijing Olympics preparations ("Free-Tibet", human rights etc.).

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract: Background & aim: The great influence of the Internet on modern Russian society goes without question. According to TNS Media Research recent data, more than 35 million Russians have access to WWW (January 2011). It represents 59% of all Russians over 12 years old. At the same time more than 65% Russian Internet users are active participants of different on-line social networks. Despite the fact that the average Russian Internet user is about 30 years old, there are a lot of all-ages social networks followers. This study aims to explore the influence of social networks on modern Russian society.

Methods: The main of the research are focus-interviews with all-ages followers of social networks and case-study. The research is being carried out at the moment; the final results will be presented at ESA 10th Conference.

Results: The first results show that young people (under 24 years of age) are influenced by social networks in a much greater way than people of other ages. They spend a lot of time communicating via social networks on-line and in many cases neglect personal intercourse with people in real life. Nevertheless, we shouldn't be of a low opinion of socialnetworks. Nowadays, on-line social networks become the real agents of socialization of young people in contemporary Russian society.

BUILDING THE MEMORY OF WEB: STAKES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EUROPEAN RESEARCH COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: The web, in a context of fragmentation of media audience and of diversification of information sources, contributed to change conditions of production, broadcasting and consumption of information: professional practices of journalists evolved, non-professional contributors to the information process, emerged; individualisation of access to contents and proliferation of information sources widely available in various forms, had developed.

In 2007, for the first time in France, a presidential campaign was held over Internet. As a consequence, the analysis of communication processes, of contents and relationships between social actors, posed new questions to researchers, including formation, archiving and exploitation of Web corpus. How indeed capture the relevant elements in this flow of information, when Internet devices are transient and changing? How to analyze contents that are hybrids, large and heterogeneous? How to reconstruct a dynamic representation of interactions and networking activities?

As part of a project on the formation of political judgment, the need to establish a memory of the campaign through web archiving at a large scale, in order to analyse it, has led researchers to collaborate with various institutions, including the BNF in charge of legal web deposit. The stakes were threefold: articulate the logics of building Web corpus, organize and deliver the archives so that research communities can use them, develop resources and tools for their exploitation. More generally, setting up and making available perennial and reliable data, and developing appropriate methodologies for web analysis, appeared as priorities in order to conduct longitudinal studies and comparisons between countries. In return, that opens up new prospects for research. Created shortly before, social networks like Facebook and Twitter didn't play any role during the 2007 campaign. Since, these media pervaded and now are involved in public debates. As shown in recent studies, tweets' stream is closer to social events and produces an helpful timeline guide for web media studies. Thus, the 2012 presidential election will provide opportunities to experiment new approaches and methods for the analysis of web campaign, and to enhance our knowledge of on line communicational process.

These are some points on which we focus in this presentation of a on going research project.

CELEBRITIES AS SOCIAL-DEBATED MODELS IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Celebrity microcosm, as it is described in the press, is an interesting object of investigation to understand social relations and their changes in turbulent times. The celebrities are indeed representing values and behaviours that are tirelessly discussed and assessed in public space (see for instance the recent "Polanski affair"). They operate as models embodying the imitable and the inimitable (social promotion, condemned behaviours, etc.), especially because they are part of and benefit from a large media attention, making it easier for them to reach audiences.

Based on a large thematic content analysis of a sample of the European French-speaking press (all types of press included), this paper wishes to investigate celebrities as an elite, and will examine the way media discourses are speaking about this elite's behaviours (conventional or subsersive), values, power (within the artistic field but also reaching social and political spheres), privileges (not limited to wealth), attributes…. We will pay special attention to the closure/openness of this elite, often presented as a place requiring strategies to gain access to it, and maintain itself in it –but not totally closed to incomers. It will therefore explore the meaning of modern celebrity and the way it symbolizes social promotion.

DYNAMICS AND CAUSES OF TRUST IN THE NEWS MEDIA IN DEMOCRATIC AND AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES

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Abstract: Trust in democratic institutions has been extensively studied in the past. Much of the research was prompted by the fear that increasingly skeptical attitudes towards political institutions in democratic countries could undermine the stability of democratic systems.

A comparison of levels of trust in the news media in democratic and authoritarian countries is instructive in this context. Levels of trust in the news media are often higher in countries with authoritarian regimes. High levels of trust in the news media are obviously not necessarily conducive to democratization. The study presented strives to find factors that explain the dynamics of trust in the news media in Western democracies and authoritarian regimes. Based on data from the World Values Survey, I argue that high levels of trust in authoritarian regimes can partly be explained by a high degree of censorship and a closeness to authorities on the side of the audience. In case of democratic countries, a loss of trust in the news media can be explained by an emancipative value change, leading to a distancing from authorities.

EVERYDAY CONVERSATIONS ABOUT TELEVISION IN POLISH FAMILIES

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Abstract: Everyday conversations about television were mentioned by many different paradigms. The relations between mass and personal communication were considered to be important i.e. by Lazarsfeld and Katz (1955), Morley (1986), Fiske (1987), Lull (1990) or more recently – Jenkins (2006). However, rarely were everyday conversations about television treated as the main topic of the study. Nevertheless, recent concepts of *media-saturated world* (e.g. Ang 1996) demand a broader approach to media practices, including also *media-oriented practices* (Couldry 2004) and their embeddedness in everyday life. In the research I am currently carrying out in Poland, interpersonal communication about television is treated as such media-oriented practice. The most important questions I am trying to answer are those concerning how talking about television programmes affect the reception process and how it may matter for the society. Drawing conclusions from ethnographic studies conducted in ten Polish families I would like to wonder about the role that such conversations may play in turbulent times for television – in the era of media convergence and progressive fragmentarization. The problems of confirming common vision of the complex and more and more fragmented world and discussing moral values using television programmes ('identity talk') would also be addressed.

ON THE RELEVANCE OF ENTERTAINMENT FOR ANALYSING THE PUBLIC SPHERE.

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Abstract: In modern media societies it is no longer sufficient to analyse the formation and functioning of the *political* public sphere for understanding the political discourse and opinion shaping. In this paper it is argued that *entertainment* in the mass media is just as relevant as political content.

Based on social and technological changes, the media public spheres in European societies currently undergo a fundamental change, which also induces a change of the political discourse: this does no longer take place just in purely political forums. The communicative spaces for political discourse become dispersed, and they are in smooth transitions to non-political forums. These non-political forums are mostly categorized as "entertainment" and are normally excluded from the analysis of public discourse. Entertainment is neither seen as a constituting factor of the public sphere, nor as a relevant part for the understanding of the public discourse, nor for the process of social "self-understanding", nor for decision-making within the community.

This paper argues, that entertainment and information are no longer dichotomous or contradictory elements, but that both constitute media content and convey information about society for the interpretation of reality. The paper 1) examines the various explanations for the relevance of entertainment (e.g. Appel 2008; Bondebjerg 1994; Green et al 2006; Gripsrud 2007; Mikos 2010). Built on that it will be discussed, 2) how entertainment could be placed within the traditional models of the public sphere (liberal and discursive model) and 3) how such an "enlarged" public sphere could be empirically investigated.

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THE CHALLENGES OF MANAGING A MEDIA ORGANIZATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE: THE CASE OF THE BBC

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Abstract: This paper is an attempt to shed empirical light on the trends and challenges faced by media managers in the digital age. These challenges include user-generated content, time-shifting devices such as personal video reorders and convergence occurring across the value chain. Media organisations it seems are currently under attack on several fronts. Traditional media organisations now compete not only with each other but with internet service providers, telecommunications companies, search companies, software companies and hardware companies. Furthermore, as one 'seismic' technological change emerges after another, many media organisations are often desperate not to be left behind. Using the BBC as a case study, the paper argues that media companies need to turn to creative management tools in order to come to terms with these challenges. Creative management is best suited for sectors such as the media due to their unpredictable and elusive characteristics. The BBC is used because it is seen not only as a bastion of public service broadcasting but also as a pioneer in media management discourse. Furthermore, since media organisations are intrinsically involved with managing creativity and creative personnel, they are better equipped and more experienced in becoming the flagship sector in creative management.

The paper is divided in three sections. In the first it attempts to define the challenges and trends faced by media organisations in the digital age. Using data from the United Kingdom, this part addresses media consumption trends, new digital technologies and falling revenues of media companies. The second section attempts to map the creative management paradigm, historically and empirically. The final section on the BBC draws on a wide range of primary and secondary sources. It combines case study exploratory analysis with long-term historical perspectives on organisational changes that have occurred at the BBC.

TOWARDS A COMPARATIVE LONGITUDINAL APPROACH OF COMMUNICATION: DIFFERENT DISRUPTIONS AND CONTINUITIES AS INDICATORS IN EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS

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Abstract: The truth is: the globalization of communications and the enlargement of the European Union have forced media researchers to continuously broaden their horizons and reassess their approaches.

We present the longitudinal analysis as one of the research methods to study the transformation of communication. In our research - *Longitudinal textual analysis*, we analysed the content of the daily newspapers of the three countries and compared different cultures in terms of communicative practices. By analyzing the public articulations in the texts, newspapers, we can give an overview and comparisons of shared meanings and definitions in different countries and eras.

The perspectives of the content and spatial–temporal dimensions of daily newspapers raised a number of fundamental questions, including some regarding the functions of journalism. Our long-term comparative analysis of newspaper texts in the different countries introduced us to strategic instruments for moulding the public sphere in different periods.

Empirical material: we did the comparison of transformation of media constructions of Russian, Estonian and Finnish dailies in XX century.

EUROPEAN DIGITAL PUBLIC COMMUNICATION FOR EUROPE

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Abstract: In the last years, Europe aimed at the creation of a new European public sphere that comes along, and doesn't replace the national ones; a core on which building and making grow an idea of

Europe as a sharing value, as a reality of Nations, but also as a reality of Regions and Cities.

This aim, included in the Green Book of 2006, is a result of a long comparison that leads to consider the public communication as a fundamental instrument supporting the dialogue between institutions and citizens. Nowadays communication is considered a structural element of Union's programs (Rovinetti 2010, Zémor 2008).

The transformation of the media system, the possibilities of communication offered by social media, the growth of participatory cultures (Jenkins 2006), the mass self-communication process (Castells 2009), have opened new ways to the development of European public communication.

Exploring how European institutions use the Internet, analysing the institutional websites and participatory places, but also the use of web 2.0 and social network sites to dialogue and engage citizens, will consent us to reflect upon the actual change of the communication "of" and "for" Europe.

SCOPIC MEDIA AND THE SENSE OF PRESENCE IN THE SYNTHETIC SITUATION

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Abstract: The empirical work presented in this paper is part of a larger cross-comparative study of the production and functioning of so-called scopic media. Scopic media is a term used to denote a variety of real-time screen technologies that render distant and invisible phenomena situationally present and visible. These on-screen projections are of considerable informational depth and open up new spaces of observation. As opposed to the traditional face-to-face social situation, these new spaces of observation are face-to-screen situations. As this 'synthetic' situation is not necessarily one of physical co-location and may be defined entirely by electronically transmitted on-screen projections, Goffman's notion of the social situation, based on the premise that two or more people are in each other's physical response presence, does not suffice any longer. The main objective of the comparative study of scopic media is, therefore, to analyze the local accomplishment of social order in these new social situations. Ultimately, such an investigation is to contribute to our understanding of the synthetic situation as a fundamental unit of the new global social forms. To this purpose, the paper investigates the production and use of telepresence systems for distributed collective practices in global firms. Telepresence is a form of face-to-face situation simulated by videoconferencing technologies. It is a form of presence enabled by the projection of geographically dispersed participants and additional screen interfaces. This kind of social situation is to be regarded as an imitation of the face-to-face situation but at the same time may well entail a transformation of the face-to-face situation. Some of the leading questions posed in the study are: How is the required immersion in a collective experience technologically created or simulated? Does the technologically constructed meeting convey the emotional feeling that one is participating in a natural meeting? Are response requirements identical to the face-to-face situation, or do people learn to develop adapted response processes to these telepresence systems? By answering these questions, the empirical investigation of telepresence interaction should bring us one step closer to understanding how the microsociological notion of the social situation should be adjusted to include these new forms of mediated interaction.

SOCIAL INTERMEDIARIES AND OBJECT-CENTRED SOCIABILITY

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Abstract: During the last few years, numerous journal articles aiming at discerning the impact and possible meanings of social network sites (SNS) have been published. It is often argued that SNS significantly diverge from earlier forms of web communities since they are centred around the individual actor rather than themes of interest. According to boyd and Ellison (2007), an important aspect of these changes is that SNS allow for the construction of a public or semi-public profile through which it is possible to put on display a list of shared social connections which, in turn, makes it viable to browse the social connections of other users. By so doing, an establishment of latent social ties is facilitated and thus, as Haythorntwaite (2005) has demonstrated in depth, a form of connectivity emerges that makes otherwise unconnected others connect. Following these lines of thoughts, this paper aims at establishing an understanding of SNS which takes into account two interrelated yet hitherto undertheorised themes. First, SNS (ie. Facebook and Twitter), have largely come to function as mediators of social and symbolic content which in turn provide the basis for social interaction. Following the arguments of Knorr-Cetina (1997), among others, this paper explores the fact that communication on SNS occurs through a shared social object which is not only mediated but also structured thus allowing for a certain kind of object-centred sociability. Secondly, taking into account the emergence of such a sociability, this paper suggests that SNS are not so much mechanisms for self-presentation and social interaction as they can be regarded as social intermediaries which subject social and symbolic content to the specific structure of the digital interface. Taken as a whole, this paper provides an exploratory understanding of emerging social structures in digital culture thus illuminating important facets of social interaction and communication in contemporary society.

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Cetina, K. K. (1997). Sociality with Objects: Social Relations in Postsocial Knowledge Societies. *Theory, Culture & Society, 14*(1), 1-30.

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THE CONSTRUCTION OF CROSS-COUNTRY COGNITIVE MAPS IN ON-LINE MEDIA

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Abstract: Nowadays each political and economic decision is reflected in the information Internet - space. In this area each country has the opportunity for self-positioning and communicating with other countries. The information Internet - space is the connecting link: firstly, it reveals the structure of relations among countries, secondly - it legitimizes the economic-political decisions to the grassroots.

The present paperanalyzes the media coverage of the problem of entry of Russian Federation to the World Trade Organization. The

paper is interdisciplinary: it combines methodological development of sociology, political science and linguistics. The research methodology includes modern approaches to the analysis of texts: network analysis, content analysis, discourse analysis, cognitive analysis, in part - map analysis.

The empirical base of research is restricted by the time period January 2008 - January 2010. The sample's size is: 50 foreign sources: 61 articlest: 15 countries. 85 Russian sources: 163 articles. The empirical base consists of three groups of sources:

1) Official sources:

• Leading countries' government websites (USA, UK, France, etc.);

• Official sources (eg, RIA-Novosti, Business New Europe, Berliner Zeitung, etc.).

2) Expert sources (eg Wall Street Journal, Reuters, Le Figaro, etc.).

3) Informal sources (blogs and forums - eg. Englishrussia.com, thedailyreviewer.com, etc.).

The study developed the methodology for analyzing cross-national information exchange at the micro (the algorithm of structuring texts by the "grain of concepts") and macro (construction and analysis of cross-country cognitive map) levels. Also, it revealed the points of view and clusters of countries on three main issues: assessment of chances of entry of Russia into the WTO, assessing the prospects of cooperation with Kazakhstan and Belarus (customs agreement), and assessment of the Russian Federation's opinion about the appropriateness of the entry into the WTO, and examined the corresponding arguments.

This work has a great potential scope. Through this technique it's possible to capture the views of leading countries and experts on world affairs, to indicate the presence of main intellectual centers.

«I'M ALWAYS ONLINE»: INTERNET AS A SPACE FOR CITIZENSHIP, IN A PROFESSIONAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: The use of information and communication technologies, specifically the Internet, has been subject of numerous studies in recent years. We all know the importance of Internet these days and this is notable in multiple professional activities (especially the more skilled ones).

In the last decade and a half, authors such as Jones (1997), Smith and Kollock (1999), Rheingold (2000), and Wellman (2002) have developed theoretical frameworks that reflect on the virtual communities in cyberspace, its relationship with the real communities and with the public sphere.

Based on a questionnaire answered online by nearly 650 respondents, we assess the degree and type of Internet use by physicians, specifically those who are attending the Internship. Particular attention was given to the use those professionals do of a portuguese online forum, active since 2003, and with more than 7000 users and 14,000 messages posted. This forum is a popular space for discussion, sharing, participation and citizenship (typical characteristics of «Web 2.0»), among junior doctors.

This presentation also tries to identify the structure and main themes discussed in this online forum and to demonstrate in what extent this new form of social interaction, results in new knowledge about the medical profession, which is reproduced and transmitted to younger doctors.

COMMUNICATION PRACTICE AND IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN VIRTUAL SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Abstract: The paper aims to discuss existing communication practices and identity construction process in virtual social networks.

In recent years social networking websites such as Facebook or MySpace are increasingly attracting the attention of internet users. As a result these websites have evolved into a kind of virtual meeting spaces where people can interact and represent themselves. These popular spaces allow millions of individuals to create online profiles and share important personal information with vast networks of friends – and likely unknown numbers of strangers. Social networking websites suggest an opportunities for people not only to discover new contacts, but also to keep in touch with existing specific social and professional groups that they belong to offline. For this reasons social networking websites are playing a prevalent role in everyday social interactions.

Heidi Campbell (2005) presents four models that seek to highlight particular uses of the online context. She argues that the internet is identified as information space, a common mental geography, an identity workshop and a social space. These models could also serve as tools for analysis how people use virtual social networks.

The paper is based upon results of a representative survey conducted in December 2010 for the project "Monitoring of social problems: implementation of International Social Survey Program (ISSP)", funded by a grant (No.SIN-10206) from the Research Council of Lithuanian.

Lithuanians trust virtual social networks; nevertheless at the same time do not reveal much personal information online.

EXTENDED AUDIENCES FROM INTERPRETATION TO REFRAMING OF THE LUDUS

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Abstract: The digital age is characterized by some specific traits, including the de-spatialisation and de-corporeality of communities (Van Dijk): digital media support a new state of mind, used to create and to riformulate cultural contents; a "database" approach able to cross a linear narration. The rituals of everyday life became more malleable to user's iniziative, summoning a partecipative and generating consumption, maybe improving the network society; this tipe of social practise, evoking the studies of Giddens, works with a strong ludic verve: old and less old media are recruited inside a remediation never seen before (not only videogames, but also ARG and local based software). This nature, basilar in interactive media, central in our fluid culture, experiments the porosity, the immediacy and the mobility of new technologies. I want to explore the manner in which the reborning ludic paradigm is changing peo-

ple with an audience analysis referring to the global game culture (with qualitative methods). With the aim to rescue human inspirations, they are going to give new formality and sacred connotations to game and performance. After all, the best playground is society and the best way to play remains our life.

SOCIAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF VIRTUAL COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: The social world perspective was formulated by David R. Unruh and Anselm Strauss 30 years ago. Social worlds are relatively flexible and diffuse units of social organization. The main idea is that people are members in several communities or social worlds which do not overlap and which are not constructed within each other. Participation in social worlds may take the form of four social types – strangers, tourists, regulars and insiders. The social world perspective has been used e.g. in analyzing post-traditional forms of social communities. This paper will examine how the social world perspective can be used in describing and analyzing social interaction in virtual communities in the Internet. Discussion forums which are organized and are active only in the Internet and which address some limited issue or area of life fulfill characteristics of social worlds quite well. Typically in discussion forums there is a relatively small number of insiders who define and keep up the standards of social behavior in that particular community. Insiders and regulars produce the bulk of comments to the forum. Tourists and strangers take part in discussions only occasionally. People give prestige to each other according to the level of commitment they show in the interaction and according to the level of expertise they show in their comments. Typically people bring forward to the discussion only those aspects of their personality and social status which are relevant for the topic of the discussion. People usually are members in several virtual communities and they can have different social roles and level of participation in different social worlds.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL THOUGHT: A LINEAGE OF THINKING ABOUT COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: From its foundation at the end of the nineteenth century to its major figures in the early years of the twentieth, the Chicago School of Social Thought has remained an essential point of reference, by reason of its work on human ecology, the city, immigration, ethnic relations, delinquency, social control and the human self – work which is today regarded as part of the sociological canon. In this paper we argue that these thinkers were pioneers, undertaking research of major significance on the topics of communication and the media in society, helping to make them a focus of attention for social theory and sociology. It is true that the thought of one of the leading thinkers of the Chicago School, the social psychologist Mead, on the communicative nature of the human self and on social interaction led to sociological approaches, such as symbolic interactionism, which grantcrucial importance to communicative processes. It was also incorporated into major contemporary theoretical formations, the leading example of which is the work of Habermas. But recognition of Mead's theories is not enough for a proper understanding of the enormous and in many respects distinctive contribution made by thinkers such as Small, Dewey, Mead, Thomas and Znaniecki, Park and Burgess to social scientific research on communication. It was above all figures in the field of communication research who investigated this legacy. They identified gaps in this area which social theory and sociology, however, still need to address.

This paper has two main objectives. First, to examine the work done in the Chicago School of Social Thought on two fundamental aspects of the study of communication and modern information media. Focusing specifically on the work of Small, Dewey, Mead, Thomas and Znaniecki, and Park and Burgess, we aim to explore their profound insights, on the one hand, into the connections between communication and social interaction, and on the other, and the relations between communication, culture and democracy. Secondly, to show how, following a hiatus, from the interwar period until the end of the 1960s, in which its theoretical contribution to the study of communication, democracy and the media suffered some neglect, this legacy was a source of inspiration for a hermeneutic approach to communication, as an alternative to positivist, utilitarian and functional approaches.

MEDIAT(AZ)ING IN TIME OF CRISIS: THE COMEBACK OF THE POLITICAL LOGIC?

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Abstract: According to the mediatization thesis the everyday experience of the individuals as well as the social systems depend on mass media –which rely more on their own logic than on the logic of the (other) social systems. Typical cases in this perspective are the role of media in the war on Iraq or in electoral campaigns. The mediatization thesis has tested during periods of economic growth but consumerist orientation of the public, political stability but citizens' political apathy, extensive cultural consumption but entertainment. In nowadays there is evidence that in turbulent time of crisis things may go differently. It is important for example not only that a number of media become 'red' or 'blue' but above all that they adopt political logic in the coverage of social realities beyond the media.

Bearing that in mind, in this paper which is based upon a series of empirical researches that use content and discourse analysis of a large sample from newspapers in six EU countries and for a four year period, we seek answers to two main questions.

First, does the 'media logic' (or mediatization) thesis is (still) valid or there is a comeback of the political logic in media's coverage and views (mediation)? We test this hypothesis in the relationship between the economic crisis and its political management on one hand and their media representation on the other.

Second, we examine if media, following/are not following the political logic, define crisis as external or as internal one regarding EU. In other words we try to find out if media understand economic crisis as external to EU and its member states or as internal to EU and external to (some of) its member states. Consequently we explore if in media's views, EU can remain united or not.

The first answer can helps to understand what the second one is and which its source is - the media or the politics.

TV WORLD VIEWS - CULTURE-SPECIFIC AND TRANSCULTURAL NARRATIVES

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Abstract: Detailed analyses of Key Visuals, Key Invisibles, and Music in TV annual reviews from Germany and the United States vs. Brazil and China, from 1999 to 2010, clarify these "Western" and "Non-Western" TV world views and lead to a sociological model of culture-specific vs. transcultural TV narratives as modes of contemporary societal self-observations. Germany's state heads, e.g., are often shown with other German and international politicians, but equally often with ordinary citizens and journalists. The United States is characterized by developments from the terrorist attacks of 9/11 through the military reactions in Afghanistan and Iraq to a historic financial and economic crisis in 2008-2009, and re-regulation of financial markets by the first African-American president. Brazil is presented as a rapidly modernizing society in consumption and industrialization. In the Chinese TV annual reviews, the United States are by far more covered than any other foreign power, Europe hardly ever appears – nor opposition movements. Music de-dramatizes most political events, esp. in Brazil. There emerges a clear culture-specific hegemony in visualizing "major events", which need to be taken into account in a "visual turn" of sociological theory-formation.

INTERNET, DISSENT AND STATE POWER IN EGYPT AND IRAN

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Abstract: This study aims to rethink the phenomenon of information technology not merely in terms of disseminating information, but as a communication network that produces new identities and (de) construct social relations through virtual spaces of interaction. The case of post-revolutionary Iran, especially post-2009 elections, and popular uprising in Egypt serves as a case study, especially in the complex new ways the information technologies such as Internet continue to form new conceptions and practices of activism in face of changing state and society relations. It is argued that cyberspace is not merely a tool but an interactive space through which new politics is reformulated through immediacy of circulation of ideas, imagery, discourses and symbols of solidarity. In a comparative study of Egypt and Iran, the study shows how such interactive immediacies mark a virtualization of dissent in challenging authoritarianism and state repression. The process is described in two fold. First, it also shows how Internet produces virtual relations in the form of a social space that in turn can build new bonds of *sociability* that push toward social openings. Second, such new social relations can transform communicative practices in ways that politics can be practiced *transparently* and globally more accessible through small media and social networking sites like Facebook, Flicker and Twitter. In the final part, the analysis puts forward the notion in how a communication network like Internet can equally serve as a site of power wherein the state can consolidate through surveillance and information gathering in lieu of online resistance. All in all, the Internet is identified as a space of contention for both domination and opposition.

MEDIA SYSTEMS AND JOURNALISTIC CULTURES IN COMPARISON

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Abstract: My paper will be mainly based on the comparison of media systems and journalists' professional values and practices.

By relying mainly on the findings of the in-depth interviews conducted with the Turkish and foreign journalists from different countries working in Turkey, I will analyse journalists' approach their profession and ask what type of professional approach is dominant both in theory and in practice among the journalists and what the potentials and obstacles for more democratic forms of journalism are. The preliminary findings show that Western values are the key points for comparison not for the journalists from Anglo-Saxon countries but Turkish journalists as well (the discourse of 'we are more democratic than Mieddle Eastern countries, but less democratic compared to Europe'). Turkish journalists and the others differed mostly in relation the the rights and opportunities they have and the differing political culture. They have more commonalities in terms of professional codes.

I will discuss broadly the meaning of these for the changing dynamics (which are increasing internationalisation, commercialisation, tabloidisation, de-unionisation, limited editorial autonomy…etc.) versus the historical political economic dynamics (close relationship between state and the market; cliental links between politicans and media owners; state pressure).

SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE MEDIA

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Abstract: Through times media has shaped the way societies form; the way information is distributed, 'consumed', and shared (see for example Innis, 1951;). As Shirky (2008, 17) has stated, "when we change the way we communicate, we change the society". In current times this change is particularly visible in social media that is changing the relationship of media and society (Horst & Wallis, 2011; Miel & Faris, 2008; Wright & Hinson, 2008). When such changes happen, also expectations change (Chung, 2009).

Expectations can be defined as reference points against which current performance is assessed (Creyer & Ross, 1997). By forming mental standards (Olkkonen & Luoma-aho, 2011) expectations guide perceptions and assessments. In case of the media, the society poses expectations on it regarding both the content media produce (journalism) and the way it runs business as media companies. For the latter, expectations become an important factor for company-stakeholder relations, and more widely business-society relations.

This paper describes the current change in the relationship between society and media, and takes special interest in societal expectations as change agents. The approach of the paper is mainly analytical, but towards the ending section the paper connects to empirical research by presenting a Finnish work-in-progress project of societal media expectations.

THE MEDIA AND THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE JEWS, THE MUSLIMS AND THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT IN FRANCE

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Abstract: This research analyses the influence which can exert the mass-media in the construction of the social representations that the Jews have of the Muslims in France, and vice versa, and the manner as those perceive the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. To accomplish this purpose, Iusedtheanalysisofcontentstoidentifytheconceptscontainedinthespeechespresentedintheinterviewsmadetothegroupsofstudyselected, and in the documents with the information transmitted by the media, about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its consequences at a local and an international level.

Through this research I could observe that the social representations that the Jews and Muslims interviewed have of their communities in France and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, were determined by the way that the media present the information about this conflict. This is because the media constitute the means of communication making possible to maintain a permanent relationship with different facts: social, cultural, political and economical, at a national level as well as international. They also influence the manners of thinking and acting of the individuals, and modify the way of knowing and understanding the reality which surrounds them.

THE IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA ON EUROPEANIZATION IN THE SOCIETY OF TENDENTIAL MODERNITY

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Abstract: The goal of the paper is to broaden the knowledge of the process of Europeanization through media.My purpose was to identify the types of requirements regarding the Europeanization that the Romanian citizens have and the ways theses requirements are transmitted and known.

Based on data of a research on national sample, this paper examines opinions about Romanian television influence on the process of Europeanization of the Romanian society. Media reflect the changes from Romanian society either in ways taken over from the Western media or by a strictly local approach. In both cases the real issues of the Europeanization of the Romanian society are avoided. In my vision the Europeanization of the Romanian society takes place in the transition process from the tendential modernity which characterizes the Romanian society, to the structural modernity from the European community.

Key words: Europeanization, Romanian society, mass media, television, tendential modernity.

RN 19 Sociology of Profession

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION IN TURBULENT TIMES: LINKED ECOLOGIES IN FAST AND SLOW BURNING INTERNATIONAL CRISES

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Abstract: Crises prompt fights over resources, ideas, and prestige as actors scramble to protect what is theirs. The range of actors cuts across political, social, and economic life, including states, firms, institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and social movements. This paper discusses how professional actors behave during periods of 'fast' and 'slow' burning crises. While some themes are immediately familiar - such as fights over budgets, status and prestige, and how to frame and place certain ideas in the spotlight - a focus on professions provides insight on the *work content* involved in policy change rather than the context in which policy work takes place. This paper demonstrates why Andrew Abbott's work on 'linked ecologies' among professional actors is useful for understanding how professionals behave in dealing with different kinds of international crises. Abbott's focus on how different professional ecologies form coalitions and create alliance strategies to propagate their ideas and skills permits a focus on professional competition at the international policy level. This stands in contrast to scholars who focus on international organizations or the power of norm entrepreneurs in transnational advocacy groups, as well as those who stress how domestic interest groups lobby for international changes. We highlight the role that professions play in linking actors across issues and institutions and how they strive to act as coherent agents for policy change. We explore this through one 'fast' burning crisis and one 'slow' burning crisis. The former is the recent financial crisis, the latter is the maintenance of expected welfare provision in low fertility societies.

PROFESSIONALISM IN TURBULENT TIMES: THEORETICAL CHALLENGES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF PROFESSIONS

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Abstract: Some theories and concepts in the sociology of professions have been prominent and have then declined, usually because contexts, circumstances and conditions have changed and new questions become of more interest and relevance. Times change and some critical research questions which were important in previous decades might seem less relevant in different time periods, policy contexts, areas and geographical regions. Also new knowledge-based occupations develop which pose new questions and challenges to existing concepts and theories.

The paper considers the main theoretical challenges to and for research and analysis within the sociology of professions. Although interrelated and interlinked, these challenges are subdivided for purposes of explanation. The theoretical challenges include: (i)the changing role of states; (ii)the increasing dominance of organizations; (iii)public policy changes at local,state and international levels; (iv)the development of new occupations and yet the continuing dominance in theorizing of medicine, health and law as prototype professions.

THE PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE - THE CASE OF SWEDEN

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Abstract: Trust is and will be of major importance to professional work and professional organizations and associations. Their legitimacy is partly defined by aspects of trust from actors as politicians, clients and professionals themselves. Trust can be assumed to vary according to organizational changes as contemporary privatization and marketization as well as changes at work in terms of basis knowledge, for evidences and for audit.

Such alterations have taken part in Sweden as well as in most Western countries in recent decades. They will be compared to the attribution of trust to professional work by professionals themselves as well as common citizens. The paper is based on two Swedish surveys directed to members in fifteen professional groups in year 1996 and 2010, as well as annual surveys to samples of the general public. The analyses will depict the professional landscape of trust – eroded, transformed and recreated by rigid institutions and turbulent times. The study is part of a research project called the Professional landscape, funded by the Swedish council for working life and social research.

NON-LINEARITY AND SYNERGISM IN SOCIOLOGY OF PROFESSION

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Abstract: "Non-linearity" - fundamental conceptual unit of a new paradigm, including, and sociological research. We offer the new approach to concept of statistical relation (non-linear and linear) in sociological research by means of usage the generalized version of a method of multiple comparison for quantile splittings of the data (objects) on each measured parameter.

In the research "Young specialist at the labor market" (I.B. Britvina et al), which data sets are used for demonstration of non-linear nature of sociological information, it was necessary to investigate three sides of the job placement, coming into action at the moment of appearance of a young specialist at the labor market. They are a young specialist him/herself, educational or professional institution where a specialist was given professional skills and a particular employer as the materialized representative of a labor market.

In our example from the questionnaire of the young specialist were chosen 75 estimations with interval scale, characterizing on answers: the role of the educational institution in training the specialist, features gained by the graduate at the period of the education,

characteristics of the educational institution and professions, characteristics of the enterprise (the job place) and their role in labor activity, characteristics of the job position and their role in labor activity. There were estimated expectations before entering the University and before getting a job, real results and personal importance of the feature.

If we choose dependences with the coefficient of correlation more than 0.5 (our factor of the connection strenght also more than 0.5) such dependences are observed 123. While non-linear dependences with factor of the connection strenght more than 0.5 and small coefficient of correlation (at least on the module twice less than our factor of the connection strenght we have 385. Thus, the elementary (dependences with a maximum and a minimum, monotonous, but not linear) non-linear dependences appeared more than three times more, than linear.

So it is possible to speak about an opportunity of synergetic paradigm in sociological science directed on the investigation of non-linear effects.

DREAMS OF TURBULENT TIMES: LINKED ECOLOGIES OF WELFARE REFORM

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Abstract: Western welfare states face the prospects of a prolonged global recession, centering issues of sovereign debt and increasing unemployment. This is mostly dealt with through fiscal austerity. The impact on core welfare services such as education, healthcare, pensions and social benefits is clear, but management and control structures in government administrations are also facing important changes. These developments are highly consequential for professions and their jurisdictions. One evident trend is that the number of service professionals relative to the amount of management professionals in the public sector is decreasing steadily: managers and auditors are hired to fire teachers, nurses and social workers.

This paper traces some important roots of this development in Denmark. Drawing on Andrew Abbott's linked ecologies framework (1988, 2005), it argues that to understand internal changes in the system of welfare professions we need to look beyond the current fiscal crisis which is external to the system. Rather relational transitions in the system are the result of a protracted 'welfare state crisis' dating back to the late 1990s. This crisis was constructed internally in the system of professions by an alliance of economists across universities and core welfare planning ministries pointing to a number of long-term challenges to the Danish welfare system (e.g. ageing of the populations) eventually framing the crisis. While economic policies were consistently Keynesian during the late 1990s, this alliance transported the increasing dominance of neoclassical ideas at Danish economics departments to strategic areas of the state administration by creating an expert institution, DREAM. DREAM (Danish Rational Economic Agents Model) is a neoclassical equilibrium model that (with its own staff) provides economic and demographic scenarios. These scenarios – and their dissemination by the DREAM group - effectively helped create the public image of a protracted welfare crisis.

Drawing on network data, semi-structured interviews and policy documents, the paper demonstrates on the one hand how this institution effectively shaped core elements of a welfare state reform agenda that is still predominant, and how it as an institutional alliance across ecologies of universities and politics may end up having profound effects on the division of labor in the system of professions as a whole.

POLITICAL-PROFESSIONAL-ADMINISTRATIVE INTERACTION AS NEGOTIATED ORDER

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Abstract: The elected representatives and the office-holders are two central groups co-operating in local government. These groups' members are differentiated both in relation to structural and actor-properties. This differentiation is a source of some inter-category conflict. The study at hand aims at describing processually how the conflictual features arise.

Actors are depicted with the help of role-identity concepts. Incumbents in both role-positions may be said to have both the sub-roles of a politician, a professional, and an administrator. These roles are prominent to different degrees for the position- holders. Each sub-role opens up a unique perspective, a framework, to action.

Interaction between actors in the two categories is studied as negotiated order. What is negotiated, among other things, are the (sub-)roles that the actors may claim in general, and situationally. This process causes conflicts, when the (sub-)roles and frameworks clash.

The study uses cases of committee decision-making as empirical data. Collection of the data is underway, and besides theoretical ideas, the presentation will give out some preliminary results.

PROFESSIONALISM AND NEW MANAGERIAL REGIMES IN HEALTHCARE: TRANSFORMATIVE POWERS OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCATION

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Abstract: This paper seeks to explore how new forms of managerial governance in healthcare mobilise knowledge as a facilitator of control of professions and how this in turn impacts in the relationship between professionalism and managerialism. Specifically, we are interested in the transformative potential of knowledge in relation to both established professions and new 'knowers'. We introduce the notion of 'location' of knowledge to position the impact of the new forms of managing knowledge in institutional settings and take account of the different perspectives of professionals and service users. We draw on a review of the literature and empirical material on the German healthcare system taken from a number of studies carried out by the authors. Our analysis highlights an expansion of the enabling dimensions of knowledge towards new professional groups and service users. However, this type of transformative potential remains limited. Instead, the medical profession is much better able to strategically use the new management of knowledge, which also shields the medical profession much better from the control dimension of knowledge. The study highlights the diverse effects of managerialism and thereby contributes to better understanding the impact of new forms of performance manage-

ment. Suggesting ways of ‚locating' knowledge in the wider institutional and social contexts of changing governance, the study identifies uneven transformations of professionalism: there are examples of both remaking elitist knowledge and loosening knowledge-power nexuses in healthcare.

Keywords: healthcare; professionalism; managerialism; performance management; knowledge-power nexus

SOCIAL WORK IN THE UK: A CHANGING PROFESSION UNDER CHALLENGE IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Social work is a long-established public sector occupation that has only recently become professionalised in the UK. The paper starts by exploring its path to professionalisation in a changing world – initially through rising levels of vocational education and training to degree level and beyond, and then through the formation in 2001 of the General Social Care Council which for the first time effected state-underwritten exclusionary social closure protecting the title of social work. Although the arrival of such legally-defined closure has lagged behind other professional groups in the UK – not least in health care – the form that it has taken has been less restrictive than in many professions in terms of the engagement of employers and users in its governance. However, the profession has come under increasingly serious challenge following recent child protection issues that have caused the state to question both the quality of social work practice and the adequacy of its educational base. This paper documents the recent move to transfer the regulation of social workers to the Health Professions Council – and considers the future prospects for the professionalisation and governance of social work in this light in turbulent times in the UK, in which the new profession has found itself under the microscope by the public, media and the state.

DISCRETIONARY POWER; THE KEY ELEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS?

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Abstract: Discretionary power; the key element in professional practice of social service workers?

Social professionals are characterized by a moral commitment to help others, support their clients and serve the society as a whole. Working within the social services, the professionals´ are intended to use social treatment methods in order to help people becoming more self-reliant. On the other hand, social professionals are subject to managerial control and stronger bureaucratic regulations that may threaten the nature of social work by reducing the scope of professional judgement. This paper investigates the social workers´ abilities of problemsolving in the helping process, by analyzing some of the conditions (predictors) for professional practice in social service delivery. The main purpose is to explore the influence of professional and organisational resources, managerial control and discretionary power in the workers´ provision of social welfare. The empirical data come from a quanti-tative survey among social workers in the Norwegian local welfare agencies. Despite the lack of resources and experience of managerial control, social workers mainly depend on discretionary judgements and sufficient technical qualifications to provide help and social welfare. In addition, difficult co-operative relations with other professionals groups seem to affect the helping process in a significantly negative way. In accordance with the thesis of Lipsky, findings indicate that discretionary power is still a present key factor in social service provision, calling for means testing and individual tailoring.

THE PPUBLIC PROFESSIONNALS BETWEEN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND CRISIS OF PROFESSIONALISM.

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Abstract: The injunction to more professionalism seem to accompagny the reforms for public management. inside the great public organisations (Koiman, M Power). A deconstructive analyzis of professional practices and professional motivations set up the level distribution of responsibilities between the institutional requirements (as legitimacy), the organisational injonctions (as efficience and profitablility), and the professional logic (as training, skills, involvement)(Freidson, 2001, Dubar, 1991).

This methodology of analyzis will be explored in France and Italy on two public professionals groups inside two professional sectors (Secondary teacher, university teacher, Municipal agent, project manager)

This methodology can be also explored between historical periods, between the european reforms for knowledge economy (2000 / 2008) and the Financial crises and the consequent public austerity (2008/ 2010). We will examine how the grammar of responsabilities is reframed within a differentiation of behavioural attitudes (exit, voice, loyalty)

• The professional disengagement in face of flexible employment of the public work

• The conformism and meritocracy inside the high staff levels

• The new modalities of professional alienation between crisis of public sectors and financial crisis, inside the weakening of public capacities

So can be evaluated analytically the sociological dimensions of the professional contribution inside a period of economic crisis, and public sector restructuring.

ESTABLISHING RESEARCH ETHICS IN LITHUANIAN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY: SOME IMPLICATIONS ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION, PROFESSIONALIZATION, AND SOCIALIZATION IN A POST-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ENVIRONMENT.

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Abstract: Scientific communities of post-soviet societies such as Lithuania have been experiencing a number of drastic internal and external changes during the last few decades. Formal institutionali-

zation of research ethics, as a part of newly defined academic (i.e. professional) ethics, is just a minor but important development in the recent series of changes. On the one hand, observable outcomes of ethics institutionalization demonstrate that a stringent research ethics supervision system is already developed in the field of biomedical sciences but other fields of science presumably lack research ethics instruments and practices. On the other hand, although some cases of research ethics violations come to public from time to time, there is no empirical data on the overall situation of research ethics in different fields of science in Lithuania, nor on scientific community opinion towards research ethics in Lithuania. Thus, the paper tackles two questions. First, what research ethics instruments and practices are already established in Lithuanian research institutions? Second, are these instruments and/or practices implemented, used and perceived as useful?

The paper is based on the results of content analysis of ethics-related documents of Lithuanian science institutions and an internet questionnaire survey in Lithuanian scientific community which is to be accomplished in March-April 2011. Thus, at the moment answers to the above given research questions are not definite. Based on prior research on ethics institutionalization in Lithuanian public and private organizations it is expected that the study results will reveal that just very few ethics instruments and practices are implemented in Lithuanian research institutions. Moreover, due to the inert attitudes to normative regulations as relative conventions which are inherited from the soviet period, the research findings may indicate that research ethics instruments and practices are perceived more as formal requirements, their usefulness is viewed with skepticism if ever reflected, and some practices may be viewed as an unacceptable practice in the community.

REVOLVING DOORS AND BUILDING PROFESSIONAL ALLIANCES FOR NORMATIVE CHANGE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTEGRATED MISSIONS CONCEPT

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Abstract: This paper will explore how the sociology of professions can avail a theoretical framework for analysing and understanding the development of alliances for normative change processes in the area of UN peacekeeping. UN peacekeeping is characterized by a high degree of volatility and change, but is also reliant on firm norms guiding the peacekeeping operations. Existing theory emphasises the role of states in normative change processes, or anomalous and pathological behaviour indicating some degree of autonomy of the organisation. However, such a rigid analysis of behaviour of the UN in the area of peace operations does not capture how normative change processes actually come about, and who the main actors are, aside from Member States. This paper will give an outline of a generic theoretical framework based on the sociology of professions, and show how this can give a more nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between Member States, think-tanks, and the UN and its sub-components in the normative formation for peace operations. As a case study, the paper will look at the development of the Integrated Missions concept, driven forward by individuals from the UN, a few member states and think tanks. Several of these individuals have the common trait that they have been working within all these institutions, creating a revolving doors effect. The paper will analyse how this affects the normative change process and what role it has for the development of peacekeeping as a profession.

TRUST AND CREDIT. HOW THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AFFECTED (AND NOT AFFECTED) THE FIELD OF BANKING.

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Abstract: The paper addresses changes in the field of banking after the so called financial crisis. Arguing that the banker occupation experienced a dramatic loss of reputation but not in power, its organization in between the representation of a quite important component of the public infrastructure and private profit will be discussed. Significant from a sociology of professions point of view is the paradox of trust, which characterizes the field of financial services since ever. We learned from Simmel that money is a highly complex mechanism. Within the development of the global financial system during the last decades the evolution of new expertise and specialization was rising while at the same time theories of the psychological aspects and the role of trust in market dynamics and the calculability of performances developed. The central role of trust and the fundamental suspicion, bankers experienced within the crisis due to the insights in business practices within the financial sector, will be discussed in the paper related to the occupational field of retail banking. After outlining the historical development of retail banking in terms of institutional and occupational frameworks and inherent concepts of professional integrity, findings of my recent empirical study on retail banking in Germany are displayed.

TEACHING PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN SPAIN AND MEXICO. THE UNIVERSITIES OF GRANADA AND NAVARRA IN SPAIN AND THE NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

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Abstract: The three universities agree that in the actual world situation and due to the frequent ethical dilemmas and conflicts during professional practice, it is vital to include contents about professional ethics in teaching university students. It is considered that it is not enough to prepare them in cognitive and technical competencies. It is necessary to include also ethical competencies. This idea is used in all the university subjects in the University in Granada. In the University of Navarra, for more than a decade, two subjects about professional competencies had been offered. The focus of teaching relates to six competencies: communication abilities, motivation and leadership, team work, professional integrity, abilities to negotiate and decision making and problems resolution. In Mexico, in the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), as part of the Research Project about Professional Ethics, we inter-

view the forty graduate coordinators. In relation to the way which they promote professional ethics, we obtained multiple and diversified answers. It is done principally through professors and tutors in the everyday interaction with students. It is also developed in research projects, in the high standards of intellectual capacity; with norms, guidance and reflection about ethical conduct and dilemmas; empathizing social responsibility, with collective participation and trans-disciplinary strategies, favoring collaborative and team work, with integral preparation, presenting the important university objectives and functions and by recognizing effort. The proposals of the three universities from Spain and Mexico are of great interest and importance to generate strategies to teach professional ethics.

THE COMPETENCY OF ECOLOGISTS – POSSIBILITIES OF NEW PROFESSIONAL GROUP IN RUSSIA DURING THE MODERNIZATION

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Abstract: The present study examined the possibilities of new social-professional group in modern Russia. The main hypothesis of research is that in contemporary Russia the new social-professional group is institualised, which features are: adequate axiological and emotional relation to society and nature, the availability of specific knowledge, capacities to creative action and thinking, which help them to analyze the real socio-ecological problems and to make the balanced optimal decisions in the sphere of nature protection.

The authors have aimed to gain a fresh perspective and to explore the issues of ecologists' role and competency. In 2010 the in-depth formal interviews were used, more than 240 experts participated. The findings show that competency of ecologists is higher comparing with others professional groups of this field and they have a sufficient influence to other professionals. The group of ecologists differs a lot from the traditional specialists of ecology as a part of biology and "improvising" specialists of other specialties, who is occupied by socio-ecological problems of necessity because of the absence of true professionals. The new profession "ecologist" is characterised by unique specific – its sphere of activity for mass consciousness is quite uncertain and vague, even inside of scientific community there is the free interpretation of this definition. The modern practice gives the evidence that the disadvantage of professional ecologists leads to social, economic, political and other expenses which are predominant to the costs for their training and education. The institualization of the ecologists is influenced by its special characteristics: firstly, the special role of ecological ethics and morality in activity of the professional and secondly, the importance of professional activity of ecologists in conditions of local ecological crisis which leads to development of professional self-identity and appearing of professional pathos.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORKING ALLIANCE IN THE PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARCHITECT AND CLIENT--INTERPRETATION OF A LETTER BY FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

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Abstract: In my presentation I would like to focus on the professional relationship between architect and client. According to Ulrich Oevermann's revised theory of professionalization, the relationship between an architect and his/her client is a working alliance (Arbeitsbündnis) anchored in the "crisis" that a given client needs to resolve. In my talk, I will start out with a brief sketch of the theoretical concept of professionalization and relate it to the case of architecture. An architect will need to understand his client's specific needs and situation. His "professionalization" does not consist in providing expert knowledge but in a "habitus" interiorized through training, a habitus that enables him to adapt his know-how to his client's peculiar requirements. As a sample case for detailing this theoretical perspective, I will present my interpretation of a letter that architect Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) sent to his client Aline Barnsdall in 1921.

COMPARING PROFESSIONS UNDER NPM INFLUENCE

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Abstract: Public policies and transformations in institutional and organisational arrangements developed under the New Public Management (NPM) are expected to promote changes in professional groups and professionalism.

The objective of this paper is to analyse and to conceptualise how the interplay between the 'knowledge society', the welfare state managerial policies and the reconfiguration of the bureaucratic-professional organisations, challenges professionalism in Portugal.

More specifically, in the framework of these interrelated changes the main purposes of this paper is to try to understand how the new epistemological, political and organisational intersected contexts may be producing transformations in the academic profession in comparison to health professions (such as medicine and nursing); reciprocally, in an agency perspective, how these professionals position themselves comparatively to these intersected contexts and its implications for each occupational group, specialized knowledge and professional bureaucracies.

The main idea that underpins this paper is based on the argument that traditional professionalism notions (based on the interplay between the organisation and the professional logics) are, possibly, being affected by the state political and managerial pressures to change the professional knowledge and the traditional ways professionals behave and perform. Public institutions (reframed as post-bureaucratic organisations) are assumed in these processes as an intermediate element between state policies and professions. However, changes in professionalism can not be analysed only based on a 'top-down' and linear way. There are co-determinants and co-constrains between professions and state policies which take place in the micro-organisational field. In this sense, by contrasting the academic profession with the medicine and nursing, it is possible not only to apprehend what is particular and contextual in academic profession actual changes (as well as in medicine and nursing), but also what is common, allowing to a wide reflection on potential deprofissionalisation processes. The paper intends to reflect on present changes in university professors, physicians and nurses regulatory framework as a way to better understand changes in professional groups within the NPM context.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE? LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN POST-SOCIALIST CONTEXTS

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Abstract: The paper will compare how regulatory regimes of two legal occupations developed in post-socialist Poland and Russia. 'Attorneys', i.e. lawyers practicing either independently or in partnerships, and 'legal counselors,' i.e. legal specialists employed by organizations, will be in the focus of the inquiry.

Poland and Russia constitute two contrastive cases within state-socialist / post-socialist societies. They also differ as regarding the recent history of regulating legal professions. In Poland, two strong professional associations of lawyers—not just the 'genuine' bar association but also an association of 'legal counselors' (originally in-house lawyers)—had emerged from the collapsing state-socialist order. Since then, these two associations struggle with each other over jurisdictions. They also have faced increased pressure from the broader public to downgrade their closure practices. In particular, reforms of the mid-2000s have increased the role of the state in admission procedures and have also allowed non-associated law-school graduates to make inroads into attorneys' and legal counselors' jurisdictions. Russian associations of attorneys which existed under the Soviet rule only on regional level were unable to maintain their exclusive positions during the first post-socialist decade. After the de-facto collapse of the late-Soviet regulatory regime, Russian attorneys faced a stiff competition of lawyers who migrated from other legal occupations (state prosecutors, in-house lawyers etc.) and who started to create their 'parallel' bar associations. Only in the early 2000s, a new centralized system of 'chambers of attorneys' has been created with a vital support from the federal government which at the same time established institutionalized channels of interference in professional matters. Russian in-house lawyers—as opposed to their Polish colleagues—never succeeded in creating their own association.

The paper will aim at answering the question whether the post-socialist transformations have resulted in a strengthening of professional self-regulation or, on the contrary, have undermined the privileged positions of these occupational groups. Debates in professional journals, analyses of public discourses in the press and documents from archives will inform this analysis.

THE ACADEMIC PROFESSION IN A CHANGING INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: The Academic Profession in a Changing Institutional Environment

Currently we are witnessing a comprehensive shift of the institutional environment for academic professions on a global scale. This begs the question as to whether traditional self-understandings, norms, values and practices of the academic profession will be maintained or dissolved in this transformation.

The dominate discourse assumes the latter and anticipates a "de-professionalization" of the academic profession (Schimank 2005). The general loss of trust, new social expectations ("relevance") and the predominance of management ("New Public Management," "New Governance of Science") have intensified the need for justification via heterogeneous quality criteria, and the implementation of external control mechanisms. Overarching research evaluation can thus be viewed as an epitome of de-professionalization. Due to this, there is a trend of moving away from professional autonomy, a "decline in collegiality" (Martin/Whitley 2010), and a dilution of professional standards, which are even being usurped by formal indicators of performance.

On the basis of a comparative analysis of evaluation processes at international level, the aforementioned expectations are not completely supported by research conducted in the scope of the British *Research Assessment Exercise*, the Dutch *Standard Evaluation Protocols*and the evaluation of the German *Leibnizgemeinschaft*. Typically, academics perform evaluations with a wide degree of decision-making freedom, which is allowed for by evaluation procedures, and, moreover, the evaluators refer back to professional and case-specific standards. Accordingly, they regard evaluation activities as a further contribution to the professional community in the form of "community work," from which one cannot and may not withdraw. Due to the fact that decisions concerning the continuity of research content as well as funding are made by expert groups the evaluators are, themselves, confronted with mistrust from the scientific community. In reaction to this pressure, they return to professional standards, which must be supra-individual and applicable across disciplines. In evaluation processes one can observe the creation, concretization, and re-stabilization of academic norms by expert groups. This observation contradicts the thesis that research evaluations lead to a de-professionalization of the academic profession.

TOWARDS MULTIPLE PATHS OF PROFESSIONALIZATION IN KNOWLEDGE WORK ERA

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Abstract: The continental sociology of professions, starting from the well-known article of Wilensky in 1964, has always considered the process of professionalization enacted by the so called *liberal profession* as an idealtype, valid for every occupation who wants to develop a new form of professionalism. However, this model might look too narrow in the turbulent panorama of knowledge working, in which the indetermination of professionalisms and multiplication of the paths seem to be the new standard.

In this paper, I would like to address the attention on a process of professionalization, which is currently carried out by management consultants in Italy. Thanks to a wide range of biographical interviews I've highlighted four (plus one) different idealtypes, which I called biographical trajectories, that show the transformation of consultancy from an occupational condition to a professionalism, which still lacks a public recognition of its role to become a well-established profession in the sense of continental sociology of professions.

The Italian case, particularly interesting because of its strong cleavages between protected professions (as *liberal* ones) and non regulated profession (as *consultancy*), will be an ideal case study to show the need for the problematization of a basic concept like professionalization to widen the conceptual tools that sociologists can

use to study the phenomenon of knowledge workers as professionals.

ESTABLISHING SUPREMACY IN GOVERNANCE: THE FIGHT FOR PROFESSIONAL DOMINANCE

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Abstract: One of the outcomes of crises is an often public reshuffle of the packing order of actors involved in their causes and management, with groups associated with the former generally compelled to reinvent themselves and/or cede space to different actors engaged in the latter. In other words, turbulent times bring to light the reordering of ideas and paradigms that inform governance. This phenomenon, however, is not restricted to crises but a continuous and somewhat understudied process in governance arenas: the fight for supremacy over policy solutions. This paper discusses the 'invisibility' of these processes in the political science literature, where the focus on structures as a key determinant of actors' behaviour not only hinder a better understanding of how some ideas come to dominate but also presuppose the existence of conflict free and self-legitimating 'epistemic communities' able to function as transmission belts that feed society at large. In contrast, work on the sociology of professions offers compelling analytical lenses by considering how competition and coordination among professional groups play a role in governance and lead to alliances and coalitions that go beyond institutional culture and public/private dichotomies. This paper illustrates the complex and strategic nature of these interactions by looking at the building of energy partnerships.

NEW PROFESSIONALISM IN THE MAKING - THE CASE OF HEALTH TOURISM

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Abstract: In my former research I exploded how rapidly the health tourism sector is expanding and diversifying due to the market changes and fluctuations which imply in the rise of new health tourism professions. On the one hand side the state is interested in tourism development and professionalization as a vehicle of regional development, welfare as well as a field where consumer protection is needed. Thus clearly state policies related to the professionalization of tourism may be identified. On the other hand the fast changing market conditions and consumer demand tourism professionalization is also driven by market forces, the requirements of the tourist. Unlike traditional professions, the role of the market in professionalization (and of the more and more conscious consumer) does not emerge as de-professionalization, as the shift from the professional logic to market logic. Rather it is an initially new modus of professionalization, where an inherent interrelationship and division of tasks and roles among the professional bodies, the state and the market may be unfolded. The role of actors can be outlined however the process of professionalization is embedded into the social-economic context so it cannot be stated either the duration, nor the actual order, nor the effectiveness of tasks. In the process of professionalisation the roles and reactions of the actors to the others' activities have varying effectiveness – the law-making of the state responses to the demands of the market at the lowest speed, while members of the professional organisations are ready for new challenges to form new skills and competences to provide services for the consumers and to maintain their confidence.

This paper aims at outlining a framework model of professionalization in health tourism which involves a multidimensional approach measuring the characteristics of professions and the level of professional authority over the clients.

THE SUBJECTIVATION PROCESS OF PUBLIC ACTION IN ROAD SAFETY EXPERTISE: THE CASE OF QUEBEC AND FRENCH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

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Abstract: This paper will present a comparative study between the French Canadian and French road safety experts. Also, it wants to interrogate the transformation of engineering profession through the welfare state crisis.

Indeed, during the last years, Quebec and French Ministry of Transport have incorporated a new engineering tool in order to renew the assessment methods of road infrastructures. In this way, the road safety audit has been created between 2000th and 2001st with the intention of assessing road infrastructures through technical and driver knowledge. So, road safety audit appears as a radical transformation of engineering practices by the use of interactional knowledge (Collins & Evans, 2007). We analyse this interactional expertise as the consequence of the subjectivation process in public action (Cantelli & Genard, 2007). Subjectivation process arises from neoliberal state action rationality (Rose & Miller, 1992) and modifies the way to afford expertise in decision-making by the use of expert and driver rationalities.

In this way, this paper explains how the subjectivation process takes shape in the French and Canadian road safety expertise. We aim at presenting, first of all, the interactional practices through their original epistemic cultures. Then, we will show how the expert and driver knowledge interaction gives birth to an hybrid figure in the expertise: the expert-driver. In addition, we will try to understand the subjectivation process through the crisis of professions (Donald Schön, 1983) and the transformation of state action legitimacy (Rosanvallon, 2008).

"BRAIN DRAIN" VERSUS "BRAIN NETWORKING": A STUDY CASE OF THE SKILLED ROMANIAN IMMIGRANTS

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Abstract: The skilled migration is one of the components increasingly important in contemporary migration and the phenomenon is explained in the context of the business globalization, the internationalization of higher education, etc. From this perspective, the impact and consequences of the skilled migration (on both, sending and receiving countries) represent a recurrent issue in the literature. Nevertheless, the explanatory power of concepts such as "brain drain" is increasingly questioned by the scholars and new perspectives (that incorporate the earnings of the phenomenon for

the countries of origin through the setting of "brain networks") are included. In this regard, the paper is structured in two parts. The first part is based on a literature review of the concept of "brain drain" and other concepts, such as “brain gain” or “brain networking”. A second part includes the results of the case study of GSPSociety, a Romanian brain network whose members are Romanian skilled immigrants, voluntarily involved in projects aimed to improve the living conditions in Romania. Moreover, the cluster analysis presented in the second part of the paper is based on a sample of 217 individuals, members of this network who have completed an online questionnaire.

GLOBALISATION OF RESEARCHER MOBILITY WITHIN THE UK HE: GLOBAL-ORIENTED ACADEMICS OR A ‘RESERVE ARMY’?

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Abstract: According to the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data in 2004-05, there were approximately 24,751 non-UK national academic staff within the UK universities constituting about one-fifth (20%) of all university staff in the UK. In this paper we deploy an analytical model to count for the presence of overseas-origin research staff in UK universities. The principal factors in this model reflect a number of empirical generalisations:

1. Research staff are concentrated in research-intensive universities and these are typically relatively large, internationally-known, prestige institutions;

We examine/offer three explanations of the presence of overseas staff in the UK HE system. The first of these three models could be characterised as reflecting high demand, research intensively filled by a 'reserve army' of overseas researchers. Equally the second reflects a reserve army of non-UK staff filling posts in weak-supply subject areas for teaching. The third model reflects an elite market for global-oriented academics.

In the paper we discuss and empirically examine these models by using data obtained from the Higher Education Statistics Agency for the academic year 2004-05 (HESA 2004-2005). The data include individual and institutional information on 124,378 academic staff employed in a 165 different higher education institutions in the UK. Due to the hierarchal nature of the data, in the analysis we use a multilevel techniques with individual staff constitutes Level-1 data and universities constitute the Level-2 data (Snijders and Bosker 1999; Bryk and Raudenbush 1992; Hox 2002).

According to the data that are presented in the paper, it has been found that overseas staff are most likely to be attracted to the most prestigious universities in the UK (such as Oxford, Cambridge and UCL) to fill mainly research posts in a narrow range of subject areas such as engineering and IT studies and in arts and humanities on the basis of fixed term contracts. However, we found some significant differences between the old and most prestigious university and the new post-92 universities in the way the overseas staff are being incorporated within the university system supporting some of our analytical (theoretical) models. These differences will be presented and discussed in the conference.

NEGOTIATED FEELING OF BELONGING AMONG DOCTORS WITH IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND IN SWEDEN

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Abstract: This paper focuses on preliminary analysis of in-depth interviews with 3 doctors who have immigrated to Sweden. The word ’immigrant’ is central in these professional stories and is related to feeling of professional belonging. Preliminary finings imply that professional identity based on medical speciality is, for the interviewees negotiated together with feeling of being an outsider. I suggest that the feeling of belonging in these stories consists of different constellations of: (1)Professional identity and (2) feeling of otherness. Belonging is therefore changing. These negotiated identities are used as strategies to get fully accepted by patients, colleagues and nurses.

TURBULENT TIMES FOR SANITATION : „DOING MORE WITH LESS“ POLITICS OF AUSTERITY AND (NEW) RACE, CLASS, AND SEX INEQUALITIES AMONG NEW YORK CITY’S SANITATION WORKFORCE

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Abstract: This contribution addresses material and symbolic race, class, and sex inequalities among sanitation professionals in New York City. It discusses shifts in the labor division between public and private sanitation and shows how race, class, and sex structure work conditions and discours on professionals in both sectors.

The New York City Department of Sanitation (DSNY) is in charge of residential garbage collection, street sweeping, and snow removal in the city’s five boroughs. Thanks to a strong union, wages, health care benefits, and pension plans for DSNY rank-and-file improved throughout the 1960s and early 1970s. Since the mid-1970s, ressources allocated to DSNY decreased constantly, resulting in the suppression of manual sweeping in the late 1980s. However, New York City’s streets are cleaner than ever as private organizations like the Business Improvement Districts and work training programs for marginalized individuals increasingly invest in manual street sweeping.

The shift from public to private manual sweeping results in the partial replacement of public union jobs with private non union jobs. The latter are precarious, with salaries at minimum wage and often no benefits or pension plans. This labor division creates new race and class inequalities among the overwhelmingly male sanitation workforce. The skilled municipal workforce is traditionally white, whereas native and foreign born Blacks and Hispanics– often with a history of homelessness, imprisonment and/or substance abuse –form the majority of the private workforce.

Analysis of websites, newsletters, union documents, newspaper articles and interviews with sanitation management and workers in the public and private sectors shows important differences in the way the City sanitation workforce is constructed in contrast to private workers. Municipal workers are depicted as heroes engaged in the daily battle against garbage, dirt, and snow. Employment in DSNY equals being good husbands and fathers. In contrast, private

sanitation workers are depicted as individuals who thanks to their hard work (re)gain their status as deserving members of society. In their case, street sweeping is essentially a disciplinary device that will help them acquire work ethic.

CHANGING CAREER CONCEPT: ORGANIZATIONAL AND/OR INDIVIDUAL CAREER?

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Abstract: Recent transformationalchanges influenced changes of the concept of career. From the historical point of view only in the beginning of nineteenth century was career defined as the progressive course of professional activity. As the environment of career development changed, so did the concept of career. In the first half of the twentieth century, the concept of vocational guidance first appeared in industrialized western societies. Its purpose was to guide people and help them to choose their profession. During 1950's, career researchers began advocating the idea that career is not only a one-time choice of a profession, job or education programme, but instead a life-long process. Vocational guidance was replaced by career guidance and the concept of organizational career became increasingly more common. It was characterized by professional stability, loyalty to one organization, various incentive mechanisms, work longevity and security etc. Changes in social, economic, demographic, technological and organizational contexts over the last two decades facilitated the birth of the individual career concept.

Some claim that the organizational career is no longer relevant in the modern context and must be replaced by individual concept of career, along with the new forms of career that this concept would entail (Arthur, Rousseau, 1996; Arnold, Jackson, 1997; Peiperl and Baruch, 1997; Arthur, Claman, DeFillippi, 1995; Hall, 1976). Some authors (Collin, Young, 2000; Cohen, Duberley, Mallon, 2004) think that approach is still prevalent in career theory. But the penetration and adequacy of the new concept of career in the modern context could be criticised with following aspects: the irrevocable replacement of the organizational concept of career with the individual one; the limitations of the situational context on the individual‘s autonomy to independently develop their career; the universality of the concept of individual career and its application to all professions and economic sectors; the tentative originality of the concept of individual career; the waning of organizational influence in developing personal careers; the marginalization of objective indicators of career success; the advantages of life-time employment to individuals and employers. Therefore the aim of this presentation is to analyse the penetration and adequacy of the new concept of career in the modern context.

PROBLEMS OF LEGALIZATION OF HEALERS ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: In Russia, the main founding document for the healing activity is the “Fundamentals of the Legislation on Health Care.” Article 57 of the document asserts the right to engage in national medicine (healing) on the basis of a healer diploma. However, "Fundamentals of the Legislation...” are allowed to carry out medical activities only to persons with medical education, and a diploma of folk healer is not provided it.

Healers “are not engaged in treatment” from the formal point of view, their activity is not licensed and has no clear standards for certification.

Healers do not need a medical diploma; they work like any other taxpayers – businessmen, social organizations, and have proper accounts.

So far, health authorities in the Russian Federation, in practice, do not regulate national medicine and do not issue healer diplomas, although the laws in our country must govern all spheres of human activity. Nevertheless, the healing has a legislative framework. However, not all know about it. About healing and national medicine is written in the “Law on Health Care”. The diploma is the permission for the healer work. And to regulate healers work must self-regulating social organizations – professional associations in the field of healing.

Thus, the legislative framework is created, a form of work permission is provided and the procedure for obtaining permission is registered. Professional associations are better than anyone else could determine the degree of skill and quality of the healer work and decide whether to give him permission for working. But for some reason the system is not working.

In 2005 there appeared “System of Voluntary Certification” of the services in the field of national medicine initiated by Russian Health Supervision.

It was assumed that the certificate of conformity would replace permission to engage in healing. Criteria for the certification system were such that only people with medical education can be certified honestly, without violations of the law.

Resolution of legal issues in the field of national medicine representatives of social and active healing community see in the need to:

· adopting a separate law on national medicine and governmental regulations on the procedure for obtaining permissions and rules to engage in national medicine;

· running arrangements on organization and training of healers in the limits of educational programs.

QUESTIONNING THE HETEROGENEITY OF PREVENTIVE CARE PROVIDED BY FRENCH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

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Abstract: Prevention is regarded as a potential lever to reduce morbidity rates and social inequalities in health. Although the answer to these issues cannot only rest in improving people’s health-related behaviors or health care system efficiency, healthcare givers are supposed to become more involved in prevention. General practitioners (GPs) are considered as well-placed professionals to provide preventive care but their practices in this matter are still hardly known in France.

Primary care organization and GPs' training nevertheless shapes a framework which is not in favor of prevention: in France, primary care is mainly provided in private offices by GPs working alone, depending on patients' demands, receiving fees for service and used to focus on individual and curative care. Public health concern is barely established, while GPs professional segment has historically lacked legitimacy and has never been assigned clear missions. Public policies have recently intended to remodel GPs' conception of professionalism by promoting new financial incentives and organization innovations.

Our aim is to specify and analyze real French GPs' preventive practices through two empirical studies:

A quantitative one, examining how main preventive cares (lifestyle and dietary rules, cardiovascular risk and cancer screenings) were offered by 52 GPs from the Parisian area to 3600 patients, demonstrated great heterogeneity among GPs, despite their belonging to the same health care and payment system. It is worth noting that usual variables describing the organization of work at the office (mainly depending on GP's choices) only partly explained inter-GPs variability. This was an invitation to explore more precisely the features and components of different GP's practice styles.

A qualitative study is ongoing, based on interviews with about 100 GPs to understand how one's practice style is constructed as far as prevention is concerned. We intend to refer it to the GP's biographical trajectory, to his/her dispositions or ideas about the GPs' social role, participation in local and professional environment, style of relationship with patients and connection to processing scientific knowledge. The way they assume preventive care is revealing of the way they use the autonomy the French system allows them. This autonomy is precisely at stake in contemporary public regulation attempts.

RECENT CAM MANOEUVRING IN RELATION TO THE MAINSTREAM HEALTH-CARE SYSTEM IN PORTUGAL: THE CASE OF ACUPUNCTURE AND HOMEOPATHY

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Abstract: The proposed paper is part of broader research that has been conducted in Portugal about the relationship between the medical orthodoxy, the State and complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) at the dawn of the 21st century. Through an analysis informed by a social closure framework, Abbott's system of professions and the concept of 'countervailing powers', this study identifies the main closure strategies of two CAM therapies, acupuncture and homeopathy, to acquire legitimacy and occupational closure within the mainstream health-care system in Portugal. Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 10 traditional acupuncturists and 10 traditional homeopaths, and also from an in-depth documentary analysis. The findings suggest three strategies, similar in both CAM therapies: compensatory strategies, strategies of professionalisation and strategic coalitions. These are strategies enacted by acupuncture and homeopathy in order to facilitate their inclusion into the mainstream health-care system and the biomedical habitat. It is argued that the use these therapies make of the above strategies is contextual and contradictory and provides useful information in understanding the manoeuvring nature of CAM actions. It is argued that CAM can be thought of as attempting to 'colonise' mainstream health-care and its underlying biomedical model, by pressurising them to accept new rules of behaviour and alternative pathways to healing. Such CAM attempts can be conceptualised as a process of 'CAM'isation' whereby a set of micro, meso and macro level strategies are put into action by CAM in order to acquire occupational closure and legitimacy in mainstream health-care.

THE INTERSECTING 'TURBULENCES' OF CULTURE AND THE GENDERED CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract: A study investigating the reasons underlying possible gendered attrition trends in the South African medical profession, contains findings of relevance to a broader consideration of the intersecting 'turbulences' within the globalised professional health workforce.

The study notes the international trend of the increasing feminization, in itself a contested term, of medical education and the profession, and illustrates that this is also a reality in the South African context. It frames the feminization of the South African medical professional and educational context as being plagued by difficulties very similar to those encountered in other traditionally male-dominated fields. Employing a feminist-organisational approach, and highlighting the term 'feminization' as a discourse on gender and medicine, the study attempts to uncover the gendered assumptions that surrounds this phenomenon as a possible driver of attrition. Using Rao's (1999) conceptualization of the gendered substructure, it considers whether a gendered organization of medicine, is evident in the South African case.

The study importantly finds that respondents clearly recognize the presence of a gendered substructure in medicine in the South African context, and identify some elements of this structure as most commonly linked to attrition. Furthermore, the finding illustrate respondents recognition of these oppressive institutions, not only as passive observers, but active agents involved in resisting and actually changing these institutions. However, as much as the data illustrates this resistance, it also illustrates how these women also contribute to the construction of gender in the medical profession, based on older values associated with hegemonic masculinity.

These findings provide a very appropriate vantage point for consideration of, and debate around, the responsiveness necessitated by social relations in turbulent times. It clearly illustrates the continuity and change inherent in professional institutions, and the importance of understanding the substructures/cultures that inform these institutions.

WORDS AND DEEDS: A CASE STUDY OF NURSE-DOCTOR COLLABORATION IN A CLINICAL SETTING

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Abstract: Background

The paper discusses interprofessional collaboration between nurses and doctors in health care team. There is research evidence about the importance of team functioning for patients' outcomes and for health professionals' work satisfaction. In Slovenia, this topic has been studied using a survey and interviews which looked into the health professionals' attitudes and perceptions of the interprofessional relations and collaboration. To understand how a health care team really functions, also other research approaches are needed.

Methods

Case study with combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Attitudes about collaboration were measured using scales. The process of collaboration itself was studied by unstructured and structured observation and interviews. Qualitative content analysis performed on observation and interviews data used both deductive (starting from an 'ideal type' team collaboration) and inductive approach (searching for contents that we didn't expect). The case under study is a health care team in a clinical surgical setting.

Results

The attitudes about collaboration are more positive than in the national survey performed in 2005, and analysis of data from observations and interviews points to the 'team in development'. There are differences between nurses and doctors in describing characteristics of the team collaboration. Doctors are more positive than nurses in general, but both professional groups are critical regarding the formalization tools and the role of the management in supporting the team work.

Discussion and conclusion

The research study has been an interesting and stimulating experience for both researchers and participants. After the conclusion of the study. representatives of the observed team took part at the conference where the results were presented and commented on them. It seems that some changes regarding elements of team work (common goal, internalization, formalization and leadership, D'Amour 2008) would improve clearer priority awarness, more open communication and more involvment of both doctors and nurses in the decision-making.

THE RMODELING OF NURSE - PHYSICIAN PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIP AND THE SOCIAL REFORMS

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Abstract: This is a sociological critical study into the nurse - physician professional relationship and the impacting factors of power and gender. We considered relational systems in the community were affected by two important elements: a. triple social structures (i.e. institutional structure, relationship structure and embodied structure)and b. Actors` agency. This research was conducted based on a survey using a semi quota sampling method that involved 50 female nurses and 50 male physicians who were working in nine hospitals (Under Tehran and Shahid-Beheshti medical sciences Universities) in Tehran, the capital city of Iran in summer 2009. According to the research findings, the nurse- physician professional relationship models were found to be descending in the following order: First, dependence –independence model as a pattern typical of a transitional period, second, in-dominant – dominant model as a typical traditional pattern, and third, the cooperation- participation model as – the weakest pattern emerged here, which however was seen to be as an indicator of a new trend toward modern social system being formed in the community. In addition, according to results of the regression analysis, the most important factors which somewhat have regulated the professional relationships consist of occupational socialization, gender stereotypes, organizational supports concerning professional authority and the agency actors' share of power. Moreover, our findings also show that the patriarchal system is an important factor that is impacting directly and indirectly on the vertical power relations in traditional stage and also the physicians` charismatic authority empowerment in the current transitional stage. According to the findings, the global feministmovements and the social reforms emerging concerning gender and power equality have increased nurses` awareness and raised the nurses` demands towards forming of nursing` new professional content and identity.

Key words: nurse_ physician - professional relationship--- hospital-social reforms- Iran

VIAGRA AS A CHALLENGE? CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF PHYSICIANS

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Abstract: The human body appears to be increasingly modifiable and shapeable by the use of new medical procedures and new body related individual practices. PDE-5-inhibitors like Viagra, Levitra and Cialis – used successfully in treating erectile dysfunction for almost thirteen years now – can be described as such an enhancement of bodily capacities. Central premise of my presentation is that these drugs thereby transgress both conventional constraints of medical treatment and boundaries of the medical system.

Viagra and other PDE-5-inhibitors increase men's ability to achieve an erection and thus alternate between medical treatment and bodily enhancement, especially for older men. As a pharmaceutical, Viagra is part of a medical context. At the same time, it has been established beyond the medical system for recreational use and as a kind of a life-style drug. My presentation aims to explore the meaning of this twofold boundary-crossing for the professional identities of physicians. How do physicians deal with Viagra in their professional routines? How do they assess the blurring boundaries between treatment and enhancement? Does the highly individualized consume influence their self-image as professionals? To answer these questions I will reconstruct the perspective of physicians on PDE-5-inhibitors drawing on interviews with urologists and general practitioners from an ongoing research project on the local appropriation of Viagra in Germany.

All participating physicians are continuously asked for PDE-5-inhibitors by their patients in their daily routine. Their ways of handling these requests differ especially in their respective interpretations of their professional role. While some of the participants, particularly clinical physicians, stabilize medical authority by insisting on professional knowledge as the only valid frame for treating erectile difficulties, others tend to describe themselves as counse-

lors guiding men (not necessarily "patients") through new possibilities of sexual enhancement. Analyzing these different patterns of interpretation allows not only to describe the everyday handling and meaning of PDE-5-inhibitors, it provides empirical insight on how transboundary medical technologies are integrated in professional identities.

LAND, LAW AND MONEY: PROFESSION, STATE, AND KNOWLEDGE-BASE IN THE CASE OF 19TH CENTURY SURVEYORS

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Abstract: Definitions and theories professions and professionalization have long been tailored on a set of professions established in England during the 19th century. Chartered surveyors belong in that group, but have not received the attention afforded to other members of the core set. This paper, conceived as a contribution to a theory of the relation between state, knowledge and profession, draws on the historical case of 19th century British surveyors. It analyses the interface between state and profession, in an age when it became increasingly important to "reconcile the principle that the domain of the political must be restricted, with the recognition of the vital political implications of formally private activities." Surveyors were claimants to a configuration of tasks – centred on the nexus of land, law and money – which made them an important auxiliary to the state apparatus and its technologies. This paper traces, through comparison of British surveyors over time and through juxtaposition with Swedish surveyors, how these tasks, and a corresponding knowledge-base, were shaped by the inclusion of new subspecialties and a complex legal environment.

REFORMING THE POLICE THROUGH TRAINING? THE HARD IMPROVEMENT OF NEW RECRUITS' RELATIONAL SKILLS

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Abstract: Many studies have evaluated police reforms, especially in North America. In parallel, the literature about police recruits' socialization is relatively wide. But only few researches combine these two aspects.

My communication will analyze the obstacles that weaken a police academy's attempts to train police recruits able to resist some of the traditional characteristics of professional culture. Formulated as objectives, the reforms are based on the promotion of relational skills. However, it appears that such objectives are rendered null and void by the interpretations that the recruits themselves make of such relational skills, by way the practice is organised within the different police corps to which they belong to, as well as by the professional *doxa* leading to contradictory conceptions of professionalism taught by the instructors.

Accordingly, these obstacles are *internal* and *external*. The *external* ones are those that are not from the responsibility of the academy. We can indeed observe that the life course and the motivations to enter the profession of some recruits lead them to have a contradictory view of professionalism than the one promoted by the instructors. Police corps' organization can also render some relational skills impossible to use, for example in allocating no resources for community policing, despite the fact that recruits have been trained for it. The main *internal* obstacle consists in contradictory views of professionalism that are taught by the instructors. They promote a relational approach of the police's publics, but at the same time they present the future working environment of the new recruits as overly hostile and dangerous. Moreover, the way the use of force is taught leads the young police officers to articulate danger, violence and aggressiveness in a way that is in conformity with the professional *doxa* but is antithetic to the use of relational skills.

This communication is based on direct observation at the police training centre, an analysis of the training manuals, a questionnaire given to the recruits at the end of their training, and interviews made with them after one year of practice.

SCHOOL AND PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY: BETWEEN SOCIALIZATION AND PROFESSIONALIZATION PROCESSES

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to analyse the influence of school, at the higher education level, in the production and transformation of the professional identity of the group subject to study, through socialisation processes (1), and through professionalization processes and projects (2).

In terms of the first dimension (1), the results of the research revealed that the educational institution influences the production of professional identity as socialisation agent yielding structural identity values, references and forms of identification and identization inherent to professional culture. However, this influence is limited because several of these values, knowledge and forms of identification are modified in work contexts, frequently originating a rupture with school education and partially diluting the effects of school socialisation processes.

Concerning to the second dimension (2), the results of the research confirmed the influence of school in the production and transformation of the professional identity of the observed group operated both by means of the strategic guidelines defined for education and of the impulse given to professionalization processes and projects of the group centred around the new legitimacy parameters produced by the increase of the levels of formal qualification.

THE PROFESSIONALISING OF IDENTITIES WORKERS IN ASSOCIATIONS RECOGNIZED TO BE OF PUBLIC INTEREST

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Abstract: Recent sociological researches show that non-profit-making organizations are experiencing diverse forms of turbulence, causing diverse and differentiating processes of change such as mobilizing professional services and professionalizing groups. These processes of change have to great extent changed the structure of occupations and the discourses of professionalism. At the same

time, the cultures of work as well as workers identities are changing.

French sociologists who study professional occupation are in the position to examine and make sense of the new trends that concern the object of their research since 2000. Question engaging researchers include: How do these turbulent times affect the contents of work, tasks and skills in a non profit making association?

A major aim of my paper is to shed light on whether these workers can be seen as professional groups. My sociological methodology is based on French qualitative study (participant observations, in depth interview and focus group) carrying out in a non-profit-making association specialized on poverty. I've been addressing the questions of workers about the sense and nature of work, trainee and skills.

The results of my empirical research reveal there are some characteristics of occupation profession in their social life. First of all, professional careers have been developing and organizing in order to remodel occupations and organization as professional groups, attract labor qualified and keep experienced workers in the association.

Then, professional trainees have been growing so as to make develop their level of technical skills and competences in their task and also obtain social recognition of these workers. Now, their skills can be recognized by attribution of diploma based exclusively on proven professional experience (in French is validation d'acquis par experience). It gives them the feelings of being professionals.

Finally, Managers have been creating ethics groups so as to develop standard practices and behavior. It can authenticate them as professional group on labor market.

MANAGER OF PERFORMING ARTS. MYTHS, METAPHORS AND RHETORICS OF A PROFESSIONAL MODEL.

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Abstract: I began my observation of theatre and festival organizations approximately 10 years ago, discovering an increasing number of people engaged in developing managing careers in the field of Arts Management. I noted that the proliferation of post-degree courses for theatre organisers was increasing the pressure on occupational demand : legions of new and aspiring theatre managers were arriving and attempting to enter into the already over supplied occupational market. This supply of new labour to theatre and festival organizations was predominately in the form of internships and work placement opportunities for volunteers. Nonetheless,in last years The narrative of economic crisis in the public sphere, has heightened the perception of the characteristics of instability and segmentation of cultural-work, boosting an increased awareness of the weaknesses of its utopianization. I carried out an empirical research on the administrative and technical staff working in different art festivals both in Italy and Spain, where the organizational structures are generally configured according to a restricted core of stable employees, surrounded by a consistent number of temporary collaborators and volunteers. Moreover, a growing number of practitioners from academic programmes have lately been joining in as stageurs.Attracted from the charisma of the festival, a very huge number of students and aspiring new managers, were beginning to build their own future career and professional network. The opportunity to access a free human resources deeply changed the structure, the values and nature of the festival organization, generating diverse and interesting consequences.In this paper, gathering evidences from the fieldwork, and discussing some critical suggestions from sociological literature, I will endeavour to illustrate that nowadays: The recent implementation of bridges between formation and employment generate perverse effects; Training period is definitely transformed in a "parking area" forthe excess of occupational demand; Theatre field can be considered as an experimental laboratory, where new forms of occupational integration develop as outcomes for other labour fields; This mechanism of apparent occupational integration, can be considered a device of deprofessionalization in Arts Management.

PRIVATE SECURITY PROFESSIONAL GROUP AND SOCIAL INSECURITY IN SHOPPING CENTERS

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Abstract: The analysis of professional groups in contemporary societies allows understanding changes trough work and organisations. The aim of this paper is investigate the relationship between private security professional group and social insecurity in shopping centers. The main question is to what degree the goal of maintaining safety of people and goods in shopping centers mobilize professional services in private security that deal daily with unpredictable and have no ability to negotiate the management of different kinds of turbulence existing in shopping center.

Theprivate security activity has sociological interest at two levels. Firstly, the act of guard hides a balance of power that is exercised whenever and in whatever form (public or private). Secondly, security aims to address the lack of information concerning the people supposed to be guard.

The security staffat the shopping center does not have police powers. The procedures of their actions do not seek proper compliance with the civil laws, but rather to the protect shopping center (people and goods). However, they produce some restrictions on the behavior of those who visit shopping centers, for example: no smoking, no picture, no skating, among others.

This empirical study is drawn upon from a larger study that includes three other professional groups (management, marketing, cleaning), among a specific organizational context such as the shopping centre.

The empirical support is the statistical data from the Population Census (1981, 1991 and 2001), the Portuguese Classification of Occupations (1994), and research findings from 20 interviews conducted with security staff among the 5 larger shopping centers (concerning all employees existing on it) located in the second biggest city of Portugal (Porto).

The results highlight tensions and contradictions in the daily private security activity,because they have to guard people, without having power to solve problems as they have to report all things that happened in shopping centers to their superiors who take decisions. The results also show that such constraints shape insecure professional selves.

PSYCHO-SOCIAL TRAITS OF INNOVATION WORKERS: DEVELOPMENT OF A SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF INNOVATION (SCI) SCALE

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Abstract: According to the literature on innovation studies there is a gap when we explore the role of social interactions in organizational scenario. Usually the innovation research has been oriented to the technical and technological processes, forgetting the relationships that occur between different organizational actors and their personal features.

There is also a lack of agreement in this topic, namely about the variables that should be included to explain the innovative effort, the nature of individuals' interactions, and even the appropriate research methods to measure the organizational innovation. Thereby it is imperative to develop scales that address objective indicators of the social dynamics of innovation.

Recently a set of quantitative indicators to interpret the innovative activities has arisen (*e.g.* European Innovation Scoreboard*;* Oslo Manual of European Community) which included, for instance, the number of patents, the volume of scientific publications, the R&D expenditures, the number of highly skilled workers…

Despite all these efforts and instruments still remains the requirement to keep innovation under critical reflections, to improve the comprehension and explanation of their social processes. Thus there are missing scales that incorporate the psycho-social traits of innovation workers.

This paper proposes a scale which aims to measure and evaluate the social processes of innovation (SCI), focusing the psycho-social traits of professionals that operating in innovation activities, and the nature of their relationships. Based on literature review several dimensions have emerged, such as: 1) Leaders and leadership skills (*c.f.* Scott e Bruce, 1994; McClelland, 1975; House, 1977; de Bass, 1985; 1999); 2) Innovation Climate (*c.f.* Goleman, 2000; Kivimaki et *al*., 1997; Van Dyne et *al*., 2009); 3) Social interactions (*c.f*. Weick, 1979; 1995; Feldman, 1981; Ulrich e Lafasto, 1995); 4) Corporate culture (*c.f.* O`Reilly, 1989); 5) Creative skills and learning ability (*c.f.* DiBella *et al*., 1996; Amabile, 1996, 1988).

To maximize the ability to manage the innovation process, organizations need to have a framework and a set of tools to drive their practices and strategy. So, it is also imperative following the quantitative approach and developing scales to help the innovation professional to mapping the dimensions of innovators profile.

THE ROLE OF TEACHER TRAINING TO PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT: THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVE.

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Abstract: The understanding how the pre-service teachers experienced the contact with the real practice at schools and how this process contribute to their professional identity (PI) it is a important issue to better comprehend the implications of the practicum in the initial training for teaching. Thus, the research about the (re)construction of the PI assume great importance, the outcome of an interface between the personal experiences of teachers and the social, cultural, and institutional context in which they function on a daily basis (Day, Flores, 2005). The better we understand the impact of the pedagogical training represents in teacher education, the better we can respond to prospective teachers' needs. So, the aim of this study was to analyse the perceptions revealed by student teachers at the end of their student teaching and their perceptions after getting into the job market. Additionnally, we tried to inspect if there was any connection with their initial expectations. This is a qualitative study that stems from a constructivist vision to reach a better understanding of the student teachers' perceptions. Participated in this study six Physical Education teachers that took a pedagogical training between the school years of 2000/01 and 2004/05. The participants have teaching experience in secondary education (to of them had one year of experience, two had four years and the others two had seven years). Data collection is carried out through the analysis of final reports and semi-directive interviews. The discussion of results goes through three distinct moments: 1) comparison of analysis categories; 2) comparison of opinions about the student teaching experience and the changes they suggest, as they know reality in other contexts; 3) comparison of the evolution of their concept of work through a longitudinal analysis of the initial expectations, the final student teaching reports and the interviews. The main conclusions are: a) the pedagogical training develops in the Physical Education teacher the necessary abilities that enable him/her to work with children and youngsters; b) when they get into the job market, teachers keep the same perception they used to have at the end of their student teaching.

INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION ON A WARD OF INTERNAL MEDICINE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF ROLE PERCEPTIONS AMONG NURSES AND DOCTORS

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Abstract: Studies have shown that interprofessional collaboration between doctors and nurses contributes to the quality of teamwork, a necessary condition for optimal patient care. In order for team members to collaborate effectively, they must share a common perception of each team member's role. One of the aims of our study was to describe and compare doctors' and nurses' perceptions and expectations of each other's roles, in general and in situations of interprofessional collaboration.

Preliminary results suggest that doctors and nurses may understand and conceptualize each other's roles differently. Hence they may lack shared notions of interprofessional collaboration. Interprofessional training initiatives may be one approach to fostering such a shared vision and understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities, and thereby contribute to improved patient-centered care and patient safety.

THE PASSIONATE PROFESSIONAL: NEGOTIATING CONFLICTING DEMANDS OF PROFESSIONALISATION AND VOCATION

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Abstract: Currently, almost everyone in the labour market is faced with the demand to increasingly professionalise in their job. This call for professionalisation, involving heightened educational and training standards for employees as well as added bureaucratic procedures for transparency and accountability, has equally touched the world of so-called 'moral work'. NGOs for example have replaced volunteers with professionals and have been forced to adjust their organisations according to efficiency standards. Equally, the care sector is gradually shaped according to these developments with an emphasis on targets, skills and measurable outcomes. This paper seeks to interrogate how the demands of professionalisation play out in the realm of 'moral work', where another set of values, (com)passion, emotive approaches, helping/caring, and personal commitment including self-sacrifice, are equally expected from the workers. In other words, how do those for whom their job should be their 'vocation', become professionals and deal with the associated double demands?

For this paper, we draw on two sets of empirical work, a study of the construction of care work for elderly people and research on the negotiated identities of women NGO workers. We seek to identify the 'double bind' of contradictory pressures in these two fields and to explore to what extent and how professionals act and react to the demands for professionalisation. Do the moral workers choose one clear-cut narrative to establish their professional identity or are new (hybrid) forms of identity created? We will argue that regardless of which path is pursued, all 'moral professionals' have to negotiate the burden of conflicting standards.

THE SOCIALIZATION INTO THE TRANSMOBILITY (IN THE SOCIAL WORLD OF LIFE-SCIENCE LABORATORY)

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Abstract: In some professional careers the pathways are strongly related to the international mobility. This is the case of researcher's career. The results of my study (ethnography realized in different countries - France, Poland, Germany, USA – since 2003; almost 400 formal interviews) show that there is no one type of mobility, but there are several different types of it: a) early, b) basic, c) expert and d) late. During their careers scientists experience all these types of mobility. This constitutes a process, which I called TRANSMOBILITY. Transmobility is the crucial element of the construction of a researcher's career. My presentation is devoted to the socialization of young scientists into the Transmobility. I will focus on experience of early mobility – showing how students who work in laboratories integrate the skills, which they perceive as typical of the international standards of research work. Those standards are nowadays necessary for pursuing of a researcher's career in life-science. In conclusion I formulate some suggestions about the study of the process of internationalization, which concerns a career of professionals. These propositions should be helpful not only in the studies of scientist's careers but also in the analysis of other types of career of Transnational Professionals.

PATTERNS AND CONTEXTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: Sociological approaches on entrepreneurship have increasingly been paying attention to gender as a crucial dimension of analysis. Even if in recent years the creation of businesses by women has become more common, entrepreneurship as a set of practices and representations continues to emerge as an institution characterized by profound gender differences. Why do women create businesses less often than men, and when they do so, why does it occur in quite different activities?

These gendered social dynamics are analyzed in the research project "Gender, Entrepreneurship and Qualifications in Portugal", funded by the Portuguese Commission for Gender Equality – Presidency ofthe CouncilofMinisters. The main goal of the study is to examine entrepreneurship patterns in Portugal, how they affect the daily functioning of Portuguese SME, and how they influence the life course of individual entrepreneurs.

This paper will present the qualitative dimension of this research which was based on comparative case studies of SMEs managed by both women and men. Through the elaboration of individual sociological portraits of entrepreneurship we highlight the factors that promote or restrict their behaviours and attitudes regarding entrepreneurship. We give special attention to the ways in which gender is articulated with other factors such as age, social class and qualifications in determining entrepreneurship behaviours.

TO BE OR TO WORK AS – OCCUPATIONAL IDENTITY AS SELF-IMAGE

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Abstract: During the last decade, scholars have claimed that people to a lesser degree identify with their occupation. New conditions of working life, such as an increased demand for flexibility and mobility, are assumed to lead to a more unbound relation to the occupation and to the employing organizations. The basic assumption is that an individual that frequently change jobs will not be sufficiently socialized to an occupation, i.e., the occupation do not 'have time' to become a grounded part of a social identity. Thus, occupation becomes only something we 'do'

Others consider occupations to still be of great importance for people's social identities, implying that an occupation is something that we 'are'. The concept of social identity highlights aspects of an individual's self-image that is affected by the context in which he or she is part of. An occupation is by all means a relevant context. Since people seek a positive self-image it may be that the prestige of a certain occupation determines whether it constitutes a source of identity. An occupation associated with high prestige may contribute to a positive self-image and therefore be more attractive as a part of an identity that an occupation with low prestige. Further,

professionals have a higher educational degree and stays within the same occupation for a longer time due to investments in education and training. One can assume that these circumstances affect questions of occupational identity. Occupational identity is also fostered by a strong occupational culture and ideology. A hypothesis thus is that people in high status occupations, professions and occupations with stronger cultural framing have a more stable relation to the occupation and thus also express a stronger occupational identity. The paper intend to answer questions such as: Is occupation as a source of social identity? What influences weather people adopt an occupational identity? Does occupational prestige matter? Do individual factors matter or aspects of occupational prestige? We focus on the issues self-image, i.e. if people say 'I am' or 'I work as'. Empirically we approach this issue by the use of a data from two different status studies: a survey study on occupational prestige and an interview study on how incumbents in low status occupation experience their occupations.

ACADEMIC INBREEDING: CONTRIBUTING TO ENLIGHTEN THE PHENOMENON IN THE PORTUGUESE ACADEMIA

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Abstract: During the last decades, academic profession in Portugal has been under deep changes. More marked in the last couple of years, due to new legislation framing academic profession, these changes are also evident in the emergence of more informal and flexible procedures for academics' recruitment. Nevertheless, a common practice within this recruitment has remained, translated in the enrolment of academics directly from the whole of students attending a given course or from the PhD students of a higher education institution (HEI). Usually known in the literature as inbreeding, this phenomenon assumes a high expression in the Portuguese academia, although not higher than in other European and non-European countries. Still, one can identify in the Portuguese case a shortage of research on this phenomenon. One has little knowledge on the scientific areas and type of HEIs where inbreeding is more present. Are these areas constituted by nursing and law, as suggested in studies concerning other national contexts (Fossum 2006; Kornguth & Miller 1985; McBrier 2003; Miller 1977)? As stressed by some authors (Berelson 1960; Burris 2004; Santibañez et al 2005; Yamanoi 2005), are research oriented universities (holding the 'monopoly' of PhD's) the ones where academic inbreeding is more likely to occur? Is the phenomenon more evident in 'traditional' or 'recent' institutions? Which factors reshape the features and 'distribution' assumed by inbreeding? Driven by the attempt to answer these questions, the paper aims at contributing to deepen the knowledge on the inbreeding phenomenon in the Portuguese academia. A quantitative study is undertaken supported by a database of Portuguese academics (N=42296) comprising information on the HEI where they have completed their highest academic degree, where they are currently employed, and on the main scientific area where they develop their activity. The results derived from the statistical analysis of data (based on descriptive statistics and variance analysis) suggest that, in the Portuguese case, academic inbreeding assumes, indeed, a relevant expression. Further, significant differences can be found amongst scientific areas and according to the type of higher education institution to which academics belong to.

FAMOUS, RISK-LOVERS AND COMMITMENT: AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN PERFORMING ARTS IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: In the United States, France and England there is detailed literature on famous and risk-lovers in arts. How can we explain a successful commitment in arts? What different kinds of factors are implicated or better explain the probability of success in artistic career paths?

The aim of this paper is to analyze how artists are linked to the artistic field. Specifically, we will analyze different sociological aspects that characterize the commitment of artists to the fields of theater and dance; and how this is related with the turbulent times we live today.

The results of a study with 187 artists (65 dancers and 122 theatre actors) reveal that famous and risk-lovers commitment is organized in three dimensions: an *objective dimension*, composed of the different incomes earned by artists with the artistic work and the degree of involvement in the profession; an *subjective dimension*, constituted by the satisfaction of artists with their work, their income and by the perception that their time is being invested in art; and *a risk dimension*, characterized by the desire to abandon one uncertain profession, by the temporary abandonment of the profession and by the amount of time without artistic work.

FRAGILE CAREER CHOICES IN ACADEMIA IN TURBULENT TIMES: "OPENNESS" AS A CAREER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN THE TRANSITION FROM THE DISSERTATION TO THE POST-DOC-PHASE

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Abstract: Scientific careers have always been risk careers, especially in the German system of science and academia. In this scientific career system careers still are only constructed as leadership careers by politics and law. The career success of academics lies in gaining a full professorship, of course tenure. All academics who want to reach this top position are forced to vertical and geographic mobility – without having a guarantee to succeed. If one does not succeed this 'failure' is considered as a personal problem. So, in Germany, academic careers are risk careers. This is especially true in turbulent times when academic institutions are under pressure to change and to revise their organizational standards and career system. These changes go hand in hand with growing uncertainties in personal career management strategies of young scientists.

In my paper I will reflect on a typology of career management strategies of young male and female political scientists and chemists in the transition from the dissertation phase to the post-doc-phase. This status passage is characterized by the challenge that the young professionals have to decide whether they want to try to

become a professor or whether they want to work outside of academia. So they need an individual risk management to cope with the uncertainties in their career decisions. The most interesting type is the type of "openness". Professionals who belong to this type have not yet decided about their professional career paths in the future and want to leave it open. How they construct their wishes to leave their career choices open will be discussed in the light of institutional changes in science and academia. Special attention will be given to social inequalities as gender, social background and life style.

My arguments are empirically based on findings from the research project "Academic careers in political science and chemistry: orientation, planning and consulting in transition to the post-doc-phase". The project under my leadership has been funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the European Social Fund of the European Union since March 2008. A Main part of the research design consist of 60 qualitative interviews with young male and female academics from chemistry and political science.

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND CAM IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Complementary and alternative medicines (CAM) are growing in popularity. In modern western countries, CAM users have increased since the 1970's. The medical profession – that is the established medicine -– is therefore challenged by CAM. In Switzerland, associations of CAM-doctors are part of the medical establishment and try to promote integrated health care. The regulation of CAM by medicine and by the State is therefore an interesting issue for sociology of professions. My presentation is based on a PhD thesis in progress, which aims at analysing and understanding professional identity and careers of homeopaths in the French part of Switzerland. In this presentation, I will first focus on some historical and political events concerning regulation and professionnalisation of CAM in the Swiss healthcare context during the last twenty years. I will then give some results of my first interviews' analysis about the professional identity of homeopaths today (here homeopaths are mainly GP's). I will conclude with some general aspects about GP's specialisation for homeopathy in relation to the division of labor in the medical profession.

JAPAN AND US COMPARISON OF A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SOCIAL MOBILITY AND THE INTENTION OF PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract: This report shows the analysis of a relation between social mobility and intension of professionals. The data in this analysis was chosen from US Silicon Valley as a high mobility area and Japan as a low flow area with interview and questionnaire before investigation. The professionals of high mobility society were the cosmopolitan who commits an occupation rather than an organization as theoretically described. Even with the similar kind of professionals, there are many professionals of the low mobility area who depends on the organization, and do not expect to change his/her job. More than half of professionals in high mobility area experienced to be discharged, and they always are nervous for the employment continuation. They cannot trust on the company for their employment continuity, and keep their individual or private connection. Though this tough conditions, there are many people who keep their motivation for the business of their company. On the contrary, Professionals in the low mobility area rarely experienced to be discharged, and trust their belonging company, but have less motivation for the business of their company. Through this study, it has became clear that the intentions of professionals are affected by the employment system, even for those professionals who are said not to be influenced by social mobility.

LABOURMARKET AND COMPETENCE OF THE EMPLOYEES

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Abstract: Level of requirements to the length and quality of professional education of the specialists in the innovational sector cannot be satisfied by the existing federal standards of basic higher professional education. The problem becomes especially important when it comes to specialists in the area of engineering and technology (specific competence). The system of supplementary professional education is not always ready to meet such challenges of the innovational sector of economics. There are different solutions to this problem that are being implemented by the innovational companies: they include professional fellowships of a specialist in the leading scientific and educational centers in Russia and abroad, financially covered by an employer; etc. The problem is solved much easier when speaking about specialists in the area of economics, management, logistics, etc. (functional competence). The system of supplementary professional education of young specialists, employed in the innovational projects in this professional segment is quite well developed in the region.

Generally, difficulty of the fulfilled work in the innovational sector stimulates interest of the employees in self-education and improvement of one's own professional skills. Thus, 43,4% of them read specialized literature, 39,5 % personally learn new technologies, methods, computer programs; 28,9 % stay informed in the area of scientific and technological innovations, and 39,5% get additional education.

PROFESSIONAL CAREERS OF RUSSIAN SPECIALISTS: FROM IMPACT OF CRISES TO NEW PROSPECTS?

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Abstract: The purpose of the paper is to analyze the processes of formation of new socio-professional groups through the transformation of the situation in the sphere of employment of people with higher education - workers for hire, through analyzing individual professional careers and their changes. The analysis is based on the biographical study «Institutional, motivation and undividual factors of social mobility in the period of reforms", 2009-2010, N=79 (Russian Foundation of the Humanities, grant № 09-03-00626a). The paper focuses on the impact of employment structure changes on professional careers and biographies of highly skilled workers; professional career and biographical patterns in major occupational groups. The methodological basis for the analysis is an approach

utilized in biographical research that examines the importance of studying socio-historical context in shaping of social structures through the biographies of people. We are focusing our attention on the moments of crisis in the trajectories of employment of these professionals. This point is important in various aspects. On the one hand, it is due to the special situation of societal transformations in Russia (after the regime change). Here, the external environment is a defining factor. On the other hand, it is due to the general trend of changes in the balance of spheres of employment (and their institutions) in modern societies. Here, external structural conditions also play a significant role, but, apparently, personal circumstances – motivation, ability to recognize a new opportunity and make it a part of your biography, can play a greater role. One of the research questions is – what types of prospects for professional development are created by changing patterns and structures of professional careers.

PROFESSIONAL MARKETS AND PRESENT-DAY PROFESSIONALISM IN THIRD SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: Within ongoing project "SARTPRO-knowledge, Autonomy and Reflexivities: Professional work in the Third Sector" (PTDC/CS-SOC/098459/2008), we intend to discuss the "new directions" of occupational and organizational professionalism that emerge as a mechanism for controlling work and workers. Recent developments in professional practice in organizations of the Third Sector in Portugal have challenged the extent to which are we before (quasi) labour markets in the sense of the incorporation of "rules of the game", standardized procedures and logics of "closure" of professional practice. Also, the pressure to adopt management models close to the logic of the New Public Management have forced changes in the relationships between these organizations and the State and its public policy objectives, namely those of profitability and results, as well as accountability practices and their relationship with customers-users. Our basic hypothesis will consider to what extent these trends of transformation in the governance models, based on increased flexibility of working relationships, fostering both professional instability and control, are articulated with the requirements of trust, initiative and improvisation of professional practice. The question is to know how are learning capabilities regarding the regulation and negotiation of diverse and complex know-how and autonomy (re)produced, especially by professionals in multidisciplinary work teams (different training in social sciences). We will resort to structured interview data obtained of empirical work (interviews conducted to 63 professionals working in organizations of the Third Sector). Privileging a micro analysis, we intend, in this communication, to understand the inter-professional transformations and the occupational structure resulting from the growing heterogeneity of diplomas in close professionalization areas, particularly in the social sciences, anticipating the reflection about their career paths and transformations in the conditions of professional work (e.g. autonomy/ control margins; hierarchical/ collegiate relationships; orientation to goals/ quality and mission of the service provided), as well as to their benchmarks in terms of identity, *status* or prestige.

HAZARDS IN MANAGERS' BIOGRAPHIES AND HINDERED PROFESSIONALIZATION

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Abstract: A core feature of professionalized managers is their ability to transcend the powerful demands of the economic ratio that accompanies today's work tasks of managers. Executives who act in a professional way develop an integrated, mediating perspective in which they are aware of the manifold social foundations of work and agency in the economic sector. Biographical experience backgrounds that sensitize managers to the social dimension of work and life as well as social frames and processes in corporations that support non-economic action orientations of managers are crucial social conditions of biographical professionalization processes.

However, biographies of managers are often endangered: by uncontrolled career advancements that lead to losing biographical identification grounds; by not working through hurtful experiences and by distrust towards entrusted employees resulting from these experiences; by heteronomous mentality structures in the organization, and by erratic organizational processes and upheavals, as well as by the dominance of economic ratio oriented towards increasing efficiency and profit maximization. Value orientations and thus sense-making sources of managerial work become systematically undermined in such biographical developments. Under these circumstances awareness of managers for the manifold social requirements of their work can hardly develop.

The analysis of autobiographical-narrative interviews makes it possible to examine why a manager would act in a specific social situation the way she or he does and what would be effects of her or his actions both with regard to work and the development of his or her life history. In the presentation key dimensions of hazards of biographical developments of managers and their detrimental impact on professionalization processes will be outlined. In particular, the following phenomena will be looked at:

[1] Endangered biographies or chance to professionalize when managers are working abroad in new cultural contexts

[2] The difficult task of managers to maintain a sense of autonomy under conditions of constraint

[3] Trajectories of suffering in careers of managers: problems of social isolation and of ignorance of social requirements, and learning chances when dealing with these problems

PROFESSIONALIZATION OF CIVIC SECTOR AND CHANGE OF SECTOR IDENTITY – THE CASE STUDY OF CZECH CIVIL SECTOR

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Abstract: Inthe secondhalf of the 90of the 20thcentury we could observe formation of a professional civil sector in Czech Republic. This process was attended by discussion principally on the implica-

tions for the professionalization of the civil sector. One of the main issue was if professionalized civil sector is able to cultivate specific sector values.

Recently, it is possible to consider the civil sector in Czech Republic be professionalized on the basis of organizational forms and action of representatives. Civilsectornowhasa richinstitutionalbase (both at the internal differentiation of roles and functions and the level of channels of communication with the society) which helps to maintain and to stabilize the identity of sector.

As the example of the conflict between professionals and volunteers, which was previously interpreted as a challenge to the identity of the civil sector, I want to show,how this conflict is increasing the reflexivity of the sector contrary to its own identity (for example conflict leads to the creation of alternative activities, discourses and organizational forms in the public sphere), how the professionalization of the civil sector is changing sector identity formation (for example volunteer work in professionalized civil sector is regaining both symbolic and practical value for the identity of the civic sector and the NGOs themselves) and how the professionalization has changed the concept of what is "civic" behavior (authentic citizenship is not associated only with voluntary work).

TWO PRINCIPLES OF GOOD ELDERLY CARE: ACTIVATION VERSUS SERVICE?

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Abstract: NPM brings new understandings into elderly care and has recently in Denmark taken a turn towards quality. Quality has, amongst others, been implemented through a general focus upon the self-determination of the elderly and more specifically through various policy tools such as Free Choice (2003) which is a possibility for the elderly to choose a private provider. Stressing the self-determination of the elderly and the help provided as service is potentially at odds with one of the existing principles of elderly care, namely the professional principle of help-to-self help. It aims at activating the elderly person to manage as much as possible themselves and is based upon a socio-pedagogical culture, where the professional is teaching elderly people about the proper behavior. It's based upon a formal knowledge of aging and upon different techniques to motivate and involve the elderly.

These are clearly different logics. However, no research has so far studied how these concepts are translated from a national to the municipal level to groups of home helpers and to individual home helpers. And how are these principles played out in different contexts of private firms and public providers? Different contexts that are subject to the same national legislation concerning the amount and character of the help provided, through amongst others the provider-performer model.

In this paper we use material from 12 focus group interviews and participant observations from four municipalities (both private and public providers) conducted in 2010 to investigate how these different logics are played out. Using neo-institutional theory we analyze whether a layering of principles is the case, or alternatively contradictory logics are at play in elderly care.

HEAD PROFESSIONALS UNDER NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT – OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES? IDENTITY AND PERSONNEL POLICY OF POLISH HEAD TEACHERS IN THE RESTRUCTURED POLISH SCHOOL SYSTEM.

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Abstract: The question under study is the identity change of polish head teachers in the context of public education reform, introduced in Poland in 1999, which brought about many elements of what in the literature has been labelled New Public Management (Hood). The most prominent of these were a decentralisation of service provision, an introduction of quasi markets and voucher based financing, and strengthening of the role of head teachers, making them directly responsible for personnel affairs in their schools. The change in institutional arrangements does not necessarily bring an immediate change in practices of the managerial personnel, though (Kitchener). Empirical evidence shows, that especially in strongly professionalized fields, such as public schooling or medicine, where professional affiliations of front line managers remain strong (Kirkpatrick, Ackroyd), the adoption of a managerial outlook will always be fragmental (Exworthy, Halford). On the other hand there is some evidence of internal vertical divisions within professional groups getting stronger (Freidson). The questions of identity change of public managers – professionals, are especially interesting in the context of possible changes in managerial practices resulting from the adoption of new ideals. To what extent is there a departure from the traditional model of internal labour markets in public professional organizations based on seniority and high employment security to be expected?

The paper rests on a study of expert interviews with 15 head teachers in different regions in Poland. Although qualitative Interviews with polish head teachers show some moderate signs of managerial identity (semantics, organizational focus), there is still a wide spread commitment to "good employer" values and the social welfare of professional practitioners still poses a major concern of the head teachers. Under the falling demand for public schooling due to demographic changes such avoidance of external personnel measures, as characteristic for professionalised fields of the public service provision, results in major labour market closure, which poses a threat to generational renewal of the teaching staff (Lutz).

DIVERSITY IN ENGINEERING PROFESSIONS: LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF TRANSFER STUDENTS IN ENGINEERING

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Abstract: Stubborn disparities persist in the representation of women and ethnic minorities in engineering professions in the United States. Since both groups are likely to begin their studies at a junior college and later transfer to a university to complete their degree, the transfer student population constitutes an important object of study to enhance our now-limited understanding of the factors associated with student retention and diversity in engineering. This study will contribute to the literature on transfer student retention, which relies heavily on cross-sectional data or the creation of synthetic cohorts, by using a large longitudinal data set with

over 700,000 student-level records, focusing on subpopulations that are generally not represented in sufficient numbers to be the focus of analysis (women, ethnic minorities), and comparing non-transfer to transfer students. More specifically, this paper will explore methodological alternatives to modeling factors associated with transfer student success in terms of graduation with an engineering degree and other measures of achievement (overall and by subgroups), discussing in particular limitations of these alternatives and methodological issues encountered, such as problems of endogeneity. The paper will also present a review of the existing literature, descriptive statistics on the native and transfer student populations, and a detailed discussion of the proposed analytical approach to elicit feedback from conference participants. The longitudinal database to be used for this study—MIDFIELD (Multiple-Institution Database for Studying Engineering Longitudinal Development) hosted by Purdue University—presents a unique opportunity to study the transfer student population to (a) uncover the factors associated with retention in engineering for different subgroups of students and (b) test existing and develop new methodologies to study transfer student outcomes in a longitudinal setting. This work is supported by the United States National Science Foundation.

HOW PROFESSIONAL GROUPS JUDGE AND EVALUATE THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF OTHER PROFESSIONS

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Abstract: Within the Swedish research project "The Professional Landscape" we have new data on how seventeen professions evaluate the professional competence of a large number of professions, This paper will present data on the how Swedish professions evaluate the professional competence of each other (and some other occupations as well).The number of interviews is around 5.000.

The paper will discuss how we can interpret the reciprocal evaluations – the level as well as the (a)symmetry - of the competence ascribed to different professions as a consequence of their *cognitive basis* (different or similar), which *generation* of professions they belong to, their *cooperation/conflict* within an occupational domain (e.g. physicians, nurses and biomedical scientists in the health care domain) and their *social status*.

KNOWLEDGE AND POWER IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION: THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL RESOURCES ON PROFESSIONAL STRATEGIES.

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Abstract: Professions or professionalized occupational groups are at the centre of the Welfare State, combining high levels of education and expertise with the need for concrete discretions and practical engagement. However, it still seems as if the importance of professions and the role of knowledge in occupations more generally, are not well understood empirically – at least in a Danish context, which this paper addresses. Especially the link between knowledge, power and social resources seems to be understudied, since present research tends to focus primarily on the one and not the other.

This paper therefore seeks to contribute to the study of professions and the link between knowledge, education and power, and the point of departure is that knowledge is a form of power and that it thus should be studies together with other forms of power. More specifically, the paper presents a comparative study of Danish professional educations, addressing the research question: Is there a relationship between social and cultural resources among students recruited and the professional or occupational strategies held by these students. In other words: Is there a relationship between the mobilization of social and cultural resources qua the recruitment of students and the professional identity and "social closure" of the profession. Or is it the case that professional education (or perhaps some professional educations) in itself is the provider of cultural resources and expertise, enabling a high degree of closure and a strong professional identity.

The theoretical perspective of the paper is mainly Bourdieusian, meaning that professions and professional educations are conceptualized as a field of social and symbolic relations, in which general social hierarchies may or may not have a structuring effect. Methodologically the paper presents some of the first results of an e-survey conducted in October 2010 – January 2011 among students at different professional study programmes in the Mid-West Region of Denmark, comprising a variation of subject fields, organizations and study programmes. The research question is addressed both at the individual level and as a comparative study between professions.

TURBULENCE IN NURSING EDUCATION AND PRACTICE IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF GULHANE MILITARY ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, TURKISH ARMED FORCES, VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH

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Abstract: This study is based on the life stories of nurses who, in order to become a nurse, had four-year high school education in a certain boarding school, Gulhane Military Academy of Medicine, Turkish Armed Forces, Vocational School of Health. That school was established in Ankara –one of the major targets of rural immigrants- in 1972 and functioned until 1995 to supply the nurse demand of military hospitals all around Turkey. It was, then, gradually replaced by university level nursing schools.

Graduated from that school, approximately at the age of 18, the nurses interviewed for this study were assigned to work in a military hospital in any part of Turkey. After a three or four-year office, they could ask for their appointment to another city they wished. They were demanded to work at least for four years as a compensation for their education, as it was financed by public sources. The research is conducted in three big cities, Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, between 2008 and 2011, and based on several unrecorded and 45 recorded in-depth interviews with nurses. While the interviews were conducted, five of the nurses had already retired and three of them had changed the profession entirely. The rest were still working in different units of the military hospitals in those cities.

Nursing in health system has long been a vital, but undervalued and not much appreciated career. With this judgement in mind some of the concerns of the research were to understand the reasons why

young women incline to that job, the class affiliation, income level and motivation of the parents who send their children to that military boarding school, the status and mobility of nurses in class hierarchy as well as the role of gender in education and work life, the characteristics of education and practice in nursing, the level of job satisfaction and the changing dynamics in nursing education and practice in time.

Nursing education in Turkey, today, has widely been provided through university education although there are still institutions providing nursing education giving four-year high school diploma. This study, referring to changing conditions, focuses on the dynamics of a period we have almost come to an end in nursing as vocational nursing schools are widely replaced by nursing departments of public and private universities.

PROFESSIONAL AND GENDER ARRANGEMENTS IN TURBULENT TIMES. CHANGES AND CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND CARE

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Abstract: Recent changes in different professional fields have impacted on and resulted in parallel occurring changes of gender arrangements. Our focus is on the fields of care and higher education in Austria. We will examine if these changes affect gender in/equalities by elaborating the current state of research and analysing the professional self-understanding expressed in organisational models.

In both fields we are witnessing an “economical shift” through the implementation of New Public Management strategies. Universities search for new criteria and forms of efficiency to increase scientific “output” and challenge the androcentric professional model following the Humboldtian ideal of research and teaching. A new entrepreneurial concept of science, which is accompanied by new job profiles and career models is consistently gaining importance.

In the public sector collective welfare like care arrangements are being reduced. Their bureaucratic and administrative structure is substituted by new forms of marketisation. Hence, we consider various efforts of professionalisation as a result of distinguishing care from the medical tradition. Meanwhile, interactive and interpersonal care work becomes more and more part of a new taylorism as processes of economisation enforce managerial work.

These processes are linked to a complex reorganisation of gender arrangements: In academia we observe a historical deprivation and feminisation opposed to the contemporary combination of affirmative actions and initiatives of excellence by which women gain increasing access to universities. Indeed, the androcentrical academic self-understanding erodes, at the same time we can witness new gendered segregation-lines in regard to work content and contract.

Looking at “care”, a stable sex segregation in higher positions, is accompanied by new forms of ethnic segregation amongst women, hence, precarious, atypical work conditions as well as skilled and unskilled jobs are established. In both cases we can illuminate, that and in what ways, the turbulent developments of professional work are gendered. Specifically, this manifests itself in a new division of labour and new professional model of scientific and care work.

Overall we argue that economisation has effects on processes of professionalisation and deprofessionalisation. Deeper analysis reveals that these processes are related to gender.

YOUNG WORKERS: ACCUMULATION OF EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AND PROFESSIONAL TRAJECTORIES

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Abstract: 2009 thousand young workers of industry (processing and hi-tech productions) at 13 regions of Russia were polled. Accumulation of educational resources and its influence on professional trajectories was studied.

Accumulated educational resource (school education, professional training and training during work) has a direct influence on the achieved skill level and size of salary. However, growth possibilities are limited by technological possibilities of production. It stimulates an exit of a part of youth from working profession.

Among those who became workers having a large educational resource (full secondary school or secondary professional college) intensively accumulate a human capital and achieve higher qualifications; about one third of them are not stabilized in this status and aspire to leave working profession, this position is transit for them. But two thirds of such workers remain in production. However, the highest stability of working profession belongs to workers, having a small baggage of school education, preparation at technical college or at the courses - and to whom this base education prevents to move upwards on educational and qualification levels.

Typical trajectories "Horizontal" (57 % of a massive): low school education, training of working professions at technical college and at a working place leads to mass and low qualifications. Those not stimulated to professional advancement and study make the most stable personnel satisfied with a low salary work. Here stability is sooner forced – few alternative possibilities.

"Progressing" (27 %): large volume of school capital, intensive accumulation of educational-professional resources, achieving high qualifications. Further growth is stopped by technological restrictions. Partially “transit” workers are formed.

"Vertical" (16 %): base secondary education or secondary professional college, intensive improvement of qualification, most qualified personnel. Big educational ambitions are expressed in getting higher (or secondary professional) education that leads to achieving positions of a technician or an engineer.

CHALLENGES OF PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE-BASED AUTHORITY?

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Abstract: A basic assumption in the sociology of professions is that professional status, authority and autonomy rely on a specific knowledge base acquired in some kind of higher education. The inflation of educational credentials as well as a growing contestability of knowledge claims in modern society challenges the traditional

professional knowledge-based authority. Moreover, professional competence is composed of codified knowledge, practical skills, values as well as personal abilities, and more of these aspects are to a great extent developed in professional work. Unskilled experienced workers may, therefore, challenge the authority of especially newly qualified professionals. Lack of workplace or related experiences may undermine professional authority. It may also be questioned what kind of tasks that are performed more adequate by trained professionals than unskilled workers. When the professional knowledge-based authority is questioned, the very basis of the third logic is also eroding.

Kindergarten is an interesting case to explore the extent to which knowledge based authority is developed in a newer profession. Preschool teachers are not just a new but also a weak profession. Many of the tasks are quite equal to family care for children. Moreover, political reforms in Norway implying that all children older than one year applying should be accepted into a kindergarten. The result is a significant higher proportion of children less than three year old implying that the knowledge based authority may have become even harder to develop.

To shed light on the extent and how professional knowledge-based authority are challenged in kindergartens self-reported occupational certainty and competencies among pre-school teachers and unskilled kindergarten assistants are examined. The analyses also include the two groups' assessment of whether pre-school teachers or assistants are best suited to perform different tasks. Data are based on a survey conducted in a representative selection of Norwegian kindergartens in 2009. Preliminary results indicate that there is a weak division of labour in Norwegian kindergartens and pre-school teachers assess nursery assistants' competence as rather equal to their own. More or less the same pattern is found among nursery assistants.

TACIT-KNOWING AND EXPERIENCE-BASED SUBJECTIFYING ACTION

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Abstract: The term "tacit knowing" is based on the idea, that there is a kind of knowledge which is "incorporated". Which means "within our body", and which is based on the experience of our body.

Our arguments start from this view of "tacit knowing" and are linked with a shift from the isolated view on knowledge to the relationship between knowledge and human action. In this view we prefer instead of the term "tacit knowledge" the term "experience-based knowledge". This term expresses the relation between knowledge and bodily based sensory perception and experience.

Methodologically we refer on the one side to phenomenological theories of sensual perception and the body (Leib) (Merleau-Ponty 1966; Schmitz 1978) and theories of situated action (Suchman, 1987) and on the other side to empirical research studies in different areas of work. On this basis we developed the concept of experience - based "subjectifying action" as a basis of "tacit knowing" or as we phrase it "experience-based knowledge".

In contrast to objectifying action a characteristic feature of subjectifying action is one in which "planning" and "execution" are not separated, but are rather highly intertwined. The characteristics of these practices can be described by procedures which are dialogical interaction. They are based on simultaneous complex sensory perception which takes place via several senses and body movements and is not detached from subjective feeling. It goes beyond an orientation to precise and clear cut features to handling more diffuse and vague sources of information. Such sensory perception is closely linked with a particular type of thinking. A current situation brings up associations to an already experienced one. Further there is a reflection, which does not occur before the practical action (planning) or "on" action but "in" action. The basis for such subjectifying action is a relationship with the environment which can be termed as "sympathetic". The subject performing the acting experiences the environment not as unfamiliar, external objects, but as belonging to himself; in the process of taking action they form a "unity".

The paper will present the essentials of this concept and will demonstrate empirical finding in different areas of work.

THE ORGANIZATIONAL SENSE OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATION PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract: Contemporary organizations are shaken by constant and diverse change. Professional groups that make up these organizations are affected by these turbulences. Moreover, the intensive use of communication technologies forces them to multi-task, which sometimes results in agitation. Amongst these professionals, "support" teams are confronted with unique constraints. Beyond the inherent tensions in these environments, these teams face additional difficulty – adapting to the constraint and temporality of those they assist.

Internal communication professionals evolve in this configuration of asymmetrical interdependence. Their actions necessitate the contribution of several individuals for whom communication is not a priority. In the case of internal newsletters, proposals for topics need to be made, information needs to be transmitted, articles need to be validated, and all with tight deadlines. In addition, complex political issues – transparency regarding corporate strategies that are not always shared by senior management – are constantly evolving. At the core of this turmoil, internal communications professionals develop an *organizational sense.* This notion embraces both professional-ability (capacities allowing for the completion of one's work despite vicissitude) and professionalism (demanded professional ethics). The *organizational sense* takes three forms. First, at a micro-sociological level, one prepares to navigate situations where information flows are never interrupted, so as to keep a continuous line of action. Second, the *organizational sense* is echoed by perceptive and listening abilities. It is demonstrated in diverse situations (editorial meetings, employee comments regarding collaborative spaces, etc.). This is especially done by anticipating the sensitivity for a subject or its interest in terms of communication. Third, to possess *organizational sense* comes from professional morale, from boundaries that should not be pushed or from the representation of one's usefulness to the organization. This dimension is expressed when dilemmas are identified by the communication professional and in the way that they are decided upon.

Our analysis is based on an ethnographic study (24 interviews with internal communication professionals, site observations, and attendance at three internal newsletter editorial meetings) that was conducted in large French corporations in 2010.

TOOL OR TYRANNY? THE USES OF FORMS AND DOCUMENTS IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

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Abstract: Forms and documents are a crucial component of professional practice and people processing in various human service settings. They can easily be overlooked as neutral tools of everyday practice that represent and objectify the topics and matters they describe. However, the use of forms and documents can also be studied for the restraints and demands they pose on professionals and clients alike, and as agents in the various situated institutional practices they are part of.

In this paper we are interested in how moving between text and talk frames, facilitates and dictates the various evaluation and decision making practices of professionals. The analysis is based on data that concerns the extremes of the human lifespan: childhood and old age. The data sets consists of 1) Recordings and documents originating from 21 parent-teacher meetings in early childhood education, and 2) 42 hours of videotaped materials from multiprofessional meetings concerning elderly care.

In our analysis, we focus on 1) similarities and differences of how documents become part of the joint negation in situ of two different human service settings, 2) how the discourse and the descriptive demands of documents frame decision making and negotiation, and 3) how the structuring force of the documents becomes challenged and what the situational and wider professional outcomes of this are.

IS LAW EQUAL FOR ALL? REFLECTIONS ON THE ABSENCE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BETWEEN ITALIAN JUDGES

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Abstract: Although written law is by definition unique, reliable and equal for all, many times the Italian judges, especially as regards to the procedural arguments, put in practice the same articles of the Code of Civil Procedure in ways so often profoundly different. These behavioural differences, besides to calling into question the principle that "*law is equal for all*", highlight the absence of shared professional standards between the Italian magistrates. Many times the Italian judgesappear as "monads", that work in a totally independent way, so that they don't know effectively in which manner operates the colleague of the next door. Italian courts look like "condominiums", physical spaces, formally defined, where paralelly practice a plurality of magistrates. These judges are similar to "craftsmen", who individually produce, experiment and translate into practice their autonomous and solipsistic interpretations of the written rules. In the light of the debate of the Sociology of professions, on the basis of the data collected during an ethnographic research developed in over two years in four Italian courts, that has considered sixteen magistrates specialized in treatment of lawsuits at first instance related to the labour relationships, this paper aspires to paint the professional activities of judges and to meditate about the practical implications, for the functioning of Italian tribunals, which derive by the absence of shared professional standards on how interpreting written rules. In conclusion, these reflections aim to represent a starting point for discuss about the possible reconfiguration of the activities of the public sector professionals and of the organizations in which these actors daily operate.

PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND EVERYDAY PRACTICE

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Abstract: Professional care work in preschools in Denmark is faced with a knowledge crisis, due to increasing influence by regulations from state and market. As a consequence the professionals seem more inclined to focus on how to meet demands for documentation, rather than focusing on developing their professional knowledge with regards to collective reflection and creating coherent practices and everyday lives for children and families. I propose an alternative perspective on development of professional knowledge, which takes aspects of professional knowledge and everyday practice, that are not traditionally valued, nor by "users" or the professionals themselves, into account. With inspiration from a Danish researcher of everyday life and her concept of 'the unnoticed/unrecognized' (det upåagtede) (Bech-Jørgensen 1994), I will discuss how understandings of professional identity and professional knowledge must involve an understanding of the importance of routines, habits and practical tasks.

The analysis takes its point of departure in observations and interviews in a combined nursery and preschool. In order to grasp the knowledge quality of the 'unnoticed' aspects of the professional work the field work was inspired by the German researcher Rudolph zur Lippes concept of 'gesture' (gestus) (Lippe 1987, Nielsen 2010). With an attention towards gestic knowledge in professional care work the attention is directed at bodily action and communication which is recognized as rythms in everyday practice. This understanding of knowledge can only be observed in context and must be analyzed in the light of context. Gesture is part of specific situations and is in this way both part of and an answer to a situation as a whole. Knowledge in professional care work is in this perspective regarded as a constellation of several qualities of knowledge, which are in play simultaneously.

TRAINER AND TEACHER COMPETENCES – A MODEL OF EVALUATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: A lack of common criteria for comparing education and training systems makes it difficult to recognise qualifications and competences acquired in different environments and levels of training. A valid basis for defining a framework for evaluating professional performance in European educational and training contexts must therefore be established. In this context, the TEVAL project[1] presents a proposal for an evaluation model applied to training competences. The model is based on a common competence framework and on a holistic concept of the theoretical principles

that justify the evaluation process, bearing in mind professional development and system regulation – the Close Evaluation Model.

The results recognised that, despite the European objectives, teachers and trainers are often seen as remote professionals groups and that evaluation is mainly carried out under national regulations in a manner that differs substantially between one context and another. The conclusions confirmed also the need to establish a common basis for evaluating these professionals.

The Close Evaluation Model, developed by TEVAL european partnership, proposes that trainers and teachers should be evaluated on their professionalism, i.e. on their capacity to mobilise a range of key competences so as to respond to situations and problems arising during their work. The survey that has been conducted on TEVAL II to piloting the model shows that the close evaluation strategy is a useful instrument for professional development.

The paper, that I'm proposing to present, considers and fully describes the process of Close Evaluation of Trainers and Teachers competences, bearing in mind their common professionalization.

[1] TEVAL – Evaluation Model for Teaching and Training Competences was in its first phase (from 2005 to 2007) a Leonardo da Vinci project and in the second phase (2008 to 2010) a LifeLong Learning Program – Transfer of Innovation Project.

VIRTUAL COLLABORATION IN GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTRIBUTED TEAMWORK: THE CASE OF FINNISH IT-PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract: The paper serves as a reminder that all work arrangements, including the present case of distributed teamwork, have their costs and benefits. In addition to a literature review, the paper presents empirical evidence from two case organizations in the field of technology industries and knowledge-intensive business services. In contrast to common assertions in the theoretical literature, distributed work is not always an outcome of technological advancement or a proactive choice blessed by management, but often a necessity dictated by the competition or customers. In the case companies here, a distributed organizational structure was recognized as a necessary compromise, although the associated costs gave cause for some concern. Rather than virtual cooperation, the knowledge workers interviewed valued opportunities for face-to-face interaction and informal contact and networking. Nonetheless the benefits of distributed work were thought to outweigh its potential costs. Distributed work has the best prospects of success if from the outset all the people involved know what to expect and are prepared to deal with any problems and fears associated with the new work culture. It is also important that distributed work arrangements are designed in compliance with national labour legislation.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND NURSES' CHOICE OF NURSING FIELD

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to investigate whether nurses' early professional careers relates to nurses' educational qualifications. Particular attention is paid on theoretical knowledge that students in nursing are offered and acquire in the college program. The main question is whether nurses' assessment of acquired theoretical knowledge influence nurses' future professional career, in particular their choice of nursing field. Nurses with high level of theoretical knowledge at the end of the study program, do they find all nursing fields as equally attractive? Or do they avoid specific work fields, for instance fields with few high educated colleagues or fields with few career opportunities? The nursing profession offers several different work fields, each with their own character traits and career opportunities. In the paper we distinguish between somatic hospitals, care for elderly and disabled, psychiatry and drug abuse treatment, and other employment fields.

OBSTETRICIAN-GYNAECOLOGISTS' PERCEPTION OF THE RISK OF MALPRACTICE CLAIM

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Abstract: Over the last years, the relationship between medicine and law has become a growing source of concern for health professionals. Concept of defensive medicine appears to epitomize fear of patients' complaints as a new feature in shaping medical work. Malpractice claims filed by patients have been considered a strong challenge to the medical profession. Empirical research in this field comes mainly from the United States, while very little attention has been devoted to the Switzerland's situation from a sociological point of view.

This papers aims to provide insights into medical profession's perception of the risk of malpractice claims. As a case study we focus on obstetrician-gynaecologists (OB/GYN) who are especially exposed to legal action and complaints. More precisely, this presentation addresses three issues: 1) salience of the judicial risk in the Swiss working environment ; 2) causes of an increasingly litigious nature of doctor-patient relationships ; and 3) assessment of the personal risk of being sued.

In 2009, we conducted 26 qualitative interviews with OB/GYN in a big city of Switzerland. All interviews have been recorded and transcribed verbatim, then coded using the software Atlas.ti.

While all OB/GYN's attitudes regarding judicial risk are strongly shaped by a negative perception of defensive medicine in the United States, they differ as to whether Switzerland follows or could follow a drifting into an American-style of litigation. Main perceived drivers into possible drifting into an American-style of litigation refer to cultural factors putting forward changes of people's attitudes and expectations towards medicine. Legal or judicial aspects are considered to play a minor part. Almost all participants acknowledge steadily that risk of litigation is nowadays part of their practice. However, risk of malpractice claim is seen rather as a true cause for concern than producing personal fear of litigation.

Our findings show that OB/GYN's attitudes towards their global working conditions do not match the perception of an acute litigious practice environment. At the same time, they clearly recognize that risk of malpractice claim is nowadays part of their job. However, defensive medicine is strongly rejected as a solution. More broadly, these results based on the Swiss case provide a nu-

anced picture of how health care professionals consider risk of malpractice claim.

REGRETS ASSOCIATED WITH PROVIDING HEALTHCARE: NEW INSIGHTS INTO MENTAL HEALTH OF PHYSICIANS AND NURSES

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Abstract: The hospital setting is characterized by high workload, high information flow, high variation in clinical demand and extended work shifts. Physicians and nurses have to deal with the complexity and uncertainty of clinical practice. Therefore, caregivers' mental health has been extensively studied. Managing regret is a key ingredient of mental health; however, the experience of regrets in caregivers has as yet received little attention.

We will present the results of a qualitative study conducted with physicians and nurses. The objective was to explore the feelings of regret associated with clinical decision making or with providing healthcare. 25 caregivers participated in semi-structured interviews at the Geneva University Hospitals, between April and September 2009.

The results showed that all respondents experienced at least one intense regret related to a situation with a patient. At the time of the event, feelings of regret were intense. Regret-inducing situations were not systematically related to a mistake or error, or to the failure of healing the patients. The impact of regrets was significant: respondents reported sleep regret-related problems, loss of confidence, concentration difficulties, ruminations, or taking sickness leave. For some respondents, the regret-eliciting episode set the course of their career. Unexpectedly, most respondents reported that they had to deal with small regrets in everyday clinical practice. Small regrets tended to accumulate over time among a minority of respondents. Respondents used various type of coping with regrets. Social strategies were widely used, but physicians reported barriers with peers of the same ward or service and tended to turn to friendly colleagues.

In conclusion, experiencing intense regrets appears as an unavoidable consequence of providing healthcare and may have negative consequences on mental health of physicians and nurses. Providing skills in coping strategies during the education of physicians and nurses could help improve the mental health of physicians and nurses.

TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE NURSING PROFESSION IN BELGIUM: ABOUT MODELS OF DIFFERENT PRACTICES AMONG GENERATIONS

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Abstract: This communication is about transformations in the nursing profession and more specifically about relationships among different generations of nurses.

One of the major characteristics of the nursing profession stands in its history when it was performed by religious communities, and mostly by women (Collière, 1982; Nadot, 2002; Piguet, 2008). This vocation or « calling » aspect of this profession still remains in current mentalities, but perhaps more specifically among older nurses. Nowadays, choosing to be a nurse might come, in certain cases, more from a desire for job security than from a « spiritual calling ». Vocation differences could also bring more intergenerational conflicts that would modify the nurses' team organisation.

Even if the nursing profession has evolved for the past decades, the performance of a nurse with 30 years of experience or of a nurse recently qualified does not hold the same elements. The purpose here is not to promote one from another, but to analyse the different backgrounds, professional and individual, in order to understand better the different practices among generations.

A generation gap takes place in the professional investment: the work time, the social time and the time for oneself are diverse according to ages. Therefore the care or the empathy within the work can be practiced and lived differently; then this generation gap can cause organisational difficulties.

About 20 semi-directive comprehensive interviews had been realised with nurses working in rural and urban Belgian hospitals, in a dozen different services. Only nurses aged more than 45 years old had been questioned; these results will then be more about subjective speeches from one generation to another.

Generational differences are put forward by the interviewed persons. For example, 30 years ago, the nurses' team was present, as a family, to support its members in a difficult palliative treatment. Currently, the emotional commitment, necessary in such a case, appears to have become less automatic: the younger nurses would keep their distance from the emotional charge and from a helpful team spirit. This example illustrates the differences between generations, which lead to incomprehension and more difficult management among nurses' teams.

These first results, about a subjective view from a generation to another, will try to understand better some parts of the possible conflicts due to this nurses' generation gap.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN POST-SOVIET RUSSIA: THE CASE OF A NEWLY EMERGING PROFESSION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING.

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Abstract: This paper analyses the development of professional associations in the newly emerging profession of psychological counselling in post-socialist Russia. In the Anglo-American context professional associations are seen to be the main actors of professionalization (Evetts, 1999; Greenwood et al., 2002). However, under the Soviet regime associations were weak or virtually absent because most professional matters were controlled by the state. It has been suggested (Jones and Krause 1991) that the demise of the Soviet Union will lead to an increase in specialists' capacity to claim

authority over professional matters and the establishment of strong professional associations, however, there has been virtually no scholarly analysis of this processes. This paper seeks to fill this gap and redress the Anglo-American bias (see Bourgeault et al. 2009) in the studies of professionalization. Using the case of the newly emerging profession of psychological counselling in Russia, this study investigates why the formation of professional bodies is still slow and problematic in Russia. Based on the analysis of professional legislation and 26 qualitative interviews with practising counsellors in two Russian cities, I argue that the challenges for the development of professional associations exist at three levels: the state, the profession and the individual. First, the underdevelopment of professional bodies is still largely determined by the persistent state control over professions (e.g. over education and title). Second, the low level of organising is shaped by the lack of professional infrastructure and the instability of the transitional economy; hence there are day-to-day challenges to the formation of professional bodies. Finally, the attitudes of specialists towards organising (e.g. apathy towards collective action, ambivalent attitudes towards regulation and the general disbelief in change) prevent the growth of professional organizations. The current situation is rooted in the Soviet past and impedes on the daily practices of specialists and on the process of professionalization. The challenges to professional representation are linked to each other, forming a vicious circle which is difficult to break. The paper is work in progress and is based on a PhD research of the newly emerging and feminized profession of psychological counselling in Russia.

INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS AMONG BIOMEDICAL AND COMPLEMENTARY/ALTERNATIVE PRACTITIONERS

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Abstract: Working in collaborative teams requires a blurring of professional boundaries, new role definitions, and sharing of professional knowledge, skills and power. One instance of interprofessional collaboration that is currently receiving attention is integrative health care (IHC), a combination of biomedical care and complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). This research builds on studies of teamwork to examine the perspectives and experiences of health care practitioners working at two different integrative health care centres in the Province of Ontario. The study traces the efforts of the practitioners to adapt their professional identities and practices to the challenges of working in collaborative interprofessional teams.

We conducted in-depth, open ended interviews with all the practitioners at the two centres. The focus was on their hopes and aspiration as well as their actual experiences while attempting to work in collaborative interprofessional teams. We first analyzed the transcribed interviews line by line to identify key concepts. Themes and categories were then developed into a coding framework and applied to the data. We also made systematic observations while sitting in the waiting rooms and attending staff meetings.

The practitioners at Centre A reported that they lacked formal mechanisms to enhance collaboration: there were no formal staff meetings, shared charting patterns or common areas in which they could congregate. At Centre B, the leader has made strides to institute formal structures: monthly staff meetings, tracing referral patterns among the staff, as well as a shared kitchen area. At both centres, however, the respondents made it clear that structural measures to build a collaborative team were only at the early stage. Informal communication is still predominant among practitioners; occuring casually and spontaneously in the hallways. Our findings make it clear that collaboration requires more than co-location. We conclude that if interprofessional teams are to flourish, they require: dedicated times for sharing knowledge, a strong champion, informal opportunities for exchanging patient information, a structure that encourages collaboration, and institutionalized ways to manage potential conflicts. Without formal structures and strong leadership to guide a team towards collaboration, achieving it is unrealistic.

KNOWLEDGE, PROFESSIONALISM AND MONEY: ENGLISH DENTISTRY IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Compared to medicine the evidence base for much of clinical dentistry is relatively sparse. This has made it difficult for the state to hold dentists to account and to exert control over the content of the work of dental professionals. This paper (using mixed methods i.e. interviews with 40 dental staff, focus group with new entrants to the profession and longitudinal analysis of national dental performance data) examines the impact of recent reforms in England, which attempt to control dental work, on the professionals concerned. It identifies a change in the nature of both autonomy and professionalism in general dental practice. We found that reforms introduced in 2006, which seek to cap activity volumes and payments, resulted in dentists engaging in gaming, by undertaking procedures which pay highly, relative to the effort involved. Whilst this allows dentists to exercise autonomy in response to efforts at control by the state, it is starting to change the definition of what it means to be a dental professional. Selection and staging of treatments to maximise income, rather than based on clinical judgment, is becoming commonplace. Being a dental professional is now not just a matter of technical knowledge and skills, it also entails knowledge of how to 'play the system' in order to retain autonomy and maintain income. Furthermore, the socialisation of new entrants, trained by other dentists, appears to acts to facilitate the intra-generational transmission of this new professional culture.

THE CHANGING AUTONOMY OF THE NORDIC MEDICAL PROFESSIONS

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Abstract: Professional autonomy is a key theme in sociology of professions and one that is constantly discussed in context of the reforms of health care delivery. Many years of experience with New Public Management reforms in the Nordic countries indicate that governments no longer accept the traditional state-protected monopolies of the medical profession. Relying on materials including secondary sources as well as primary documentation, the paper presents an analysis of long-term developments vis-à-vis the au-

tonomy of the Nordic medical professions, focusing particularly on the issue of management of health care organizations. The recent changes in management models are interpreted using a conceptual framework that highlights three conceptions of medical professional autonomy: traditional autonomy, framed autonomy and competitive autonomy.

The results show that since the 1970s, the Nordic states no longer endorsed traditional medical autonomy involving closure in the labour market and control inside the health care organizations. The subsequent NPM reforms framed medical autonomy with economic accountability so that medical decision making became subordinated to general management and political decisions. But economic accountability is not the only new value. Recent Nordic health politics increasingly emphasize the role of the public. Accountability to the public presupposes new relations with patients and more diverse and democratically oriented professional identities. This new conception of medical professional autonomy does not support a medical monopoly even in the clinical context. Instead, the medical profession enters interprofessional competition and negotiations where the boundaries of medical autonomy are disputed and changing. Using the public policies on the organization of the management of health care organizations as a point of comparison, the paper identifies competitive autonomy as a new pattern in Norway and Sweden, while in Denmark the most recent reforms have strengthened the position of doctors in management. Also in Finland, until recent years, the medical profession successfully opposed management reforms that undermine their monopoly on health care management, but the most recent reforms are changing the tide towards competitive autonomy.

CROSSING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN PROFESSIONALISM AND MANAGERIALISM. NEW IDENTITIES AND CAREERS OF TECHNICAL PROFESSIONALS IN FORMER STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN SWITZERLAND.

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Abstract: The privatization and ongoing cultural transformation of former state-owned enterprises in Switzerland during the last decade has massively challenged the professional identities and careers of "organizational" Professionals (Adler et al 2008: 361). As a result of a raised pressure on financial performance and accelerating changes in the organizational structures and cultures, engineers and architects working in knowledge-intense technical services are faced with the demand to acquire managerial ethics and competencies and to transform their professional self concepts.

Based on 31 qualitative interviews taken from two case studies (one of the biggest production, supply and energy service companies in Switzerland and secondly Switzerland´s biggest travel and transport company), this paper examines substantial changes in working experiences, professional identities and career trajectories of engineers and architects working in privatized, former state-owned enterprises in Switzerland. The two case studies are interim results of the ongoing MAPCA (Managing Professionals´ Careers in knowledge-based firms) research project which is aimed at the occupational, company-specific opportunities for career advancement and professional development as well as the professional biographies of specialists in knowledge and technology-intensive companies in Switzerland. MAPCA is funded by the National Commission for Technology and Innovation (CTI).

Our results show that turbulent organisational transformations have lead to massive tensions and irritations between professionalism and managerialism on the level of working cultures and professional identities. But these turbulences have also brought new career prospects especially for those technical professionals who are willing to cross the boundary between professional and managerial work. Based on our material, we can distinguish between three different career types: classical Technical Professionals, Versatilists and Generalists. These career types reflect different biographical rationalities of technical professionals trying to cope with the ambivalences in crossing the boundary between professionalism and managerialism in the light of turbulent organizational change.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract: Exploration of social enterprises in Russian and international context shows a number of cases developing professional knowledge on the crossroad of different professional fields while creating social enterprise business model and seeking to meet clients' needs. There are number of possibilities for professional development from this point. One is combination of professional knowledgeof different professional fields playing the role of Schumpeterian combination of resources (innovation), the other is realization of professional's social mission going beyond traditional frameworks of professional organizations, the third may be explained as a bricolage conditioned by resource scarcity. What do mean these possibilities for professional development itself?

From the standard point of view of sociology of professions business and commodification of services should oppose "professional logic". However social entrepreneurs are mission driven. If they have professional background they might develop social enterprises as their professional mission. Can social entrepreneurship be a professional project in this case? The answer should base on how the results of social enterprise activity affect clients, professional knowledge and professional status of social entrepreneurs and their professional partners.

The database is grounded on the pilot research project «Social Entrepreneurship Models in Russia» (Oxfam, UK 2009). It was carried out by the Institute for Social Development Studies of Higher School of Economics (Moscow, Russia) under my supervision and in cooperation with Russian Microfinance Center. It was the first survey on the social entrepreneurship in Russia. 10 cases from 6 Russian regions were explored based on deep semi-structural interviews with heads of social enterprises and their main stakeholders. International experience of social entrepreneurs – fellows of Ashoka foundation was also taken into account within the analysis

LINKS BETWEEN PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: POTENTIALS AND EVIDENCE FROM THE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY SECTOR IN THE UK

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Abstract: Many scholars claim that there has been a shift in the economy from the information age to the knowledge era. This shift is represented at the firm level by the concept of knowledge management. Some academics view that the major distinction between information and knowledge management is that the latest should be inclusive of the human factor, in addition to information technology aspects. Therefore, human resource management is potentially a strong contributor to the knowledge management initiatives, and performance appraisal is one of its main practices that scholars assert to have a lot to add.

This study aims at empirically identifying the links between performance appraisal and knowledge management. The need of this research arises due to the abundance of theoretical assumptions that such links are beneficial and/or exist, yet empirical evidence to support this claim is rare and weak.

The research has been conducted through three stages; a survey, interviews and two case studies; utilizing both extensive and intensive research approaches at various stages. The context of the research is the management consultancy sector in the UK.

Although most of the participants agree that there is a lot of potential in utilizing performance appraisal to enforce knowledge management systems, there has been a lack of formal, direct, conscious and strategic connection between both. The main justification for this result is that knowledge management is seen as a set of activities rather than a system. Even though knowledge management activities, when measured, have been considered as important in the performance appraisal criteria, they have not been explicitly assessed. Participants thought that these activities are indirectly measured under other criteria such as individual performance, teamwork, collaboration and everyday organizational activities. Moreover, knowledge management activities are aimed to be embedded in the organizational culture, with rare procedures to back their enforcement.

Therefore, the study concludes that there is a lot of lost potential in increasing the awareness and execution of knowledge management activities through not directly linking performance appraisals to knowledge management. The research has claimed that empirically the situation in practice does not match the suggestions and hopes presented by some academics in the field of management.

PROFESSIONALISM AND MANAGERIALISM IN CORPORATE COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: This paper deals with the appeal of the concepts of profession and professionalism in the corporate communication. In this field, new professional groups are emerging as heterogeneous and engaged in complex tasks, that is planning and coordinating communication messages and, above all, managing the dialogue between the organization and its public (Cornelissen 2008; Hübner 2007).

Our research project addresses this issue using the Bourdieu's *praxeological* approach. It considers the communication as a social field and focuses the working conditions and the employment relations of communication professional groups in some Italian corporate organizations. The case-studies involve one big company and two agencies in the sectors of Energy and Marketing communication. The results show that the distinctive logic of professionalism is combining with managerialism and market logics (Freidson 2001 ; Evetts 2003; Giannini 2003, 1998). The state of tension between autonomy and heteronomy seems to have a shifting effect on the boundaries of the professional field (Abbott 1988; Demazière 2009).

WHICH ELEMENTS OF VITA ACTIVA CORRESPOND WITH TASKS OF A CONTEMPORARY MANAGER?

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Abstract: The paper reflects on the soft competences of a manager, particularly on management of emotions and interpersonal relationships. I will identify those competences as 'emotional work', in reference to the classic Hannah Arendt's differentiation between labor and work.

Contemporary culture – and corporate culture in particular - is characterized by the mechanisms of operationalization and technicization of social competences and commodification of emotions. These features, analyzed among others by Richard Sennett, Eva Illouz and Bonnie Urciuoli, do not fit the typology of human activities proposed by Arendt. In my paper I will use this typology to propose an analysis of objectives and competences of master managers, based on philosophical concepts of Gianni Vattimo and Frederic Jameson. The perspective allows to identify the specificity of the relation between contemporary culture and economy and its putative qualitative newness.

The paper will specifically address such questions as: How would Arendt categorize new manager's tasks, like managing relations or emotions management? How her work can help us to understand the cultural phenomenon of the rise of psychological expertise in work organization's field and to explain the condition of a contemporary manager? Can we find a link between corporate organization's *self* of a manager and Arendt's diagnosis of triumph of *animal laborans*?

RN 20 Qualitative Methods

THE COMPLEXITIES OF ETHNOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION: EVALUATING FIELDNOTE ACCOUNTS OF THE SAME EVENT

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Abstract: Written fieldnotes – descriptive accounts produced by "the ethnographer [who] 'inscribes' social discourse" (Geertz) -- provide one of the primary forms of ethnographic and qualitative data. But writing descriptive fieldnotes is more than a straightforward and mechanical process of accurately capturing as closely as possible observed reality, of "putting into words" overheard talk and witnessed activities. Moreover, because descriptions involve complex issues of perception, interpretation, and representation, different descriptions of similar or even the same situations and events are possible and probably inevitable. This paper examines fieldnote accounts of the same naturally occurring event written by different student ethnographers, identifying key similarities and differences in these accounts. It then considers the broader implications of variations between fieldnote accounts of the same event for assessing the quality and validity of fieldnote data and for ethnographic methods generally.

REPORTING ON EMOTIONS. THE ROLE OF AUTOETHNOGRAPHY IN THE RESEARCH ON CLIMBING ACTIVITY

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Abstract: Emotions as a state experienced by climbers at the moment of ascending are immanent part of climbing activity. Considering physical circumstances of actions, calculated risk, climber's competence and skills, and control of the situation perceived by an individual – emotions remain important conditions of climbing actions. The subjects of my interest are emotions which are inseparable part of mountaineering, climbing, bouldering or soloing high-rises. I consider possible ways of tracking emotional aspects of climbing activity: using video materials, autobiographical existed data, observations of climbing situations, interviews with climbers, and autoethnography. The base of my considerations is ethnographic research on the social world of climbing.

BETWEEN BEING, STAYING AND LEAVING: ETHNOGRAPHY WITH MINORITY GROUPS

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Abstract: The objective of this paper is to reflect upon research processes carried out by means of the ethnographic method.

Based on 10 years of experience with *reflexive ethnography*, this paper will reflect upon the role of researchers, the development of a *committed research* (a triple commitment: to the production of scientific knowledge, to the subjects of the research, to the researchers themselves) and the enhancement/empowerment of the social actors involved by means of the use of *mediation processes* that are capable of developing an *informed citizenship* on the part of the "researched" social actors.

This paper will reflect upon the *dialectics of power* while building the social relations of research, revealing the *vulnerability of researcher* in certain contexts of interaction. It examines the issue of the ethics of researcher in the context of research and at the time of writing and disseminating the results of the research, reflecting upon the social impact of the said results.

DETECTING TRIADS IN A SWEDISH JUVENILE CARE PROJECT

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Abstract: In a study of a project concerning Swedish juvenile care professionals, youngsters and parents were studied by ethnographic field observations as well as interviewed. During the course of the investigation various and shifting triads forming conflicts as well as alliances were observed.

In this paper the triads described in interviews will be compared to field observations of triads formed during various meetings connected to the juvenile care project.

I will analyze similarities and differences in retold triads during interviews and interactional "in situ" formed triads according to (1) different alliance formations, (2) different roles in changing constellations, (3) the temporal development of the alliances in the triad and (4) the alliance's including and excluding function in the triads.

STUDYING 'EMOTIONS' OF ORGANISATIONAL ELITES: THE CASE OF BOARDS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR.

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Abstract: This paper is drawn from a research for a doctoral study. It highlights the methodological challenges associated with observing board meetings and interviewing organisational elites while doing an ethnographic study of emotions in the specific context of 'governance' in the NHS FTs (Foundation Trusts) over a period of seven months. It also highlights the problems encountered during the fieldwork in terms of gaining an access and how 'aesthetics' helped sensemaking in order to negotiate and re-negotiate access to the research participants. The research participants had three major concerns that substantially influenced the negotiation process: presence of an 'outsider', the expectations of having immediate quantitative outcomes, and the lived 'emotions' that could be observed. Board members were hesitant for their emotions to be studied as it challenged their 'masculinity' and 'rationality' in deci-

sion making. However, the websites of the NHS FTs, the aesthetics of the boardroom, the conduct and behaviour of the board members in the public meetings, particularly the chair, acted as a useful guide to predict the 'openness' of the boards. The fieldwork was not only emotionally intensive for the first author as she lived with the constant fear of being rejected in the field due to the complexity of procedures and 'appropriate' conduct expected in the setting. The mere presence of the researcher as an 'outsider' induced strong emotions in the research participants. This revealed hidden power relationships that further identified key gatekeepers. This paper shows that negotiating access with the organisational elites for an ethnographic study is a problematic issue despite of the dominant discourses of research on governance in the NHS FTs, stating that research is crucial for evidence. The boards' 'visibility' in public meetings and on other occasions does not ensure their accessibility. However, the successful completion of data collection suggests that studying emotions in the board context is difficult but not impossible

Keywords: aesthetics, organisational elites, accessibility, masculinity, emotions, governance, public sector, NHS FTs

CALENDAR INTERVIEWING - A MIXED METHODS APPROACH FOR STUDYING BIOGRAPHIC TRAJECTORIES

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Abstract: Biographic research relates to different disciplinary and epistemological orientations. Through the XX century and on, micro-sociology has developed a rich tradition on qualitative research, in which "ethnobiographies" (Poirier et al., 1983) have an important place. The voices of social actors and the meaning production through the narration of their lives are central in this approach (Ferrarotti, 1983). Narratives are considered simultaneously as statements of social practices and as social practices themselves (Bertaux, 1980; 1997). Hence, this research approach is characterised by in-depth interviewing and articulation with other qualitative research approaches, such as ethnography or document analysis. The interpretative work of the researcher is also a core feature.

On the other hand, the life-course research paradigm (Elder, 1995) also considers biographies under a different approach: here, the aim is the quantification and comparison of trajectories in different domains of life. In this sense, it is important to distinguish and locate in time the life-events with precision. One technique that has been successfully developed is the use of life calendars (Axinn et al, 1999; Belli et al, 2009).

Following the suggestion of Belli and Callegaro (2009), on the potential of life calendars for doing (also) qualitative research, a mixed methods instrument has been designed and is being tested. It consists on a life-calendar for collecting life-stories and trajectories. These are centered on the relationship of individuals and institutions and on the experiences of injustice and violence within this relationship. The life-calendar provides visual cues that help the recalling of events and their sequence, in different and parallel domains of life. The semi-structured characteristics of the interview guidelines allow openness for the emergence of personal and culturally imbibed meanings about the story that is being told. This combination results in two types of data: (1) a calendar that locates events in time and through different institutional trajectories, ready for quantification and (2) a tape-recorded narrative allowing for qualitative analysis. The two types of data analysis can thus be combined into an innovative mixed methods approach to biographical research.

HOW TO STUDY TRANSNATIONAL SOCIAL SPACES: EXPERIENCE FROM A PROJECT ON SECOND GENERATION SPANIARDS IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Understanding transnational social spaces has become an important challenge for social scientists for many reasons. The thematic and theoretic interest is followed by a methodological challenge. Presently, there is some debate going on about methodological approaches in addressing transnational questions. One example is the concept of multi-sited ethnology (Marcus 1995; Amelina 2010). Others propose methods that stress the simultaneity of events and effects in transnational networks and propose therefore a method with various simultaneously working research groups (Mazzucato 2010).

The project on the transnational social spaces of the Spanish Second Generation in Switzerland I present here, tries to develop forms of researching the constitution, maintenance and perception of these so-called transnational social spaces. For the data collection I proceeded in four steps: (1) biographical interviews including the notion that space can never be conceptualised without a time component; (2) a combined interview that included ego-centred network maps and geographical maps in order to systematize the informants' networks and the places of importance in these transnational social spaces; (3) a field-trip to Spain in order to interview network members and observe places, take pictures etc.; (4) a last interview with the second-generation Spaniards to address spatial questions. The presentation will mainly develop the methodological approach and address problems and experiences derived from the empirical work.

Amelina, A. 2010. 'Searching for an Appropriate Research Strategy on Transnational Migration: The Logic of Multi-Sited Research and the Advantage of the Cultural Interferences Approach', *Forum: Qualitative Sozialforschung*, 11(1): Art. 17.

Marcus, G. E. 1995. 'Ethnography in/of the World System: The Emergence of Multi-Sited Ethnography', *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 24: 95-117.

Mazzucato, V. 2010. 'Operationalising Transnational Migrant Networks Through a Simultaneous Matched Methodology', in R. Bauböck and T. Faist (eds.), *Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods*, 205-26. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

THE VOLUNTARY ON THE CIVIL SERVICE: THE STRUCTURE OF METHODOLOGY FOR A CASE STUDY

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Abstract: Volunteering in Italy has deep roots, it is a phenomenon that becomes a liquid reality in continuous evolution in a variety of value-expressive forms with different connotations. Both in terms of ideal and on the economic front, voluntary organizations represent an important landscape in the Italian civic society, but above all are interpretive lens to better observe the changing needs of services, thanks to a continuous dialogue with different actors which define the policy. We study the national civil service (SC) regarding its role that is implemented, practiced not only nationally, but particularly at the regional level, the undisputed instrument designed to enhance and promote the values of active citizenship.

The objective of this paper firstly is to put highlights in the structure of the research and to highlight the contribution that a qualitative methodology makes to the quantity and vice versa, secondly which data can be collected and through what means? With this double interpretation was possible to emphasis the different connotations that volunteering can have in organizations that make up the third sector, effectively creating a link between reality completely different from each other and defining social partnership between the government and the private social sector.

The choice of instruments was made according to the number of aspects to be explored with many social actors involved, so the research methodology used has mixed the potential of detection to allow a debate that would combine both the quantity and the quality information. The various research tools used (in-depth interviews, focus groups, questionnaires, participant observations) these were conducted in an interlaced manner. As a first step survey was carried out of context to draw the boundaries for secondary data research. This were organized in parallel with a series of focus groups within all stakeholders at national and local system of the SC, this phase has identified a number of issues upon which to build the first questions in the questionnaire to be administered to young people who have participated the SC. This collection, divided over the outcome of the experience of young volunteers, was repeated twice (2007 and 2009), thereby enabling a longitudinal analysis of data. Finally, thanks to qualitative and quantitative analysis may have allowed to develop an assessment of the SC in a path across the SWOT analysis.

THEIR DATA, OUR ETHNOGRAPHY, MY ART PRACTICE, YOUR STORY: SPEAKING AS AN ARTIST PERFORMING ETHNOGRAPHICALLY-INFORMED RESEARCH WITHIN A SOCIAL SCIENCE CONTEXT.

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Abstract: This presentation will offer insight into art practice led research, that is research in which art practice is the chief vehicle of the research rather than a way to represent its findings, as performed within a social science context. The primary focus will be discussion of my doctoral project, which uses ethnographically-informed creative research methods to explore older adults' conceptions of their lived landscapes. This research is being undertaken within a multidisciplinary team led by Dr Iain Biggs at the Department of Art and Design, University of the West of England (UWE), whose work forms part of a work package within a larger research programme: "Grey and Pleasant Land? An interdisciplinary exploration of the connectivity of older people in rural civic society". Within this, social-science based interdisciplinary framework, funded via the UK's Economic and Social Research Council, what issues arise when working from the position of a contemporary artist? For example, how do the processes, assumptions and terminology employed in this research context interact with ongoing art practice? What are the implications for what may variously be understood as the data / interpretations / artworks / stories which are at the core of this research? And what is the relationship between art practice and ethnography in this particular research, and how does it extend contemporary dialogue between art practice, innovative ethnography, and critical gerontological research?

HOW QUESTIONS ABOUT TIME TURN INTO ANSWERS ABOUT AGENCY: COMBINING THE LIFE GRID WITH BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES

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Abstract: The methodological pluralism advocated by the life course perspective is far from being achieved. Although there are numerous possibilities to study the course of a life such as life history, life story, follow-up studies, historical demography, event history analysis, sequence analysis, etc., the potential for mixed solutions within this variety is underdeveloped. Because "research methods are the product of times and places" and reflect disciplinary *barricades*, researchers tend to have *militant* affiliations to their quantitative or qualitative *comfort zones*. This is prejudicial to the full understanding of processes of continuity and change through individual life courses.

Although not frequently used outside medical sociology researches, follow-up studies or the ones involving elderly individuals, it has been argued that the context of a biographical interview for the fulfilment of the life grid is favourable to the accuracy of the data collected. This beneficial relation has thus been implicitly described as unilateral. In this sense, face-to-face interviews have been said to improve the quality and increase the consistency of the life-grid information by providing an *aide-memoire* and an "entertaining challenge" for the interviewee.

In this presentation, is it argued that this beneficial relation is not merely unilateral, but bilateral, and that these potentialities should be employed to researches beyond health, follow-up and/or aging subfields. This combination should be employed in researches that "take temporality seriously" and are interested the intentionality of action. The process of interviewing while fulfilling the life grid (or the other way around), provides a *history of events* linked to a *history of decisions*; facilitates the relation between events; boosts the dynamic of the interview, stimulating explanations and justifications for past actions; makes a connection between individual life and historical context and provides an holistic understanding of one's life. Nonetheless, for a successful mixed and simultaneous application of these methods, the life grid must be transparent and interviewee-friendly (although the researcher is registering the information), registration for the data must be flexible and informal; and confidence should be established before the introduction of the grid (examples of these aspects will be given). Life grid is thus an excellent pretext to reflect and talk about life.

FORMALIZATION OF J.ST. MILL'S METHODS BY MEANS OF MATHEMATICAL LOGIC, OR TWO WAYS OF FORMALIZED QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to show, how methods of casual relations analysis, introduced by J.St. Mill, were formalized by means of mathematical logic in two methods of data analysis in sociology. That are qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) and JSM-method (named after J.St. Mill).

First of them, QCA is an approach (introduced by C.C. Ragin in the late 1980-s), including several techniques of formalized comparative analysis for small- and intermediate-N research designs. Second, JSM-method is a method of automatic hypotheses generation in intelligent data analysis, that is used for analysis of respondents' opinions (introduced by V.K. Finn in the early 1980-s).

Both of them are defined as formalized qualitative methods, which combine elements of quantitative and qualitative research. From the one hand, these methods imply analysis of rigidly structured data, description of objects through a set of variables. From the other hand, these methods implement inductive strategy of data analysis: individual cases are examined in order to find out similarities and differences, empirical regularities. So it is a process of generalization, during which hypotheses are not testing, on the contrary, they are generated, what accords to the logic of qualitative research.

ADOLESCENCE, SEXUALITY AND COLLECTIVE IMAGINATION. HOW TO BUILD A RESEARCH STRATEGY ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SELF AS SEXUAL BODY

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Abstract: 1. The aim of this paper is to explain the methodology used in the research for my Ph.D. The research is intended to describe how adolescents build up their self-body image. In order to do so, I analyzed the process of adolescents' self-representation;

2. Some sociological research fields are characterized by delicate issues. For this reason it is necessary to use a qualitative approach with flexible research strategies and techniques;

3. A delicate field, like the one of sexuality research, brings up some communication issues that can be overcome thanks to the Internet and virtual communities. In this context, the possibility of anonymity allowed the adolescent to express himself freely;

4. The data, collected during the research, can be placed into an ideal model based on two axises: syntagmatic and paradigmatic. Data coming from the analysis of blogs and clinical interviews have been placed on the syntagmatic axis, while data coming form online forums and performed focus groups, have been placed on the paradigmatic axis;

5. I have chosen a research path based on a convergence of: quantitative and qualitative methodological approach; online and offline research field; syntagmatic and paradigmatic axis model;

6. Through this research, I achieved two results. First, I reconstructed both the dynamic process of self-body image construction and various aspects of the adolescent sexuality. Second, I have been able to compare the different techniques used for the research through a work of epistemological reflection about the different kind of collectable data and the different socio-cultural contexts in which they could be applied.

FROM EMPIRICAL DATA TO THEORY CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract: The classical approach in sociology concerns the use of hypotheses testing processes to determine what, if any, effects can be attributed to particular factors in the field being studied.

But other scholars suggest a procedure which eliminates the presence of previous hypotheses and privileges an interpretive approach to data analysis. However, in the latter approach crucial questions appear: how does one approach the data to ensure the credibility of findings?

Blumer's suggestion about "sensitizing concepts" seems to be appropriate in order to reach not only a reliable interpretation of data but also the possibility of "building theory". This process could be supported by computer-assisted research.

CREATIVE AUTONOMY: EARLY INFLUENCES IN THE EMERGENCE OF CLASSIC GROUNDED THEORY METHODOLOGY

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Abstract: Barney G. Glaser is widely recognized as co-originator (with Anselm Strauss) of grounded theory methodology, perhaps the most widely cited method in social science research. In this paper, I discuss early influences that have shaped the course of Glaser's scholarship and its manifestation in the development of classic grounded theory (CGT). Glaser has frequently acknowledged the influence of both Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Robert Merton on his conceptual ideation of CGT. This paper explores as well other early influences including sociologists Richard LaPiere, Hans Zetterberg, Herbert Hyman, Alvin Gouldner, David Reisman, Daniel Bell and Edward Shils. I suggest that these and other influences in Glaser's early life stimulated an autonomous creativity that would progress and develop throughout his scholarly career and foster his determined advancement of CGT. Indeed, many of the methodological principles that distinguish CGT from other research paradigms can be glimpsed in the work of these early influences.

I contend that autonomous creativity enabled Glaser to transcend the predominant positivist tradition by effectively rejecting that paradigm's premise of preconceived theoretical bases for hypothesis testing and verification in favour of developing theory from empirical data. In so doing, Glaser had begun to lay the foundation for the development of CGT while still a student at Columbia University where he worked to capture essential ideas of methodological innovation in the work of Lazarsfeld, Merton, Zetterberg and contemporaries. This ability to conceptually transcend the dominant view would enable him to approach Anselm Strauss' qualitative paradigm with its rich possibilities for data without imposing the strictures of positivism; an intellectual stance that not only facilitated the emergence of CGT but also supports Glaser's contention of

grounded theory as a distinct paradigm and a general methodology for research open to any epistemological perspective and using any type of data (Glaser, 2003, 2005).

Glaser, B. G. (2003). The Grounded Theory Perspective II: Description's remodeling of grounded theory methodology. Mill Valley, CA: Sociology Press.

Glaser, B. G. (2005). The Grounded Theory Perspective III: Theoretical coding. Mill Valley, CA: Sociology Press.

ZNANIECKI 2.0. THE IDEA OF BLOG RESEARCH

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Abstract: The growing interest in new communication technologies must have consequences in more and more important role of qualitative projects taking into consideration Internet content and its relations with reality.

This paper presents the idea of qualitative on-line research project among graduates of higher education system in Poland. However, in the main scope there are technical and methodological problems, obstacles and their solutions. The project's title is "Znaniecki 2.0. The Internet diaries of graduates".

As the title suggests, the whole idea is to recall the methodological legacy of Thomas and Znaniecki "Polish Peasant". The main method is a diary content analysis, however in this particular case, written on-line, as a blog, by the graduates.

One can presume, that on-line content is not only of textual kind, but the graphical solutions and hypertext links matter as well. This conclusion leads to more sophisticated analysis concentrated on text, graphics and links in a time. The possible area of problematic questions may also include time periods of activity, the intervals between entries etc.

What is even more interesting, comparing to the original is that in this case the diaries are open to unknown readers who can comment and generally interact with the authors. It constructs totally new relations between all interested participants and gives more complex data to analise.

VERNACULAR SOCIOLOGY AND NETNOGRAPHIC EXPLORATIONS

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Abstract: Although the history of the internet, and the social web in particular, is comparatively short, numerous publications have strived at establishing an understanding of what it means to undertake qualitative research on the internet. Early accounts of virtual ethnography or "netnography" focused mainly on the possibility to make use of web communities for researching identity performances and consumption patterns among other themes. During the last few years, the emergence of social network sites (SNS) has heavily redefined the social landscape of the internet since it involves a shift from thematically orientated communities to networks that are centred around the activity of the individual actor. Increasingly, these networks form the basis for a new way of interaction by means of user-generated content since people engage in social activities such as sharing, reviewing and commenting upon the information that each and other user generate. Taking these fundamental changes into account, Beer och Burrows (2007) point at the importance of adjusting research strategies to the conditions of the social web while at the same suggesting that users of SNS are to some extent already involved in a sort of vernacular sociology as part of their social practices. Taking these thoughts further, this paper sets forth to understand in what ways recent developments of SNS have provided a shift in the ways in which the social actor can possibly be delineated. Since SNS allow for a self-presentation and social interaction that largely depend upon the social connections to others, the conditions for communication and social interaction have been fundamentally altered and this state of affairs challenges the assumptions that underlie qualitative research in general and ethnography in particular. Theoretically elaborating on these thoughts, the overall objective with this paper is to explore the tensions between ethnographic practices on the internet and the fact that users of SNS are not only preoccupied with a vernacular sociology but are also, and more importantly, to a large extent delineated by their interpersonal actions and social connections.

Beer, D., & Burrows, R. (2007). Sociology And, of and in Web 2.0: Some Initial Considerations. Sociological Research Online, 12(5).

SOCIO-SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS AND THE FOUR MODALITIES WHEN ANALYSING AGENCY OF UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract: What are the options and limitations of the socio-semiotical method of text-analysis, when analysing peoples' descriptions of their own life-situation and feelings? The socio-semiotical text-analysis has originally been developed by the Paris-school of semiotics, especially Greimas. Later the method has been used when analyzing novels, advertisements and other very purposefully produced texts, or cultural products – but not peoples' colloquial language, rather chaotic and unfinished (self-) descriptions. Is it possible to analyze systematically the modalities (les modalite's: pouvoir; devoir, savoir faire, vouloir, in French) from the latter kind of texts?

I am currently using the method when analyzing answers (N 440) to an open-ended question in an online-survey (done year 2009). The question was: "Describe your everyday life as an unemployed. You can also tell about your thoughts about the situation." My research concerns the agency vs. structures in the life-situation and lived experience of the young unemployed people during the current recession in Finland (data gathered in 2009).

On the basis of my own experience (from my ongoing research) the socio-semiotical method is a promising "tool", when looking for the agency of the writers from their texts. Looking for the basic modalities and analyzing them tell about writer's agency, both reflected and more or less subconscious one. Yet, the method has also problems and limitations. Some of the problems can be solved by deconstructing certain expressions from the point of view of modalities. Certain other problems look more severe. For example analyzing feelings with this method is difficult, if not impossible. Also the differences between languages is more or less a problem. Too often the sociological discourse on agency is highly abstract and without

empirical content. Socio-semiotical text- analysis helps to analyze agency from self written accounts in a promising way. In my paper I will give concrete examples from my ongoing research, and discuss both the strengths and the weaknesses of this analytical tool.

BIOGRAPHICAL STORIES OF OSTARBEITERS' LIVES

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Abstract: The paper focuses on the "not connected and not completed" as the biographical trauma as well as on the efforts of biographants on its compensation and the return of the meaning. It is based on the life stories of Ostarbeiters. The concept of trauma is linked to the catastrophic experience and desubjectivization. The analysis of the interviews reveals not only the destructive effect of the socio-historical events in the biographies of the narrators, but also their strategies in overcoming the biographical gaps, which can be traced both at the level of their life courses and on the plane of the stories.

Our project is based on materials of the international documentary project, "Forced and Slave Labour." They are the biographical interviews with those who were forcefully taken to work in Germany and have experienced the burdens of the forced labour. The biographies of Ostarbeiters that are collected in the tradition of Oral History, are gradually taking their place in the common space of symbolic memory of war which, however, is not uniformly represented or given value.

Sociological approach required us to see the life stories of our biographants not only as a source of oral historical knowledge, but, more importantly, as "testimonies," which were placed within the space of life with the everyday background of microsocial history.

ANALYZING FRAME SWITCHING IN ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA

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Abstract: To reframe interaction or combine two frames simultaneously is an everyday occurrence in many contexts. George Herbert Mead even implied that our competence to do so is essential for human sociality ("sociality is the capacity for being several things at once"). In this contribution I try to outline some methodological aspects of attending to and analyzing frame switching in ethnographic studies. As a point of departure, I describe Gary Alan Fine's observations in "Shared Fantasy" of how actors in fantasy role playing shift frames, for instance from engrossment in fighting a monster to mundane discussions about politics or the latest science fiction novel. Then I compare Fine's instances with my own observations of how youth in institutional treatment go in and out of play frames, as they tease or fight each other and staff "for fun" during meals, lessons or other situations. I will especially discuss problems in identifying frame switching, the importance of including them in qualitative studies, and what to with them analytically in the case of "troublesome" youth in residential treatment.

"WHO IS 'TRUE' RESEARCHER HERE?" DYNAMICS OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HARD AND SOFT SCIENTISTS.

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Abstract: This presentation focuses on dynamics of the relationship between an ethnographer and participants in a specific context of the life-science laboratory. This particular field was largely studied in the past, but publications rarely concerned the multi-site ethnography and the situations in which a sociologist is a transnational professional - exactly as it is presented in the case of these participants.

My paper focuses on the process lasted eight years, during which I passed through several stages - some typical for several ethnographic work and some different. Presenting each of these stages, I will underline the specificity of ethnographical work conducted among other scientists. I would like to show the tensions which are the consequences of different scientific cultures. I will prove that in this specific field the long lasting (several years) ethnography is better if not unique method of sociological inquiry, when the topic of research concerns the international culture of work, the impact of culture of origin in the multicultural work places as well as the career making processes in the scientific and internationalized environments.

GATEKEEPERS AT THE GATE – RESEARCHER AND GATEKEEPER RELATIONS IN A CHARGED FIELD

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Abstract: This paper deals with researcher – gatekeeper relations in the highly opinionated and sometimes dogmatic field of the research surrounding irregular immigrants in Sweden, but the underlying conflicts of interests can easily be translated to most research areas where the access to the field is being limited and conditioned by the help of gatekeepers. The gatekeepers in this particular setting, the representatives of the NGO:s and underground clinics catering to the irregular immigrants, are imperative for the research of this segment in society. The inherent conflict in this relationship is foremost the engagement and commitment to help this vulnerable group on the behalf of the gatekeeper, and the endeavor of the researcher to examine and cover the multifaceted existence of the group being examined. During the fieldwork of this study it has become apparent that the selection of "suitable" subjects for interviews picked by these gatekeepers are particularly well educated, verbal and have what you could call "spectacular" life histories. This paper will raise the question how to deal with this well intentioned skewed selection and still maintain scientific integrity. Another inherent risk in this relationship is that since these gatekeepers are perhaps the most knowable persons outside the research community about this group of interest and are well versed and active in the public debate, their problem formulations and explanations might influence the work of a less cautious researcher. I short this paper deals with the problem of being dependant of intimate relations to the field while still keeping the emotional, intellectual and scientific distance necessary.

THE ROLE OF GENDER IN FIELDWORK EXPERIENCES. AN INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN CROSS-GENDER RESEARCH INTERACTIONS

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Abstract: In qualitative research, the interaction between informant and researcher is the key to success of the project. This interaction does not take place in a vacuum, but in a specific social context in which both parties act out their role as researcher and informant, but also other – perhaps more latent – roles related to gender, ethnicity, class and educational background. How these roles are displayed in the interactions can influence the data and the field relationship, sometimes even aspects of the personal life of the people concerned.

Existing research on the relevance of gender for ethnographic fieldwork has primarily focused on problems of cross-gender interaction. A first possible challenge – both for male and female researchers – is limited access to spheres dominated by the other gender, due to a strong connection between gender, power and knowledge. A second difficulty that might arise is what Gurney calls 'sexual hustling', ranging from flirtatious behavior to overt sexual propositioning or harassment.

Despite a vast and growing body of research on qualitative/ethnographic methods, few studies thoroughly problematized challenges and possibilities of cross-gender interaction between researcher and informant. Our study contributes to the existing debate by examining in detail fieldwork-based experiences in intersectional perspective. Based on a review of existing literature and a reflexive analysis of our own fieldwork experiences we give an analytical account of how gender is constructed in interview and fieldwork settings and how it shapes fieldwork experiences and relationships. We pay particular attention to how different contexts and interaction styles lead to different outcomes in terms of challenges and opportunities. Based on our own experiences as female researchers who study men, we examine the role of gender in the fieldwork process while taking into account other important aspects such as age, class, educational background, sexual orientation and ethnicity. The purpose of this article is (1) to give a systematic overview of gender-related opportunities and challenges women experience while doing research with men, (2) to relate these challenges and opportunities to different gendered interactional styles and contexts and (3) to develop strategies to deal with difficulties related to cross-gender research interactions.

METHODS FOR APPROACHING THE GEOGRAPHIES OF HANGING-OUT

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Abstract: This presentation is based on my ongoing dissertation work, which sheds light to teenage girls' hanging-out practices and the effects of the regulation and privatization of urban public space. My research is based on poststructuralist feminist geography, but it also draws from sociology, youth studies and pedagogical science. Urban space is studied through the themes of democracy and public life.

My research questions are as follows:

1. How do teenage girls use and appropriate urban public space?

2. How do the hanging-out practices of teenage girls reflect their position in the society?

3. How do girls (re-)produce social identities and gender through the use of urban space?

4. How can we integrate young people's everyday personal geographies into the teaching?

I am conducting field work both in Helsinki (Finland) and in San Francisco (US), in order to examine cities of different scale and context. In both cities, urban space is approached through observation, photo documentation and stakeholder interviews. In Helsinki, additional data collection happens as a part of geography studies at school. The methodology draws from ethnographic research practice and participatory research epistemology. The participants will first map their hangout places. They will then collaboratively produce a participatory diagram of their views about hanging-out, after which the diagram will be "interviewed". The participants will take photographs of urban spaces of special importance for them and collect these as photo-diaries of one week. These will be used for photo-elicitation. The methods and outcomes of the project will be evaluated together with the participants. This will be followed by presenting the photo-diaries at school and by collecting them together as an art exhibition. My aim is to further develop methods for approaching everyday life and the ways in which young people are active and socially productive in their urban environments. I also hope to introduce new ways to integrate personal urban geographies to education. The choice of methods can be understood in the ethical light of understanding young people as active subjects in our societies. Their place in the research is thus central and I as a researcher will be working with them rather than on them.

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELDNOTES

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Abstract: The present essay is inspired by my PhD thesis in ethnographic fieldnotes and my Master thesis, namely an ethnographic study of 'Collettivo Autonomo Viola', the leader group of Fiorentina supporters.

Starting from the consideration that textualization does not characterise only the last step of ethnographic research, that is when the ethnographer writes about his/her field experiences in essays and monographs, but the whole study process during which the ethnographer writes fieldnotes and his/her personal journal, it is evident that there is a deficiency on the topic of ethnographic notes.

Ethnography originates in orality and then makes the transition to writing (Geertz 1998).

Ethnographic notes represent the first transition from the oral to the written code.

Methodological texts give tips about how to enter and work in the field and write a monograph, but they tell very little about empirical base formation. If we look at fieldnotes as the professionalising

strategy for ethnography and the empirical documentation of the research, this loss of information leads to a sense of disorientation. The issue of fieldnotes is of primary importance in the field of ethnography, which is often accused of not being apt to be thoroughly inspected and subject to researchers' inclinations.

This paper deals with the definition of fieldnotes that, at an international level, is not as predictable as it may seem according to textbooks. What does the definition of fieldnote include or cannot include? Its definition is based on the well-known difference between 'writings about others and writings about oneself' (Jackson 1990)?. The attempt to define ethnographic fieldnotes is preliminary and essential in order to collect and analyse empirical data.

CHALLENGES IN END OF LIFE RESEARCH: THE STORY OF A JOURNEY

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Abstract: This paper is concerned with the design and ethical aspects of conducting research on end of life. The first part describes the design of the study. Data was obtained by ethnographic research strategies. Intensive fieldwork was carried out over 10 months in two palliative care units. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with ten terminally ill patients, twenty relatives and twenty palliative care professionals. These techniques allowed the researcher to understand the experiences of terminally ill patients and those who care for them in their last weeks and days of life. Indeed the researcher had the opportunity to record aspects of the lives of patients and their careers in a detailed way without disturbing the internal dynamics of the place where the study was being conducted. The second part discusses the ethical issues of conducting research with vulnerable subjects. Information consent was obtained from terminally ill patients, their relatives and palliative care professionals on the understanding that participation is voluntary and that it can be withdrawn at any time. The right to anonymity, privacy and confidentiality of research participants were also respected. The third part highlights the idea that conducting research on sensitive topics such as end of life can have a profound impact on the researcher's well being. For example, a prolonged contact with the subject of a terminal illness can raise fears about mortality for one self and for one's family and friends. The methodological issues of involvement, detachment and personal responsibility have an added significance when studying topics of an emotive nature. Hence the purpose of this paper is to offer guidance on how to conduct sensitive research in end of life scenarios.

ENCOUNTERING THE UNEXPECTED --ETHICAL REFLECTIONS ON INTERVIEWS

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Abstract: It takes a lot of preparation to set up the best possible ethical condition for an interview. Knowledge of the field, informed consent and having an ethical approval are some very important factors the interviewer must be aware of and take into concern while preparing for an interview study. But what happens when situations becomes different from what the researcher expected? When the researcher have to struggle with feelings that was not expected? Follow me through a discussion of my experience of interviewing men and women in violent relationships, both in the direct interview situation but also afterwards. I discuss how to handle unusual situations such as being kissed by an interviewee, feeling disgust by an informer and how one may find oneself in the middle of an argument between an abused woman and her offender. I reflect over how I processed my experience during my research and how I tried to handle the inner struggle of having unexpected feelings. This paper focus on ethical concerns both in relation to the interviewer and in relation to the interviewee.

WRITING RESEARCH WITH/IN SOME POSTSTRUCTURAL THEORIES

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Abstract: How to take the poststructural theories into account not only in reading or analyzing 'data' (texts, phenomena or practices, to name some) but also in writing about/in/along the research? While language and discourses are understood to (re)produce differences, how can we write so that the texts would be deconstructive and careful, moving and open for different interpretations and the multiplicity of life and world? How to write, say, argue, and simultaneuosly refuse knowing "better", "revealing" some certain kinds of things, making "relevant", or giving "evidence" on something especially? How to accept the messiness, multipleness, rhizome-likeness of subjectivity of oneself and others, or the getting lost of methods of describing or analyzing them? Walking and writing on the hanging bridge between poststructuralist ways of (not/post-)knowing and the (still often traditional) demands on scientific writing?

I've come to these questions through (pretending to) investigat(e)ing the gender contract of Finnish craft education. Even though the pupils are "free" to choose either textile or technical crafts in schools, they choose fairly gender-based. My 'data' consists of an ethnography in two schools, and various kinds of cultural texts (curricula and media texts plus all kinds of transgressive 'data') around craft and gender. I've been reading them discursively and deconstructive.

MANAGING ETHICS IN RE-ANALYSING QUALITATIVE MATERIAL

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Abstract: The idea of pre-approved research projects, assessed by a central ethical vetting board, sits poorly with the imperatives of fieldwork, given that their fixed design runs contrary to the rationale for fieldwork – unpredictability. According to Jack Katz, this has led to ethnographic research being forced underground, since for much ethnographic data gathering it is impossible to seek prior approval. In this paper, I will discuss yet another dilemma that faces the researcher who wishes to present a re-analysis of material that has already been collected. Qualitative researchers sometimes return to 'old' material in order to examine a new research question. The interest in re-analysing written-up material is often prompted

by new analytical concepts or theoretical insights that make it possible to tackle a lingering puzzlement. However creative (and fun) this may be, it is a practice that raises specific ethical considerations. Can old material be revisited with a new research question in mind – and thereby departing from the original plan and application – without violating ethical rules? What might be the ethical objections to a re-analysis of material collected long before, and how could such objections be met and, perhaps, countered? Apart from protecting the rights of the research subjects (the original object of the ethical vetting process), qualitative researchers' moral work now also include how to manage the ethical vetting board itself.

COMMUNICATIVE METHODOLOGY FOR RESEARCH WITH SOCIALLY VULNERABLE GROUPS

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Abstract: During the last decades of the 20th century the presence of dialogue has greatly increased affecting many traditional structures in the political, economic, sociocultural, and personal domains. This dialogic turn in our societies has already had a deep impact in the social sciences and in its research methodology. The communicative methodology (CM) responds to the new social context of dialogic transformations in which increasing importance is granted to the contributions from every person in the construction of scientific knowledge, particularly referred to those traditionally silenced voices. The main characteristic of the Communicative Methodology is the continuous and egalitarian dialogue held throughout the research process among researchers and people belonging to the reality investigated. Through this dialogue, researchers contribute -on the one hand-, the scientific knowledge that humanity has accumulated throughout history and the researched subjects on the other hand, contribute their investigated realities from their lifeworlds. Through this process of dialogue, knowledge is constructed in a collective way about communities and realities being studied. It is then when new elements of analysis emerge providing a better understanding and new sollutions to different social realities, particularly those in contexts and communities which are more socially vulnerable. This paper presents the CM, its main characteristics and its impact in transforming situations of inequality and exclusion. We intend to deepen, most particularly, on the second aspect putting forward how research conducted through this methodology has already presented significant results about the analysis and improvement of the situation of the socially vulnerable groups.

EXPLORE THE ETHICAL QUESTIONS OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH APPROACH IN THE FIELD OF LEADERSHIP IN EMERGENCY THROUGH DEPTH AND NARRATIVE INTERVIEWS

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Abstract: In the last decades the attention paid to disasters and catastrophes whatever their origin be and in different fields of study and research was becoming a core question, because interests many fundamental human desires as security, safety, satisfaction of primary needs and improvement of life conditions.

In the contest of complex societies as the contemporary one, natural, man made or technological disasters hold a central role in the life of many people, not only as the potentially victims of these events and their damages, but also as leaders, policy and decision makers, volunteers aimed to response and cope with a crisis process.

Leadership during all the phases of disaster, preventive, planning, response, reconstruction has been studied by sociological authors and many theories about this constitute the theoretical framework in which comprehend the possible style of leadership, its adequacy and efficacy in a specific disaster.

Different styles of leadership depends on many elements: personal, individual, societal and collective; in particular they are connected in a strong way by personal skills, psychological attitudes, organizational resources, professional training and experiences and last but not least by gender.

The role of gender in the question of leadership in disaster represented a multidimensional concept as shown by its importance and influence during the disaster process and in particular in response phase.

Understand the motivations of because and how a person becomes a leader and the different paths go through by a man or a woman in their professional life is made possible with an applied research and the use of qualitative methods as depth interviews and in particular story telling biographical methods.

The attention will be focused on the interview situation and its importance to tell the story of the participation in the field of crisis management and the ethical issues and implications arise from this kind of situation; another methodological component known as "autobiographical pact" will be analysed through biographical sequence and its operative instruments.

Use biographical and narrative interview according their specific techniques allow to look into closely world of leadership in disaster and ethical qualitative research issues so significant, thinking to the decision of alarm, evacuation, relocation of a population stricken by a disaster.

TWENTY STATEMENTS TEST: A TECHNIQUE TO MAKE THE QUALITATIVE DATA MORE CREDIBLE

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Abstract: The Twenty Statements Test (TST) was developed by M.H. Kuhn and T.S. McPartland as an operational interpretation of 'Self' – the symbolic interactionism basic concept: during 12 minutes the respondent has to write 20 self-identifying nouns (answering the question "Who am I?") in a spontaneous order – just as they come to his mind. The data obtained is coded using different schemes but they all tend to look like the model suggested by L. Zurcher – physical, social, reflexive and transcendental features. More than a half-century history, unfortunately, didn't make the TST a popular method of sociological research (it was accused of being too 'psychological' and of classifying interrelated self-descriptions into different codes), but methodological experiments identified its possi-

bilities (a simple and fast test procedure) and restrictions (due to the social desirability phenomenon, situational context and impossibility to 'weight' the subjective meaning of the same self-identifications). The years of TST practical application allowed to design the typologies of self-identification nominations: we can either conduct content analysis or refer to the existing theoretical models that assure of social, group and 'role' identifications dominance over the purely personal. What seems to be quite astonishing is some sociologists critique accusing TST of not 'measuring' the ethnic identification – that's why they announce TST meaningless and useless within any sociological study with strong ethnic emphasis. Such accusations are irrelevant for the TST wasn't developed for such purposes (statistics shows that only up to 10% of respondents name their ethnicity at all). That's why we shouldn't use TST as the main or the only research method, but it's informative and effective as a supporting technique in the qualitative study. Firstly the TST questionnaire filling process itself is indicative ('level' of difficulty for different ethnic groups and the time spent to fulfill it). Secondly we can compare ethnic groups by their identifications structure detected by the TST, for instance, focusing on the category 'ethnicity' itself. Thus the TST is a necessary technique for any qualitative research where ethnic component seems to be of a great importance. We'll illustrate this statement by the qualitative research conducted in 2007 in the Caucasian region (the project "Caucasian Youth: between Past and Future").

VALUE AND VALIDITY IN A SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY ON MEN'S SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: INTEGRATING TWO ANALYTICAL APPROACHES USING QUALITATIVE DATA MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE.

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Abstract: Qualitative researchers are no strangers to validity anxiety. This is partly due to criticisms that analyses cannot be easily interrogated or tracked. Also, techniques for increasing validity such as triangulation may not be possible, particularly in deep qualitative approaches. The value of qualitative work is less contested, being long recognised as a means to understand the 'why' and 'how' of people's perceptions, experiences and actions. At the policy level qualitative findings tend to exert less influence than quantitative results. But at the operational level, qualitative understandings become invaluable, even essential. Notions of validity and value are explored in the context of a study on men's sexual and reproductive health, which aimed to better understand sexuality as a key factor underlying gender inequities and the high HIV prevalence in South Africa.

In-depth audio-recorded interviews were used to gather sexual life history narratives of forty men and women from a wide range of localities and socio-cultural contexts. Data were transcribed, translated where needed, then imported into nVivo—a software program for qualitative data management. The research needed to identify and report to funders on key ideas and issues that can be used to formulate interventions targeting men, so a thematic analysis of data across all participants was conducted. But research team members were also invested in a different research outcome: an analysis of each narrative that would track and explore individual experiences from early sexual awakening through to adult sexuality.

Collecting data via sexual life history narratives was appropriate for both analytical approaches. In terms of value, the thematic analysis worked well for identifying key issues to use in new HIV and reproductive health communications for men. But the deep qualitative work of narrative analysis yielded far more complex insights into the evolving sexuality of individual participants, which has implications for interventions design. Qualitative data management software made it possible to conduct parallel analyses simultaneously. Validity was greatly enhanced because the software allows for the rigour of analyses to be cross-examined and their logical construction tracked. It also enhanced the capacity of multiple analysts to bring their different interpretations into a dialogue.

CREATING NEIGHBOURHOOD NETWORKS: WHY SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH MATTERS?

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Abstract: While there has been a strong influence on the qualitative methods on the emergence of Social Network Analysis, this framework's influence declined for a relevant period of network perspective construction. The author discusses the qualitative roots of urban networks and examines the contemporary trend of making qualitative research credible on the growing application of qualitative data on the process of telling about the neighbourhood network. This paper examines theoretical arguments in accordance with a reflexive process of an empirical study. It shows the qualitative methods of collection and analysis of social networks in an inner city neighborhood. The paper suggests the relevance of key aspects to strengthen and improve qualitative research and making it credible in sociology in general and in Social Network Analysis in particular, such as: (1) theory and linkages to the literature (2) analysis; (3) validity and reliability; (4) sample; (5) and ethics.

This research aims to explore**,** from an empirical perspective**,** a variety of qualitative methods of a non-traditional nature such as films and archives, as well as ethnographic observation, virtual ethnography and semi-structured interviews to report data on cities and neighborhood communities' social networks and discuss qualitative data. Based on the recent experience of research social networks neighbourhood, the article draws on semi-structured interviews (N=25), ethnographic observation as well as photos, newspapers and film archives. The ethnographic observation and interviews were the beginning of qualitative research. The knowledge of the area - the analysis of the existence or absence of community neighbourhood, the interaction between the neighbours, was elements of observation.

The qualitative approach defines and enriches the cultural context of a neighborhood community social network, the social traditions and specificities of connecting and social support. Findings report relevant data and explore the integration of this material triangulation to design a mixed method framework.

TO INQUIRY INTO POWER NETWORKS: ETHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the methodological and ethical issues present in an inquiry into the process of design and implementation of a public policy. In particular, we focus on research exercises whose core method consists of a set of interviews conducted within the network of actors identified as having the power to directly or indirectly influence the policy making process under scrutiny.

This paper discusses the difficulties with the aggregation of empirical data and the development of the follow-up interpretative narrative. These difficulties hail from three key aspects: (i) *the specificity of the universe of interviewees*. The latter consists of a small number of individuals, mostly public figures with previous interpersonal and professional relationships, whom have agreed to be interviewed on the basis of anonymity and confidentiality; (ii) *the purpose of the interviews* which is not simply to verify concrete facts or behaviours, but also to unveil the actors' agendas, values and beliefs; (iii) *the nature of the issues under analysis*: the politicization and personalization of the policy-making process, the power games and conflicts of interest.

In this sense, this paper delves on how to mitigate the aforementioned difficulties and develop solutions that allow: to articulate the interview-based data collection with an additional documental analysis; to assess the truthfulness of the collected data and to decipher implicit information; to guarantee confidentiality; and to distinguish the interpretation of the researcher from that of the interviewees.

Although this paper builds on a concrete case study hence arguably affected by its context-dependency there are nevertheless lessons to be drawn that can be useful to those who engage similar qualitative analysis of power networks and face comparable difficulties that may hinder the research's credibility.

DOING QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS USING THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL SOCIOLOGY OF ALFRED SCHUTZ: A PROPOSAL

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Abstract: Several aspects of the phenomenological sociology of Alfred Schütz have been analysed and discussed in the literature, from his methodological principles to his analyses of the world of everyday life. However, there are only very few examples in the literature of empirical applications of phenomenological sociology, both as a methodology informing specific research projects and as a method of data analysis. This paper proposes an approach and a step by step procedure to use Schutz's phenomenological sociology as a method to undertake qualitative data analysis of interview transcripts. It does so by first reviewing and critically discussing the analytical procedures followed in grounded theory and in other phenomenological approaches to qualitative data analysis, for example interpretative phenomenological analysis, descriptive phenomenological analysis, and hermeneutic phenomenological analysis. Consequently, it poses questions such as: Is bracketing needed both at the level of data collection and data analysis? If so, what is the role of Schutz's analyses of the structures of the lifeworld and of the systems of relevance when carrying out qualitative data analysis? Is 'coding' of transcipts the best way to approach data analysis in phenomenological sociology? Does sociological phenomenology imply an hermeneutic approach? What are the analysis outputs, are they themes or ideal types? Is there a role for computer assisted qualitative data analysis? If so, are specific softwares needed? Answering these questions is important to identify the best ways to explore how social actors construe the meaning of their experiences in their life-world. The life-world is the cognitive and subjective place where the external environment and the others are perceived, so where opportunities, barriers, disadvantage, etc. are experienced. The development of sociological methods aimed at its analysis can help to strengthen our understanding of several social processes and dynamics, in particular those related to social and health inequalities.

TRIANGULATION OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN A CONTEXT OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

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Abstract: Studying the life situation of vulnerable populations like institutionalized people in nursing homes may need to employ a combination of research methods. On the one hand we should use methods for identifying the relevance of certain problems in the institutional routines, on the other hand we need methods for identifying the knowledge and routines referring to these problems. The first approach can be based on quantitative methods – for example by using assessments and statistics for analyzing how often a problem like residents' sleeping disorders occurs in the population of and institution. The second could be based on qualitative methods – for example interviews addressing the staff's awareness of such a problem and their concepts and routines of managing this problem. Such a combination of methods can either be conceptualized as a mixed methods approach mainly focusing on the methods that are applied. Or it can be conceived more substantially and comprehensively as a triangulation of research perspectives. In this paper, I want to spell out such a triangulation of perspectives on several levels including theoretical approaches by illustrating this methodological discussion with examples from a research project addressing both sides of sleep problems mentioned above. This methodological presentation intends to discuss the needs for triangulation, the challenges of applying it and the differences to pragmatic methods mix in times of mixed methods research.

DOING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH WITH RENEW ARCHIVAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SENSITIVITY

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Abstract: In what ways does our researching and teaching experience innovate qualitative methods? We claim that it is the *archival sensitivity* put into practice; related to the backstage research activ-

ity and the biographical circumstances (generations, belongings or identities) of the research teams. We offer illustrations regarding the concrete trascription and first analysis of *qualitative interviews*, *discussion groups*; preceded by a practice of autobiographical writing (linked to the *story-telling group technique*); and complemented by parallel ethnographic observations in our daily lives via anthropological and sociological note taking. All with a purpose of recording and interpreting phenomena related to migration experience.

In the projects MEXEES I: 2006-2008, and MEXEES II: 2010-12, conducted both as a research and teaching activity, we decided to combine the more applied conversational methods (interviews and discussion groups) with less applied autobiographical and ethnographical methods. Being sociology our mainstream discipline, we have found useful certain proposals of *reflexivity* or *author visibility* (Marsal), the debate on *autoethnography* (in journals such as JCE, FQS...), *autobiographical sociology* (Friedman), and *focus etnography* (Knoblauch), among other concepts and authors. Our adoption (and adaptation) of autobiographical, ethnographical and conversational methods has been done with a special emphasis on archiving the process of researching; both the backstage and frontstage of it. And the process of becoming a researcher within the field of sociology (and other social sciences); or the process of evolving as researchers and methodologists. From *learning from the field* (Whyte) to learning from researching (on migration or other topics) and teaching qualitative methods, would be another way to comunicate this sort of methodological experiment. Following the tradition of methodological appendixes, but also other more autobiographical testimonies by researchers of different generations, countries and disciplines, we feel it is an avenue for the adquisition of the meaning of qualitative methods with a historical and biographical perspective. A key aspect being a hands-on approach, with junior and senior researchers, sharing the (present and future) benefits of archiving the forementioned various processes.

OPERATIONALISING SEN'S CAPABILITY APPROACH. A MIXED METHOD PROPOSAL FOR THE EVALUATION OF EUROPEAN EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS

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Abstract: The paper will present some of the most important methodological aspects of the empirical research carried out in the European project *Resources, rights and capabilities: in search of social foundations for Europe* (financed by the VIth Frame Program of the European Comission). This project uses the capability approach (CA) promoted by Amartya Sen as an "enriched informational base of judgement" in evaluating European employment and social protection programs. More concretely, the features that will be presented in the paper are the result of the work aimed at identifying what social protection resources can guarantee occupational security, in a European context where involuntary career fragmentation seems to be increasing.

It is important to note that in general the capability approach has been developed and applied empirically from a quantitative perspective. This should not be surprising if we remember that Sen and most authors who have applied the capability approach come from the field of economics. Robeyns states this predominance of quantitative approaches within the capability approach, but also mentions the existence of qualitative approaches oriented towards descriptive analysis and "thick description". In our opinion, qualitative approaches have quite a lot more to offer. A qualitative development of the capabilities approach can realize the full analytical potential of Sen's work.

Thus, a qualitative identification (by using semi-directed interviews and a formalised qualitative analysis) of either turning points and critical events or transitions and stages where social protection measures and resources have a significant role redressing or channelling personal and labour trajectories can improve the already mentioned quantitative approaches. This qualitative development was combined in the above mentioned project with a quantitative life-course perspective, producing what in Creswell's terminology would be called a sequential mix method design. The basics of this design, together with the kind of analysis carried out (and the results obtained) will be at the core of the paper.

THE PRESENTATION OF SELF AS A WRITER, IN EVERYDAY LIFE AND IN FICTION

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Abstract: If it has been sociologically provedthat literary practices are related to social experiences, could we say that literary experiences take directly part to the socialization process ? Could we consider the writing as a way, for the novelists, to confirm themselves as thinking and acting subjects over the social determinations ? Does the literary creation, as a work of symbolization, leadto social accomplishment?

An empirical survey, established on a double qualitative corpus - interviews with twenty-two parisian novelists of the 21th century and analysis of their complete fictive work –, allowed us to examine the many interactions between the socialization and the creative process, especially on how novelists tell, lively or fictively, their own story about reading and writing experiences.

We would like to present the methodological caracteristics of our research, suggesting to study how literary texts can be used by the pollster to go further into discurses analyzis, and how it can certainly open new horizons to the writers' sociological knowledge.

USING FRAMES AS A BOUNDARY OBJECT IN MIXED METHOD RESEARCH

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Abstract: The proposed paper offers a reflexive discussion of our attempt to overcome the gap between quantitative and qualitative methodologies in mixed-method design. We will discuss our study of educational choice in one rural district. The project was set to analyze the relationship between chosen educational pathways and socio-economic positions, aspirations, expectations, and other factors: over 100 interviews with students and parents and a survey of all 500 students and their parents living in the district.

We use the concept of 'boundary object' (Star and Griesemer, 1989) to discuss the translation problem across the divide between

different approaches and methodologies. A 'boundary object' is an object/concept used and interpreted in different ways across different social worlds of respective communities of practice. 'Boundary object' has certain level of invariance to allow for translation, and hence some level of cooperation, between communities.

We suggest the concept of 'frame' as a boundary object on the intersection of several symbolic worlds in social sciences. The notion of 'frame' is central to several traditions: Goffman's sociology and social anthropology, Kahneman and Tversky's prospect theory in economics and psychology, and in Esser's and Lindenberg's quantitative analytical sociology based on bounded rationality theory.

In quantitative studies the sets of frames are usually derived from theoretical assumptions and imposed on the respondents by rigid research technology of a structured questionnaire. In social anthropology the frames are derived from observations of situations and are usually highly context dependent. In our research we attempted to elicit frames from the interviews, using the procedure of refinement similar to grounded theory methods.

The concept of 'frame' in our research allows for translation between quantitative analytical sociology, economic psychology and social anthropology. It remains to be seen whether this concept would allow for communication across the boundaries between entrenched research traditions in social sciences. It might be that our attempted transgression will be sanctioned by all established communities.

NEW QUESTIONS REQUIRE NEW METHODS - A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO MATERIALITY: WARDROBE STUDIES

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Abstract: In the effort to make clothing studies more material, the attention has been directed at the relationship between body and clothing. As an alternative approach we propose the study of the relation of clothing to other pieces of clothing within a greater whole as a way to highlight the materiality of clothing. The theoretical point of departure for this approach is a practice theory in which the material enters as an integral part. The methods combined and developed in wardrobe studies are discussed. The emphasis here is on the weaknesses of the individual methods in practice-oriented clothing studies, but also on how they jointly can contribute to the wardrobe study. This is illustrated with examples from studies from The National Institute of Consumer Research (SIFO) in Norway, where the method is being tested. Research, like all other practices, is not just about what we say and think, but also about what we take for granted, do and have. Research, too, has a spatial organization and an infrastructure. Interdisciplinary collaboration and access to both social and natural scientific traditions and infrastructure provide the possibility to develop methods that allow for the updated understanding of reality that is found within practice and materiality studies. Just as the material culture that is the object of our studies carries in it distilled ideology, so does the materiality of the research world. These material structures contribute to constraining and opposing the changes that these theories open up. The method has been developed within the field of clothing but is relevant for practice-oriented consumer research in other fields of consumption.

DRAWING MAPS AS AN ELICITATION INSTRUMENT IN LIFE STORIES TO COLLECT SPATIAL DATA

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Abstract: This paper aims to discuss an empirical method consisting in the collection of spatial data through life stories including visual materials utilized as elicitation. The research was focused on the understanding of the housing pathway in the migratory experience. A quite noticeable amount of research on housing conditions and careers, of migrants and non migrants, has been characterized by quantitative methodologies which, even if were able to provide a general and wide framework, weren't able to reach an exhaustive knowledge on a set of features strictly linked to housing: daily implications of housing conditions, non structural factors characterizing the housing pathway, the role of the agents in their experiences, the cultural implications, the decision making process, the meaning construction and the life style.

This kind of research implies the collection of spatial and daily data that are often taken for granted by individual who are dived in the reality studied. Asking and speaking about home and neighborhood can result difficult and meaningless. Many elements are forgotten and the emotional and cultural relevance of the spatial organization can toughly emerge. To overpass these obstacles an elicitation instruments is introduced in the middle of the life stories, exactly in the moment in which these kinds of difficulties seem to appear: participants are asked to draw a map of their home, in the host country and in their country of origin, in order to use also the comparison as a further helping instruments. In this paper the effects of the introduction of this mixed technique are shown with the purpose of discussing its efficacy, its limits and other potential utilization of the maps drawn, besides as elicitation devices.

CENTERING THE PERSON WITH DEMENTIA IN LIFE STORY NARRATIVE: AN INTEGRATIVE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This paper is drawn from a larger study based on traditional qualitative thematic methods, which explored the use of secondary biographical stories as a strategy in conversation with an older person who has dementia. The aim of this paper to re-examine the data to facilitate further discussion in gerontology about the ways in which the ideals of Kitwood's (1997) personhood and narrative inquiry can be used keep life story of the person with dementia intact By drawing upon narrative writers such as Mishler (1986); Gee (1991); Ramanathan (1995) and Riessman (2004; 2007), we describe a methodological approach utilising structural and thematic forms of narrative analysis to keep the person with dementia 'centre stage' in their own life story narrative. This paper demonstrates that by integrating a person-centred approach to interpretative and structural narrative analysis, people living with dementia can be the centre of their own story and communicate with their community what is important and *why* it is worth telling.

USING CONVERSATION ANALYSIS IN EVALUATION RESEARCH: TWO 'EXPERIMENTS' WITH EVALUATING HEALTH PROMOTION INTERVENTIONS AT THE WORKPLACE

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Abstract: The presentation will examine the potential of conversation analysis (CA) in evaluating the implementation of health promotion interventions. In evaluation research, multi-method research designs are widely at use. In particular, they are relevant in evaluating interventions where a potential change in the practices of whole organizations (rather than in the behaviour of individual employees) is under scrutiny. A typical combination of methods involves a quantitative survey supplemented by qualitative interview data. Such combinations of methods contribute to our knowledge about the experiences and views of the participants with regard to the process and outcome of implementation of the intervention examined. Yet, they leave open the question of *how* the practices and procedures introduced in the intervention are actually adopted and immersed in the organizations' practices and everyday life. In order to successfully repeat an effective intervention elsewhere, such knowledge would, however, be essential.

In examining the potential of CA in evaluation, I focus on participation as one important prerequisite of successful implementation. With the help of two research examples of health promotion interventions at the workplace, I will seek to show what sort of knowledge about participation is attainable with CA, and how this knowledge can be complementary to evaluation of processes of implementation.

MEDIA SCANDALS AS DISCURSIVE MUZAK- THE USES OF THE CULTURALLY FAMILIAR

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Abstract: Media Scandals as Discursive Muzak- the Uses of the Culturally Familiar

Scandals reported in newspapers and on the TV and radio can comprise a form of discursive 'background music' or muzak; brief references in everyday conversations, debates and arguments. In this paper I suggest that one may investigate the uses of such media-disseminated knowledge in conversations about something else.

Almost invisibly, the media furnish us with topics of conversation, metaphors and discursive shortcuts that we are all expected to be familiar with, like background music at a restaurant or in a shopping centre, that floats in unnoticed in the general blanket of noise.

In a series of studies of exchanges, sometimes defined as gift-giving, sometimes defined as petty corruption, it became clear that well-known scandals, offered a concentrated form of knowledge often expressed in a single word, followed by 'scandal', 'story' or 'affair', that were used by the interviewers and the interviewees. The 'Clinton scandal' may thus constitute a form of generic *example*. Such examples may be used to confirm, challenge or otherwise elaborate arguments. The scandals constitute summarised or condensed examples; they are used as 'proxies' [i] intended to produce allusions and associations. Such implicit meanings form part of a general cultural familiarity, which is assumed to be so widespread that we use them as a kind of code or abbreviation.

In the investigated interviews, the scandals were not discussed in detail but often mentioned briefly: still they were used rhetorically and interactively in an efficient way. They accomplished comparisons, they were used to exemplify phenomena with a pedagogical aim; they were used as invitations for reflections, as aligning rhetorical tools, and finally, as has been shown by Drew for idioms, used as conclusions in conversations.

Scandals are a rewarding phenomenon as crystallized common knowledge when researchers search for items that may be used rhetorically in talk or text. Other forms of such shared cultural items may be well-known popular culture objects: names of artists, films or books that can be used as a conversational resource when people reflect on their own or others' experiences or on various social phenomena.

[i] See Whitehead (2007) for a discussion of such 'proxies' in American conversations where issues of ethnicity arose.

A DISCOURSE ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO INSTITUTIONAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE GERMAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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Abstract: The discrimination which immigrants and their children continue to face in German society cannot exclusively be understood as a ‘fringe question’, as the product of racist attitudes and enactments of individuals or marginal groups such as extreme right-wingers (although these forms of racism remain). The analytical perspective must also shift to more complex and subtle causes and mechanisms of discriminationwhich are embedded inestablished everyday practices of social institutions.In the German educational system – where discrimination because of a student’s ethnic background becomes especially conspicuous – institutionalized discrimination can be located in schools’ programs, unwritten laws, informal agreements and modes of operation which take their legitimization from the available discursive knowledge of immigration/multiculturality/integration which circulates in German society and which members of educational institutions process in a self-referential way in their everyday work. The mechanisms of institutional discrimination are more difficult to detect than overt forms of discrimination because they originate from established social and political forces in society and hence receive less public condemnation. Precisely because institutional discrimination is difficult to detect, its study constitutes conceptual and methodological challenges.

Taking the discriminatory practices in German educational institutions as an example, the paper argues that a discourse analytical approach can provide a valuable analytical tool for the study of the mechanisms of institutional discrimination. It firstly introduces the concepts of institutional discrimination and discourse analysis in their usage and relevance for this paper.The paper then presents some ideas on where institutional discrimination and discourse analysis can be analytically linked and why these theoretical intersections provide an important starting point for the analysis of institutional discrimination. Thirdly, the paper discusses the method-

ological implications of such an analytical approach by proposing a possible qualitative research design for a critical discourse analysis of institutional discrimination in educational institutions.

FIELD ROLE AND LANGUAGE SKILLS

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Abstract: Fieldwork in a foreign culture usually implies a different situation of language use, than fieldwork at home. A discussion is made concerning the influence of language knowledge in qualitative data collection, based on background from two different contexts of data collection – as a foreigner with basic knowledge of Russian in Russia, and as a native Norwegian in Scandinavia. An important aspect of language skills concerns its importance in defining identity in relation to ones fieldrole as "insider" or "outsider", which has a considerable impact on how subjects relate to oneself. In either case, there are both advantages and disadvantages. The use of a shared meditational second language (i.e., English), can increase ones possibility of interacting alone but can at the same time increase the distance to subjects in the field. The use of an interpreter can alleviate some of the disadvantage of low language skills, as well as contributing as an important informer in relation to contextual information, however, it has consequences for ones field role, as this becomes linked to the role of ones interpreter. Being a "full participant" is almost impossible in contexts where one does not have a near native mastery of language.

HOW TO BRING THE „INSTITUTIONAL" INTO ETHNOGRAPHY AND ETHNOGRAPHY INTO THE „INSTITUTIONAL ETHNOGRAPHY"-APPROACH

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Abstract: Transcending social situations, local contexts and the 'micro-social' level is a perennial problem of ethnography with theoretical as well as methodological aspects. If ethnography is built on the core method of participant observation, how can this kind of research transcend the analysis of local, observable contexts and the micro-social level? In anthropology, there is an intense debate on multi-sited ethnography with a focus on constructing an ethnographic field across multiple sites from the local to the global sphere. In contrast, sociological ethnography is more concerned with the micro-macro link: how can we reconstruct macro-social phenomena from observable practices in a specific setting? In my paper I will discuss the "institutional ethnography"-approach to this problem, developed by Canadian sociologist Dorothy Smith. Institutional ethnography aims at reconstructing institutional order from analysing everyday activities in local contexts. Institutional order ("ruling relations") is seen as the effect of the coordi-nation of people's activities, which is observable by following sequences of work processes and the intertwining of texts and actions. Smith emphasises that the term institutional ethnography does not designate a method, thus is not limited to participant observation and interviews. Institutional ethnography's concern with 'working up' from concrete actions instead of imposing abstract theoretical concepts on empirical data is shared by ethnographic research with roots in ethnomethodology (e.g. workplace studies, science and technology studies and the like). However, compared to this kind of sophisticated analysis of minute details the "ethnography" in institutional ethnography is underdeveloped, for instance in analysing exactly how actors engage with texts. On the other hand, research that is focused on the micro-foundations of social facts and processes is often limited in its reach. The question therefore is how we can make institutional ethnography more ethnographic while not abandoning its potential for transcending local contexts and reaching out to social structures. I will address these questions with empirical examples from my own research on the practices of activating social politics.

POSSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES OF DOING ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON FAMILY

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Abstract: This paper addresses the use of ethnographic methods in family research. While ethnographic methods are fundamental in the anthropological study of kinship and family, quantitative methods have long dominated the field known as family studies. An ethnographic approach contributes to an in-depth understanding of family practices, but it requires a high degree of self-reflexivity with regard to fieldwork relations and the interpretation of data, since the ethnographer's social position, including gender, age, class, and ethnicity/nationality, inevitably shapes the access to the field. Based on the author's experiences during long-term fieldwork on intergenerational obligatons and expectations in Singapore, this paper discusses how the role of the researcher, as well as the accumulation of ethnographic data, is partly shaped and constructed in interaction with informants. In doing so it illustrates the different possibilities and challenges of doing ethnographic research on family and intergenerational relations.

FIELDWORK AMONG ANGELS IN NORTHERN NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: In the early 1980ies a religious movement emerged in the Netherlands, called Uit de Bron van Christus ('From the Source of Christ'), founded by the prophetess and healer Mrs. Sonja de Vries (since 1987 based in Oudehorne, a small village in the Dutch province of Friesland). By her miraculous healings (or by angels through her as her followers believe), she became well known the Northern provinces of the Netherlands. Healings are considered to be instrumental, meant to draw attention to the message the angels Mrs. De Vries order to deliver, i.e. to bring people back to the Christian gospel as it was in the days of the first apostles. From 1998 to 2005 I have been studying the movement by means of qualitative research (interviews, participant observation, document analysis) in order to get information on the history, organization, doctrine of the movement and on the recruitment process of its members. After giving a brief overview of history, organization and doctrine the central theme of the paper is presented: fieldwork strategy and ethical dilemmas. During the various stages of the fieldwork (introduction, participating, leaving) the researcher is confronted with mostly unknown and unforeseen problems. This means continuous and cautious improvisation in order to maintain access to the relevant sources of information in the field. Handbooks give do's and

don'ts but are of limited value when it comes to the day to day practice of long lasting participation. Saying that studying religious movements may give rise to ethical problems seems almost stating the obvious. Although for instance protecting the (anonymity of) respondents is still a thing to be considered, the relation between researcher and his subject has changed the last few decades, a change that could be denoted as emancipation. Respondents of today know how to protect their interest. Nowadays religious movements have their own agenda regarding research. They know how to control access to information, how to use modern news media (internet, websites) to bring their opinion to the fore. A demand to read every written research report about them before publication is not uncommon anymore. Many ethical research problems of today have changed in strategical ones. Researchers have to negotiate over access, over publications, over how to use the media.

MEANING, VALUES AND METHOD AT A FAIR-TRADE COFFEE COOPERATIVE: REFLECTIONS ON THE FIT BETWEEN RESEARCH STRATEGY AND ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES

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Abstract: Organizational anthropology has developed a wide variety of research methods that provide appropriate understanding of how do human beings create, transform, transfer and reproduce meanings in the organizational context. How, and through which means, is the organizational reality defined at a democratic workplace? What kind of narratives and presentation rituals are enacted in every day operations of the company in order to create a shared understanding of the complex organizational reality? What are the fundamental differences in the perceptions of the organization between different occupations, locations, managerial and membership roles within the company?

In order to address these research questions, and working within the reflexive paradigm, I conducted my fieldwork between September and December 2009 at FairCoffee, a small coffee fair-trade worker co-operative in Western Canada, employing traditional set of ethnographic methods and techniques of document analysis, ethnographic interview, participant and non-participant observation.

The study described in this paper started as a general inquiry into the meaning of work at a participative workplace, evolving into an exploration of the discrepancies and tensions between two views of work at a worker co-operative. The paper, however, focuses on methodological and theoretical ramification of such complex research project. I present how developing a valid, convincing story of an organizational phenomenon must engage a series of research iterations that ultimately do not necessarily lead to the fit between the personal and professional goals of the researcher, the goals of the organization and the goals of the study participants. The unique theoretical and methodological contribution of the paper stems from the analysis of post-fieldwork reality and the influence of the study on the researched organization.

ON THE LIMITS OF A CONVENTIONAL SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH

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Abstract: In the German sociology of sports only few discussions can be found on the methodology of qualitative research and its appropriate empirical implementation. One of the reasons may depend on the ambitions attitude of sociology to the embodied practice of doing sport. Because of the rapid differentiation of sport-related fields, the spaces of experience in sociological research are as diverse as problematic. The range of contents extends to "incoherent issues" of lifestyle and body culture or different contexts of competitive, leisure, extreme or fun sports. While a broad empirical tradition of ethnographic research in sports and in other fields is well established in the Anglo-Saxon-area, the German sociology of sports primarily is determined by a great deal of theoretical discussion, which entails a subordinated processing of systematic fieldwork.

In this respect, the problem is not embedded in the (sports) sociological conceptualization but rather in the matter of a capable methodological approach, which measures the complexity of "sport worlds". In terms of Garfinkel, a "conventional" Sociology of Sport, which only transforms existing theories, run the risk to retype its subject by ignoring the (ethno)methodical practice of *doing being sports women and men.* A phenomenological turn to sports through ethnographic methods opens the view to the local practices and its regularity of social order. For this purpose methods are needed to describe the features of sport fields closely by preserving verbal and non-verbal, visual and audible data. On this account there are finally two questions to deal with: Which techniques are adequate to investigate the embodied practice of sport? And which consequences are implicated for the adequate practice of sport sociological research?

According to these methodical reflections, my thesis is related to the context of competitive youth sports.It deals with practices of mediating knowledge between coaches and young athletes and how these interactional processes are organized in real situations. Which implicit and explicit resources of communication are used for instructing and learning embodied skills? Within a focused ethnography, by using video, audio and other descriptive forms of data collection, I try to get a closer viewon some aspects that are rarely linked in sociological research: the relevance of body and knowledge during social interactions of teaching sport.

OPTIMIZING THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF FOCUS GROUPS IN RESEARCH ON CONTESTED ISSUES

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Abstract: This paper explores the epistemological benefit of the interaction between participants during focus group sessions. It departs from the fact that the focus group is not primarily aimed at problem solving or decision making, but at opening out ways of knowing. For this reason strong emphasis is placed on creating pos-

sibilities of maximum group interaction during the focus group interview.

This paper draws from a series of focus groups conducted among students on the campus of a South African university currently in the throes of significant transformation. Formerly an Afrikaans-language institution for white South Africans, the post liberation University of the Free State is now a non-segregated, parallel-medium institution. The research probes the way students from different cultural and racial backgrounds generate critical comments on how directed transformation processes impact on inter-group relations and personal well-being.

In the focus groups their experiences, frustrations, fears and hopes are explored. This happens within the context of the focus group as a space for constructing a different way of knowing. Departing from the assumption that these focus groups provide an interactive setting for the expression of synergy, conflict, dispute, dialogical exchange and reconciliation, the paper explores negotiated knowledge. How does the interactive setting of the focus group contribute to formulating opinions, expressing views, declaring beliefs and managing polarities?

"I'VE NEVER HAD TO THINK OR EVEN TALK ABOUT IT": EXPLORING THE UNFAMILIAR USING VIGNETTES WITH FOCUS GROUPS

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Abstract: Vignettes involving short scenarios have mainly been employed in quantitative research to explore respondents' preferences and choices. In qualitative research the vignette technique is sometimes used as an 'ice-breaker' or to explore topics considered potentially 'sensitive' by participants. This paper describes a further use of vignettes in the context of focus groups as a tool to facilitate discussion of the 'unfamiliar', with 'organ donation' and 'transplantation' forming concepts that people tend to have heard of but often have no direct experience and limited background knowledge.

The scenarios aimed to enable participants to conceptualise the topic and address key issues. They were informed by the literature and campaigns to promote organ donation, with feedback from our lay advisory group to ensure that they represented situations that appeared plausible and comprehensible.

The vignettes were introduced after providing limited factual information about organ donation to allow participants to become comfortable with the topics. The complexity of the vignettes increased incrementally. The first consisted of one character and required participants to advise another about the practicalities of registering as a donor, permitting an assessment of baseline knowledge. In contrast, the final vignette comprised a narrative of the diagnosis of brain death for a patient, with participants asked to discuss the different views held by their relatives when deciding whether to consent to organ donation.

The paper draws on specific examples from 22 focus groups to reflect on the use of vignettes to study unfamiliar topics, including the ways in which they enabled the participants' to guide the discussion to address issues of particular salience beyond the original aim of the vignette, and the value of a uniform tool in enhancing possibilities for comparison. We conclude by considering how vignettes may be integrated more broadly into qualitative methods when studying unfamiliar topics.

EUROPEAN, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL IDENTITIES IN BIOGRAPHICAL INTERVIEWS

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Abstract: In the context of permanent societal changes the structure of the identity is also permanently challenged. Biographical interviews offer a glimpse to the imprints of personal life-events that could give us answers to some of the questions raised in terms of regionalization, nationalism, and Europeanization processes. The main questions of our paper are: What does it mean to live in a specific region, to belong to a nation or the European community? How are these different levels of identity/identities present in personal values and actions? Based on nearly 50 biographical interviews realized in the North Western Region of Romania, our paper focuses upon the evaluation process of biographical research results and gives some answers on how these interviews can provide a better insight into the meanings of European, national and/or regional identity/identities.

BETWEEN REALISM AND DISCOURSE: A THIRD LOGIC FOR INTERVIEWS?

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Abstract: According to the opinion of Cardano (2007), the ontological point of view of the researcher approaching a *corpus* of interviews can be resumed into two position, which are incompatible between each other: some scholars, for example Beartaux, consider interviews as sources of real facts that can be found into the texts and that can reflect a more generalized social and historical situation, while others, like Demazière and Dubar, treats texts only as a discourse, as a personal definition of lived situation made by the interviewee.

Making reference to the methodological approach of triangulation, set up by Lazarsfeld and his colleagues in the classical research in Marienthal (1932), I would try to show an example of how this apparently incompatible positions can be used as different points of view to study different aspects of a phenomena, in this case the professional identity of management consultancy in Italy, considered emblematic of knowledge workers. Using two techniques inspired by the two positions (positioning and biographical models) I will show how a third logic of analysing interviews can be found in combining different qualitative methods and how they can be effective in underlining different aspects of the same stories.

COMMUNICATION WITH DEAF - A MATTER OF ETHICS OR JUST QUALITY? GENERAL LESSONS LEARNT FROM A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE OF QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW RESEARCH

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Abstract: In our presentation we would like to outline a psychosocial perspective on specific aspects of the research encounter. We propose to view the "research encounter" as a "research relationship" which is very much based on mutual trust. This implies a closer look at aspects like

• transparency

• recognition

• power dynamics.

Trust as a key issue of qualitative research still seems to be underestimated in methodological debates. In our opinion transparent communication is fundamental for trust not only in the actual interview itself, but during the whole research process. According to this, it seems obvious that a productive research encounter would require a careful reflection of the (pre-)conditions of communication. To show this, we use an example of qualitative research with deaf interviewees. This specific case of communication possibilities should help to illustrate questions which are important to any research that involves communication with researched subjects:

• How do people agree to be subjects of research?

• Why and when do they want to "participate" in a qualitative study?

• How can you facilitate that researcher and participants get to know each other and establish a research relationship?

• How can you provide an atmosphere of confidence for the interview?

• How can the fear of being stigmatized be dealt with?

• How can you organise communication?

• How do you choose - or better: use language?

Reflections on such questions, which touch power asymmetries in the research process, are frequently discussed and framed as "ethical" questions or as a matter of "critical methodology". Our perspective is indeed greatly inspired by critical traditions like disability studies, feminist methodology, psychoanalysis and postcolonial critique.

However, it seems important to emphasize that such considerations are not only relevant to specific problems of communication like in this example, but to any qualitative research that involves a research relationship: Thus, the lessons learnt from "communication with Deaf" in this study were not only about ethics but point to important issues of quality of qualitative research in general.

USING SOUND AND VISION TO DEPICT AGENCY AND STRUCTURE IN EUROPEAN BIOGRAPHIES

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Abstract: The Euroidentities Framework 7 project, 'The Evolution of European Identity: Using biographical processes to study the development of European identity', has had a inherent, contradiction since the time of its conception. Euroidentities employs an in-depth minimally-structured biographical approach in order to give its interviewees the maximum possible range to express their lives from their own perspective. Its core method of analysis centres around the biographical narrative approach. At the same time, many of the participants in the application have been heavily influenced by the work of Bourdieu, which of course is often (mis)read as being 'structural'. This potentially uneasy juxtaposition was built into the project at its incept in belief that intellectual tension can lead to creative synthesis.

Another feature that sets Euroidentities apart from straight academic biographical research is a strong applied policy bent as a core feature. Part of our policy bent is that we were committed to deliver four 'lay-friendly essays' – reports produced by the project for 'the intelligent layperson'. These 'essays' are centred on policy issues and do not mirror the academic structure of the project. In one instance, I chose to interpret the word 'essay' very widely and have produced a 'virtual essay' that resides within www.euroidentities.org, the project's website. The 'essay' is an attempt to depict agency/structure through a combination of visual imagery (some collected by the project, some obtained from publicly-available sources) and aural sound, mainly the words of our interviewees spoken by actors. The basic juxtaposition was to have been visual structure opposed to spoken agency, though this barrier has proven permeable as the construction of the site/essay developed. To my surprise, developing a multi-media approach to depicting the project's results, particularly the decision to cede control of assessing the material to the viewer, produced considerable opposition from some colleagues within the project.

Technology permitting, a brief demonstration of the website will be given. However, the core of the paper will concentrate upon a discussion of the issues surrounding its development. These fall into four categories: ethical; conceptual; organisational; instrumental.

VIDEO ANALYSIS AND PRODUCING NEW FORMS OF PUBLICATION

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Abstract: During the last years methods for analyzing audio-visual data - recordings of 'natural situations' as well as video data produced by the actors in the field have been pushed forward. Methodologies like the documentary method, hermeneutic approaches and video interaction analysis have been developed and begun to be adapted by researchers for a growing number of empirical studies. Introductions have been - or are currently being written for students and novices and the procedures seem to be set.

Video analysis heavily draws on experience and tacit knowledge, but this knowledge is also necessary to read and understand the findings from research: the publications often are hard to apprehend not only for outsiders: heavily drawing on very detailed transcripts, that convert rich visual material into text and signs (sometimes accompanied by a number of stills) that are hard to understand for everyone that has not watched the video-sequences on which the analysis is based.

For qualitative methods a key criterion for good research it that the process has to be made transparent to the reader. This however is complicated due to the video material, that is not available in print. However, putting the video files into the internet can help, but then still produces a gap between the process of analysis and the results.

The paper addresses the practical question, how findings from video research can be presented in a way that on the one hand accessible to the reader and does not lose the analytic detail necessary. It will also address the question, in how far new forms of publication can be adapted using tools available in other fields (e.g. Multimedia-Design, Sports Analysis) and how those can be integrated into the research-process without distracting the researchers from their analytical focus too much.

REFLECTING UPON BEING A PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER: THE VISUAL METHODS AS A WAY TO CAPTURE MEANINGS AND THOUGHTS.

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Abstract: The visual methods – the handling of images and video content – might allow pre-service Physical Education (PE) teachers to access to a type of knowledge which, verbally, is not available and, consequently, to instigate them to reflect upon their professional identities. The main propose of this study was to understand how six pre-service PE teachers from the Faculty of Sport, University of Porto (Portugal), constructed their meaning of being 'a teacher', and most significantly, the idea of being a 'PE teacher'. In order to capture their point of views, it was adopted a participatory action research approach, including focus group and photovoice employed in a workshop session. In the process, the participants were asked to: (i) collect visual material (photographs and videos) related to their professional daily practices during a period of one week; (ii) participate in a workshop to present their own images (eight per each); (iii) comment and reflect upon the meaning of being a teacher, in general, and a PE teacher, in particular. Data was submitted to thematic analysis using the Nvivo9 software. The research findings reveal that: (i) Images and videos are embedded with meanings related to teaching practices and the ways that pre-service PE teachers understood their craft; (ii) The visual stimulation prompted them to discuss their views and gauge their thoughts about being a teacher and a PE teacher; (iii) Participants emphasize that a teacher must be someone open to the innovation and in constant development. Consequently, (iv) he/she must be a reflective person; (v) The participants also consider that the teacher is crucial in the learning success thus, he/she must be someone that makes the difference among their pupils. In relation the PE teacher, (vi) they highlight the distinctive interaction with the pupils, as well as the motivation to the profession. Furthermore, (vii) they refer that a PE teacher must be a specialist and an enthusiastic person.

AUTOPHOTOGRAPHY AS AN INTRODUCTION TO PHOTO-ELICITATION INTERVIEW: RESEARCHING SOCIAL ASPECTS OF PRACTICES OF LOOKING.

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Abstract: Photo-elicitation interview is undoubtedly one of the most popular visual research methods in sociology. In my speech I would like to argue that the best and the most effective way of conducting photo-elicitation interviews is basing them on pictures taken earlier by respondents within another visual research method – autophotography. Autophotography provides empirical data (pictures with short descriptions), which can be not only analysed but also used as pictures in photo-elicitation interview.

The most important aspect of my speech will justify mentioned thesis. Some of the arguments confirming it are:

• Photo-elicitation interview depends on earlier actions of respondents and becomes even more dynamic and eliminates respondent's and researcher's boredom.

• Pictures taken within autophotography extend respondents' influence on interviews, which increases their committment.

• Taking pictures allows to make reflexive those practices, which are usually habitual or based on "practical consciousness". This allows to enter new research fields and explore new problems.

• Photo-elicitation interviews identify macrostructural aspects of individual practices depicted earlier in autophotography, what allows to research relations between agency and structure.

The last two aspects were very important in empirical part of my doctoral dissertation - …Social visual competence as a research problem of contemporary sociology". My speech will be based on experiences from this research. Its main research problem was focused on social aspects of practices of looking and their role in constituting social inequalities. 40 respondents participated in autophotography and took pictures, which were later analysed and used in photo-elicitation interviews. This allowed to investigate practices of looking, which are very hard to research (or even unresearchable). In my speech I would also like to mention some issues connected to organizational aspects of visual research:

• Appropriate period for taking pictures within autophotography.

• Appropriate period between autophotography and photo-elicitation interview based on pictures taken by respondent.

• Differences in autophotography between using disposable photo-cameras provided by the researcher and digital photo-cameras owned by respondents.

• Appropriate time of autophotography (depending on e.g. holidays).

• Appropriate forms of contact between researcher and participant of autophotography.

FOR A DIALOGUE BETWEEN DOCUMENTARY FILMMAKERS' PRACTICES AND VIDEO DATA ANALYSIS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Abstract: The French sociologist Pierre Naville (1966) exhorted to regard camera as a microscope of social relationships. In his perspective, taking into account oral, visual and body dimensions of social situations would not be possible without an audio-visual recording. More recently, Thomas Luckmann invites to a multimodal sequential analysis (2006). However, any produced image is related to a point of view; in other words, image is located. In fact, the question of the conditions of acceptability of visual data remains open. Can one accept visual data recording as more relevant than a

traditional ethnographic approach founded on notebooks and re-transcriptions of verbal interactions? Which additional interpretative possibilities appear with audio-visual instrumentation?

These problems do not only relate to social sciences. French documentary filmmakers also seized some of them. In the line of the « direct cinema », documentary filmmakers question the production of the authenticity of their approach to suspend the disbelief of the spectator.

How to proceed so that the final viewer recognizes the veracity of the situations represented? How to exploit the image without confining it to a naturalistic vision of the filmed phenomena?

Filmakers Jean-Luc Godard and Chris Marker admit being themselves inspired by Jean Rouch's anthropological cinema to develop their practices of filming. Then, why couldn't social scientists be inspired by documentary filmmakers'practices to develop visual sociology?

According to these practitioners, it appears that the recognition of the spectator's position in the filmmaking process becomes essential. As it would be illusory to believe in the objectivity of the represented situations, the bet of a marked subjectivity of the filmmaker would be necessary to support an intersubjective situation of knowledge validation.

From this approach rises several methodological consequences whose interest is :

• To facilitate the access to social situations which are difficult to film

• To support the reflexivity of the actors in situation

• To support the reflexivity of the researcher with his object

• To privilege the transmission of observations and analyses

This communication will develop these methododologic (and epistemological) aspects for the creation and the analysis of visual data.

QUALITY OF EXPERT CODING SYSTEMS FOR EXPERT APPRAISAL OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

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Abstract: Expert appraisal is one of most often used qualitative methods for pre-testing survey questionnaires. This method is often used ambiguously and imprecisely in early phases of questionnaire development. Expert coding systems should reduce subjective and ambiguous application of expert appraisal, however little empirical evidence is available to support this claim. In this paper we compare and evaluate precision of two expert coding systems in several experiments (Designing questionnaires: Checklist,Statistics Sweden, 1992; Questionnaire Appraisal Coding System, Forsyth in Lessler,1991) using Friedmans' test. It turns out that only one criteria distinguish between the coding systems (number of errors). As coding systems focus on different issues, both should be used simultaneously to maximize the results of expert appraisal.

QUALITATIVE WORK AND THE TESTING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEORY: LESSONS FROM A STUDY

COMBINING CROSS-CASE AND WITHIN-CASE ANALYSIS VIA RAGIN'S QCA

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Abstract: The paper reflects on methodological issues that have arisen during an ongoing three-year ESRC-funded project focusing on the effects of family background and of the organisation of secondary schooling on educational achievement in Germany and Britain. This employs Ragin's configurational and case-based *Qualitative Comparative Analysis* (QCA) as a means of combining the cross-case analysis of secondary longitudinal survey data with the cross-case and within-case analysis of some 80 in-depth interviews with young people, i.e. it employs a specific form of mixed methods which aims, by taking a case-based rather than a variable-based analytic approach, to transcend the quantitative/qualitative divide that bedevils much sociology. The focus of QCA, which aims to apply Boolean logic systematically in cross-case analysis, is to establish the relations of sufficiency and/or necessity between configurations of putatively causal conditions and some chosen outcome. QCA assumes that there is likely to be causal heterogeneity differentiating types of cases, with multiple causal paths to any outcome. It does not, however, provide, in itself, knowledge of underlying causal social processes. Here, one might turn to existing theory for candidate causal processes. Alternatively, one might undertake the inductive or theoretically informed analysis of relevant qualitative data. Our interviewees have been chosen to represent configurationally defined types of cases that have been found to capture the causal heterogeneity underlying educational achievement in the longitudinal datasets, our aim being to undertake process-tracing (George & Bennett) to explore some of the complex causal processes generating the set theoretic relationships of necessity and/or sufficiency between configurations of class, gender and early cognitive capacities and later achievement characterising the cross-case analyses. In this paper, once we have described our particular way of combining quantitative and qualitative work via QCA, and reviewed its strengths and weaknesses, we wish to use our experience of relating the analysis of the interviews to the prior and subsequent QCA analyses to discuss, critically, some of the methodological arguments made by Goldthorpe (in his two-volume *On Sociology*) concerning the relation of qualitative work to theory testing/development as well as his critical view of QCA itself.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH, MODELIZATION AND ECONOMETRICS

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Abstract: Researchers have even more opportunities to study and practice qualitative and quantitative researches. Some ways to combine them are already known and shared; some others relies on the needed creativity regarding a specific object of research. The main purpose of this presentation is to document a methodology used to integrate qualitative and quantitative data and to combine methods to construct a theoretical model and to test it. This methodology is based on a research where sociology and economics are combined.

The presentation is structured as follow. First, I consider main known ways to combine qualitative and quantitative research. The

point is to underline how the methodology I used can be similar or different from these articulations. Second, a brief description is done regarding the context of the research: the analysis of skin colour declarations in Brazil. This helps to anchor in practice the methodology, then presented in a more conceptual way. Third, the four main steps of the articulation between qualitative and qualitative research are presented. Interviews analysis open and close the process, while the second and the third steps correspond respectively to the microeconomic model and to the econometrical part. Fourth, the presentation focuses on a specific pattern inside the first step, where the researcher herself is a support of qualitative data collection. Finally, the methodology is discussed, notably regarding the possibilities to use it for other research object.

"MISSING DATA" IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Abstract: This presentation discusses the findings of a study of "missing data" in qualitative research. There is an extensive literature on "missing data" in quantitative research, and the project reported on here explored whether and in what ways the idea of "missing data" can be applied usefully in qualitative research. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with qualitative researchers, in addition to conducting a literature search. Different types of "missing data" identified included material edited out of interviews by translators or transcribers; words or passages in transcripts of interviews where what was said is reported as 'inaudible'; material made known to researchers but which research participants do not consent to being made public (e.g. 'off the record' remarks); material made known to researchers but which they judge to be unusable on ethical grounds or that require changes to achieve anonymisation; and, most generally of all, non-participants such as those members of a community who an ethnographer decides not to focus on or cannot gain access to. In addition to reporting on the findings relating to these themes, the presentation also considers the issue of whether using the terminology of "missing data" is the most appropriate for these aspects of qualitative research, or whether other terms (such as "missed data") are more appropriate. We will also explore how qualitative researchers respond to criticisms that their data are insufficiently systematic to stand up to the same sort of scrutiny to which quantitative data are subjected.

THE FORM OF DATA: CONCEPTUALIZING THE UNITY OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS

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Abstract: For a long time, qualitative and quantitative methods were seen as completely different epistemological endeavors, striving for the "real" representation of social reality. Meanwhile the tone has changed. One seeks to conceptualize the relationship as complementary. "Mixed methods" became common topics of advanced research designs. But regardless whether seen as opposing or complementary, each decision leaves one question unanswered: What is the reference point or criteria, which could guide the decision? Is there any kind of "common ground", which makes both possible: conflict and cooperation between qualitative and quantitative research? What identity might allow mutual understanding; or might at least explain its failure?

My paper proposes a constructivist approach to the relationship between qualitative and quantitative methods. This implies the rejection of the idea, any "reality itself" can serve as a reference point. Therefore, we cannot draw on an outside guarantee of "relevance" or "adequacy". But constructivism never assumes, constructs could be arbitrary. Some constructs function better, some worth, some do not function at all. The task of constructivism is to discover the genetic mechanisms of constructions *and* of the conditions, which distinguish between success and failure.

The mutual reference point within the difference of qualitative and quantitative methods can be identified by the *form of the datum* and by the conditions, which make this form *constructive.* The main part of my paper will focus on a closer characterization of this form and on the constraints, which must be realized to claim any construct empirical. A second part will exemplify, how quantitative and qualitative methods use the same form, but under different conditions. The concepts of measurement and of interpretation will be explained as different operationalizations of the form of the datum.

ON EXCEEDING DICHOTOMY TO QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITAIVE RESEARCHES IN CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY

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Abstract: Argumentation in favor of the attitude on exceeding the long ago established dichotomy of scientific researches to qualitative and quantitative is discussed in the work. Considering the attitude of materialistic dialecticians that every scientific research must deal with a subject, the attitude is represented according to which it is impossible to perform any quantitative research without prior establishing the quality that is being investigated. Since nothing cannot be investigated, but always only something, it means that it is necessary to establish precisely (to define) the quality that is being reserched and to do this it is necessary to perform an adequate research.

This is valid for all researches, including measuring, for which it is considered in the literature that these are only quantitative researches. It is shown on the example of designing two instruments for measuring successfulness of political parties – the scale and the index of party successfulness. These instruments are used not only for establishing the relevance of parties, by which Sartori was occupied with, but also for analyzing and for comparing their successfulness on basis of objective criteria. On the other hand, even the expressively qualitative research methods (e.g. content analysis, case study, method of biography, etc.) as the rule comprehend certain quantifications.

Therefore, aiming to methodological correctness, it would be the best to consider the existing dichotomy to qualitative and quantitative researches as exceeded and to establish a typology of scientific researches as prevailing qualitative and prevailing quantitative, depending on the dominant element in a research.

Key words: qualitative and quantitative researches, exceeding dichotomy, measuring instruments, successfulness of political parties

SOCIAL WORLDS AND INTERACTION ORDER: VIDEOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL EVENTS AND GATHERINGS

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Abstract: Video data of natural interactions are of enormous value for the social sciences. Over the past years, we are witnessing increasing interest in using video analysis in qualitative studies. There has been substantial progress in developing appropriate methods for interpretive video analysis. However, still we face a number of methodological problems. One of the mayor challenges is the question of how to relate the precise and somehow 'microscopic' analysis of locally produced interaction order to a broader videographic analysis of social worlds. Whereas the first is well grounded in an ethnomethodological approach, the latter is stemming from methodological principles of sociological hermeneutics. Both approaches are firmly rooted in the interpretive paradigm. They share core methodological principles and we suggest that combining procedure from both enhances significantly the quality of interpretive video-analysis, with particular benefits concerning its sociological outcomes.

In order to discuss this methodological question, we will draw on video data from our current research on migration and knowledge. It focuses on social events and gatherings organized by migrant associations in three urban regions in Bavaria. Public events like festivals, concerts or meetings exhibit typical locally observable, situated structures. They are, however, embedded in larger arenas and socials worlds. They constitute spatially and temporally situated zones of encounter and interchange between migrants and the resident population. Hence, we pay special attention to processes of communication taking place in these public events and gatherings. Video enables us to study with detail the complex orchestration of body movement, speech and other communicative modalities used in social interaction and we pay particular attention to the dimension of ›embodied‹ forms of knowledge. In addition, we explore the wider context using more classic methods like participant observation and ethnographic fieldwork. The presentation will include audio-visual recordings from our project.

TOWARDS A SOCIOLOGICALLY GROUNDED VISUAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Towards a sociologically grounded visual analysis

This paper discusses the implications of various current uses of the term "sociology" in collocation with the term "visual". Namely, with a growing prominence of various methods of visual analysis in what has been referred to as a "visually-driven culture" (Gottdiener), the term "visual sociology" has begun to be applied to a number of studies and practices that – in the opinion of the authors of this paper – do not necessarily warrant the use of such a label or fail to exhaust its potential scope.

The paper departs from an annotated catalogue of current definitions of visual sociology, as outlined in the materials of professional organizations or course descriptions. Most frequently, "visual sociology" is nominated as a field preoccupied with the analysis of the visual manifestations of social life or with the use of documentation and research tools not necessarily specific to sociology. Added to this should be an occasional emphasis on the "production of images" for the purpose of social activism.

The authors of this paper consider such approaches to be lacking in what they feel should distinguish a sociologically-inspired analysis from other forms of analysis in a broader field of visual studies. To delineate what they think should be a fruitful grounding of analysis in the field of visual sociology, they discuss aspects of sociological approaches such as symbolic interactionism and sociological phenomenology, followed by a discussion of some more recent tenets of constructivism. Far from being a nominalistic exercise, the discussion aims at increasing the scope and efficiency of visual analysis by means of addition of a specific perspective and reliance on the strengths of a disciplinary tradition. Current developments in "visual grounded theory" are also invoked, to illustrate the fruitfulness of such a general position.

BEYOND NARRATIVES : 'FREE DRAWINGS' AS VISUAL DATA IN ADDICTION RESEARCH.

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Abstract: Post-modern societies can be understood as 'visual cultures'. However the relevance of visual data in social research so far remains an unmapped territory even within the framework of qualitative research: little attention is paid to benefits, in terms of increased validity, of combining visual and traditional methods. From a research perspective, visual anthropology and visual sociology proceed methodologically by making visual representations (studying society by producing images), by examining pre-existing visual representations and by collaborating with social actors in the production of visual representations. The review presented here focuses on the interaction with social actors.

Visual data in the form of drawings or paintings have mainly been used in therapeutic or diagnostic contexts. Using visuals as specific data source might tap new realms not accessed by other methods. However, with few exceptions, know-how from visual studies have gone unnoticed in the addiction field. The paper describes the first cross-cultural attempt to explore the methodological and theoretical relevance of 'free life-course drawings' produced by Swiss and Polish alcohol ex-users in the context of earlier studies on self-change from problem alcohol use from Poland (2006-2009) and Switzerland (1988). Drawing upon this example from research, a window opens to visual sociology in addiction research and to complement dominant questionnaire based data collection methods.

FITTING IN WITH THE HELP OF IMAGES. PHOTO-DRIVEN RECONNAISSANCE AS A SUPPORT FOR INTERVIEW

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Abstract: The main objective of the paper is to discuss the title method and its use in large, nation-wide Polish research project. The 'Invisible City' project aims at analyzing targets and consequences of spontaneous forms of space-modifying activity that occurred in large Polish cities and takes into consideration methodological problems of investigation into such a creativity with the use of visual data. The task of this reconnaissance wasfirstly, to supply the places of our interest (eg, spontaneously created playgrounds, gardens or places for informal and sometimes illegal meetings, see: www.niewidzialnemiasto.pl) with images and information which would facilitate interviews with place-creators/users and allowed adjustments in photo-elicitation interview driven by the specificity of the particular examples of "Invisible City". Secondly - to further a contact with potential respondents and encourage them to participate in such an interview. The practice of this kind significantly differs from the classic observation method accompanied by with photographic recording. It was not designed to be a stand-alone answer to the research questions, but rather to deepen the knowledge gained at earlier stages of the research (eg, content analysis) and served as the preparation for appropriate wording of those questions in a following conversation with the respondent. Considered tool therefore suits to the field-grounded theory approach that involves constant interweaving of the collection of material, its analysis, returns to the field for additional material and further deepening of the analysis. It also responds to the formula of …focused ethnography" (Knoblauch 2005) – photo-driven reconnaissance can be used as a supplement for such methods as a content analysis or an interview, in almost all research settings, especially when one does not have the time or resources to conduct a classic long-lasting observation. The author will present and analyse the reconnaissance scenario and observation log in relation to the research problems and other techniques used in above mentioned inquiry; analysis will also take into account the results of the evaluation of the technique, based on surveys carried out among a dozen or so researchers who used the considered tool in the "Invisible City" project.

A QUALITATIVE "VISUAL NARRATIVE" APPROACH

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Abstract: This paper aims to describe an innovative qualitative research model based on a visual-narrative approach.

The goals of the research was to investigate how people visually represent themselves and how they decode visual clues as signs of personal and social identity. Starting point of the research was the Mc Adams' concept of imagos (1988). According to Mc Adams, Imagoes are internal projections of fragmented identities the subject assimilates by culture, social context and personal experiences. Imagos are cognitive constructions based on visual and narrative components. On one hand, they lead us to interpret other persons' appearance and to attribute them a "prototypical" story of life (Burke, 1945). On the other hand, they are sources of inspiration for the construction and reconstruction of the Self (Bruner, 2003; Jedlowski 2000; Di Fraia, 2004).

Moving from this model, the research investigates three main questions: how people use imagos to interpret other person?; what characteristics have imagos (in narrative and visual sense)?; what are their origins?

The paper focus on methodological aspects of the investigation. The research (carried on with a graduate class of students at Iulm University of Milano) was conducted following tree steps. At first, we invited students to use photo shutting to capture the most common Imagos *mise en scene* by people in their social context. Secondly, the 720 photos taken were classified in six different families of stereotypical "human types", further divided internally into 14 types and 32 subcategories. Finally, we realized 89 narrative interviews, facilitated by photo elicitation (Harper 2002), to a representative sample of the different "human types" identified in previous phases.

Thepaper describes in detail the technique used to conduct the "narrative photo elicitation interviews" (N-PEI)and discusses the strengths and weaknesses of this particular qualitative research method.

NATURAL OCCURRING DATA AND INTERVIEWS: A NOTE ON METHODOLOGICAL ORTHODOXY AND ROMANTICISM.

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Abstract: The ethnomethodological scepticism of interview data relates to their researcher-provoked nature and settings they argue make them less natural and more staged compared to natural occuring data. Also, the romantic and authentic of the "the interview society" (Atkinson and Silverman 1997) have rightly become standard criticism of the qualitative interview method. On the other hand, in their criticism Holstein and Gubrium (2002) refer to the assumptions of natural occuring talk as bias-free.

If we are to take our QR history seriously (Cicourel 1964, Sacks 1970, Atkinson and Coffee 2002, Silverman 1998 and 2006) qualitative inquirers should explore into the standard descriptions people use and the "taken-for-granted" we attach to them. To cite Cicourel (1964) we need to address "how a researcher goes about categorising the events and activities described" (cited in Silverman 2006:46). I argue that all talk is produced in settings that bring an element of staging with them. So, rather than jumping to conclusions about methods, we should explore the collaborative and active of interpretive practices across settings, stages and contexts.

To illustrate the active of talk over methods, I will draw on data from classic natural occuring settings to show their staged nature and from my own cross-cultural ethnographic interviews to show the interpretive practice of ethnographic interviewing.

I argue that methodological orthodoxy and romaticism are problematic not solely in interview research, but in all qualitative inquiry.

INTERVIEWING ELITES IN GERMANY - FIELD ACCESS AND INTERVIEWING

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Abstract: The interview method is widely used in PhD projects; yet, there is little literature on the interviewing of elites. Based on my PhD project, which focuses on the career paths of people in leader-

ship positions with a migration background of the first and second generation, this paper concentrates on two stages of the research process, access to the field and the actual interview. The first part is an evaluation of different access strategies to obtain interviews with politicians, businesspeople and labour unionists across Germany. The most efficient strategy used was snowballing and direct contact at group specific events such as public lectures; to a lesser degree telephone contacts were successful. The second part addresses the preparation and conducting of interviews with people who are trained to answer questions for a journalistic/media audience. The findings are based on 40 semi-structured interviews, which include narrative elements, focusing on the interviewees' life course trajectories. Central to a successful interview are the establishing of trust, managing the unequal interviewer-interviewee power relationship and interviewing under time constraints. Strategies include the personalization of interview guides to the interviewee, 'going native' and explaining the interview structure at the beginning of the interview. Overall, this paper gives first hand methodological insights into a single PhD-project study and provides best practice examples for elite access.

USING CHILDREN AS RESEARCH SUBJECTS: HOW TO INTERVIEW A CHILD AGED 5 TO 7 YEARS

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Abstract: As the number of studies focusing on children has increased, it is important to consider the children themselves as research subjects. This presentation focuses on the children's voices. The children's experiences were addressed by means of an interview. This presentation is based on doctorate research (Kyrönlampi-Kylmänen 2007).

This presentation investigates the following areas: 1) how to encourage 5- to 7-year-old children to talk, 2) how a researcher, as an adult, can understand the child's world, and 3) how a researcher can free him/herself from the adult-centered perspective. This presentation clarifies the features of a method for child interviewing, and demonstrates how vividly and easily Finnish daycare children (N = 29) are able to talk about their experiences in a research interview.

To set up the interviews, a file had been made for every child that included the subjects of drawings related to the research themes as well as papers inside a plastic folder. A coloured paperboard was glued to the inner binding of the file, on which the children drew a self-portrait and wrote their name. The work with the files represented building up a confidential relationship between the child and the researcher. The subjects of drawings were 'My Family', 'What I do at Home' and 'My Mom's and Dad's Work'. The children were interviewed one at a time. The interviews were recorded and then typed up.

The phenomenology analyzes and illustrates the ways how the world appears to us as an experience (Merleau-Ponty, 1988). The phenomenological research approach manifests itself as a series of self-critical questions, stopping, and wondering in front of a child's experiential world. The demanding questions guide the various phases of the research work: How as a researcher should one encounter a child? Did such a space between a researcher and a child occur where the child became confronted? How close can a researcher reach the child's experiential world?

The phenomenological approach provides a good starting point for a child-centred research, because a researcher is to extricate and separate himself/herself from the prejudices and attitudes concerning the children's experiential world that he/she has as an adult. The phenomenological research approach makes the researcher to look from a child and at a child. (see also Leeson, 2007.)

JOINT BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVE INTERVIEWS: AN INNOVATIVE METHOD FOR NARRATIVE RESEARCH WITH COUPLES

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Abstract: A method for conducting and analysing joint biographical narrative interviews is presented and illustrated by a study of stroke survivors aged 75 years and over and their spouses. This approach is shown to enable a detailed understanding of the shared creation of meaning in relation to a particular experience or event but also presents particular challenges.

Interviews began with an open question asking participants to tell the story of their stroke, allowing both participants freedom to co-construct a detailed narrative, indicating how they made sense of the stroke, what meanings they attached to it, how they presented themselves as a couple and how they attempted to locate the stroke in their overall biography. Analysis of interview transcripts examined both the content of the narrative as well as the style and structure.First, drawing on Rosenthal's (2004) case reconstruction method, we focused on the events and experiences talked about ('life history'). This involved the construction of timelines of experienced events discussed in the narrative, and participants' selection of the topics of their narrative ('life story') such as informal care and retirement. Second, we drew on Veroff and colleagues' (1993) coding scheme based on conversational analysis to analyse couple's co-presentation in terms of narrative structure involving coding shifts in speaker as one of six types of interaction.

A challenge for couples related to how comfortable they felt in narrating their story with minimal subsequent verbal interaction from the interviewer, leading to variations in length and detail of narratives. A challenge for the researcher related to the detailed double level of coding required. However this provided an innovative approach with its focus on both the narrative style and structure (conflictual or collaborative), as well as the themes of self-presentation in relation to the social world (eg. 'hard worker') and as a couple ('united front', 'dutiful carer'). This method enables a detailed understanding of the dynamics of social interaction and the nature of relationships, as illustrated by our research on older people's shared interweaving biographies and their interactions and identity as a couple.

THE PROBLEM-CENTRED INTERVIEW – METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE

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Abstract: The problem-centred interview (PCI) is among the systematically elaborated and recognised techniques of qualitative

interviewing. Developed by Andreas Witzel it has its origin in the German tradition of qualitative research and the methods discourse of the 1970s and 1980s. While the PCI has been widely used by German scholars of a variety of disciplines for many years, it is hardly known outside the German-speaking world. The technique represents an attempt to resolve the tension between deductive and inductive interests in the process of interviewing by systematically producing a dialogue between research and prior knowledge (i.e. conceptual and theoretical interest in and knowledge about a certain issue) on the one hand, and social reality and everyday knowledge (i.e. individuals, experts in the field) on the other. On the occasion of the preparation of the first systematic introduction to problem-centred interviewing in English (Witzel/Reiter), the paper introduces and discusses the PCI's distinct methodological features as well as key communication strategies used during the conversation.

SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL PRACTICES: METHODOLOGICAL IMPLICATION

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Abstract: In the last years sociology of social practices is discussed increasingly. While there are sophisticated efforts to systematize the different theoretical movements to one Theory of Social Practices, the methodological implication of such a research program are less debated. The "least common denominator" in empirical studies is the use of qualitative methods.

The presentation will firstly discuss three different frameworks – ethnomethodology, discourse analysis and praxeology – regarding to their impacts for a practice-theoretical methodology. Secondly, methodological implications which have to be questioned by discussing the object of research will come into focus, such as the analysis of involvement of cultural objects, incorporation of knowledge or practical sense. Thirdly, proposals of solution will be presented by bringing in findings from an ethnographic study of social practices in an internet agency.

STUDYING SOCIAL COMPLEXITY THROUGH QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Abstract: Global society is often described as "complex". Complexity is a key word in cybernetic and systems theory languages, in which it receives a rigorous and precise formulation that enables its empirical use. But nowadays "complexity" has begun also a suggesting term, a sort of metaphor used to describe chaos and disorder of contemporary society. In such a fashion, the concept of complexity doesn't carry any pretensions to become a "new paradigm" for social sciences; on the contrary it is used to underline, in a radical postmodernist way, the impossibility to grasp a scientific understanding of contemporary society because of its lack of order.

This contribution raises the question if a non-systemic definition and conception of complexity may be used in a more scientific way to understand some features of contemporary society as complex society. My hypothesis is to consider, firstly, complexity – in opposition to linearity – as a property of social actor's life course as reconstructed by the actor himself in a history of life. At this point complexity and linearity, as well as their mix, become properties of a text – the transcription of actor's life history – and can be investigated with the means of narratology and semiotics.

Besides, because it can be supposed that the way in which social actors narrate their life is shaped by the media and large social discourses diffused in society, it becomes possible to return to "society" and gain some information about its complexity.

This kind of analysis – that recalls in several fashions Actor Network Theory as described by Bruno Latour – has been experimented by myself in a research about Italian young adults (20-34 years old people) biographies (Introini, Pasqualini, *Compless-età*, 2005). In this research actors' life courses have been classified into four different typologies generated by crossing the *continuum* linearity *versus* complexity and the *continuum* social *versus* individual which describes if the actors, in the effort to plan their life, rely mainly on social or personal resources.

Starting from this example the aim of this contribution is to show, in a more theoretical and epistemological way, how useful qualitative research can be in studying complexity in a non-systemic but nevertheless scientific way.

VISUAL SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS IN MEMORY STUDIES: INTER-SUBJECTIVITY VERSUS OBJECTIVITY

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Abstract: Visual sociological methods are commonly used in field researches since the emergence of new technologies and offer various data when applied with methods as participant-observation and in-depth interviews, as we see in our research, namely "Collective memories of the coup d'Etat of 1980 in Turkey". 30 years passed, the fact that the memory needs a stimulus directed us to use an innovative method which concerns the production of past-time images in a fictional newspaper, so to the "sociology with images". The fictional newspaper which is used instead of a questionnaire and the selection of images and titles of the newspaper lead us to form a new sociological interpretative frame in an effort to better understand the construction of the collective memories.

To make a fictional newspaper would also refer to the role played by the daily press and the journalistic field in the political life of the seventies in Turkey, as each newspaper had become the symbol of political commitment and the source of political mobilization. Following our archive research onnewspapers of the period inquestion, we found that besides the images, titles and subtitles of the articles were also important to stimulate memory on the discourse level.

Images, titles and notions to appear on the newspaper selected by the research group and their interpretations by the interviewees exposed the problem of inter-subjectivity. Inter-subjective confrontation between the point of view of the researcher and the subjects produced a sociological knowledge which enables us to analyze the construction of the memory based on an objectification of the inter-subjectivity proposing also a new sociological interpretation frame concerning the present-lives of the collective memory groups.

In this paper we aim to focus on our research experience and discuss the credibility of this use of visual sociological method in memory studies.

CROSS-CULTURAL QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Abstract: Cross-cultural comparisons based on qualitative data are still rare within the field of qualitative research. This holds especially true for empirical studies based on qualitative interview material. The scarce engagement of qualitative researchers in comparative studies of different cultural contexts is somewhat surprising since qualiative methods are particularly appropriate for generating a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the cultural variety of social phenomena. On the other hand, there is a proliferation of cross-cultural studies based on statistical data due to the fact that there is an increasing number of large scale international surveys and statistical techniques are continuously improving. However, the limitations of standardized methods and instruments in capturing culturally variable layers and dimensions of meaning are obvious. The openness and context sensitivity of qualitative approaches have a great potential, not only to contextualize quantitative findings or help develop standardized instruments, but also to establish a genuine approach to answer cultural comparative research questions. For this purpose however, it is necessary to systematically and comprehensively reflect on the methodological and methodical potentials and limits of qualitative cross-cultural research, something which is still lacking in the literature. This paper aims to help narrow this gap by reflecting thoroughly the methodological implications as well as practical challenges of research in different cultural contexts. Doing field research in a foreign-language context and analysing qualitative interview data in different languages are two of these features. This paper refers to a qualitative research project from the field of family research within which 19 individuals belonging to three German and three Italian families have been subject to in-depth interviewing. Interviews have been conducted both in German and Italian and the interview material has been analyzed in a reconstructive and hermeneutical manner with the aim to reconstruct (culture specific) processes of familial role differentiation.

DISSOLVING INTERVIEWS INTO CONVERSATIONS: PARTICIPATING IN THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

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Abstract: Connectivity between source and destination points is an inherent aspect of international migrations, and in the contemporary age, the use of the Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) links "here" and "there" in a daily basis. This paper explores the strategies for data collection in interactions with and between international migrants and their descendants in synchronous CMC systems, such as webchat and instant messenger. An important aspect of these systems is the interest of people to talk rather than being interviewed, and another is that as communication through these systems differs from that face-to-face, a different etiquette is required of the researcher, that should avoid that the act of posing questions during the written communication resembles an interview. Thus, the interview and its features must be dissolved into conversation. However, this method requires the establishment of contact with many people over a period of time and the ability of the researcher to talk and to ask open-ended questions in order to obtain spontaneous responses, unexpected revelations and stories. The advantage of this method is the maintenance of contact with people, which enables the grounded theorist to participate in the everyday life of international migrants or their descendants, combining data collection and data analysis.

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: METHOD AND APLLIANCE IN THE STUDY OF BODY-REPRESENTATION

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Abstract: Discourse Analysis implies the analysis of discourse. Usually Critical or Discourse Analysis is defined as a deconstructive reading and as an interpretation of a problem or text. According to van Dijk (2001: 352) it allows to focus on the relationship between power and discourse, studying the way in which social power is performed, reproduced, and (un)accepted by textual and oral conversation in the social context. Consequently, it is not easy to present a single definition of Critical or Discourse Analysis as a research method. Indeed, Discourse Analysis can be define as a way of approaching and thinking about a problem not by providing unequivocal answers, but by allowing asking ontological and epistemological questions. Additionally, it is more than a methodology tool because it always conveys an interpretation.

Thus, this paper draws attention to the relation between multiple types of discourse in case-study research project where self-representation has a significant meaning. In this study on self-representation concerning two specific Portuguese artists, Photography, Paintings and Installations expose artists' symbolic presence and often artists' self is confused with its visual (re)presentation. Gradually no clear distinction between the iconic sign and its referent was possible to ascribe. A subsequent divergence between artists' personal discourses – *this is not my body* – and the evidence of the images i.e. artists' self-representation, is detectable resulting in apparently contradictory observations. Accordingly, and since the evidence of the visual icon (artist' body-image) was not enough to deconstruct his associated discursive (aesthetic) institutionalized character, it has been decided to analyze textual discourses (through MAXQDA) as documental attestation of those divergences, presenting an analysis of what is seen and said, and what is actually interpreted and reproduced in discourses. In other words, it focuses on the differences between personal discourses and other (legitimized) discourses about these specific cases comparing them with evidences of visual images.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis; Body-representation; Visual Meanings

FROM CONTENT TO CONDITIONS OF POSSIBILITY: DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Abstract: Discourse analysis claims that discourse is the result of "conditions of possibility" that both constrain and enable this particular discourse. What this concretely means, however, often remains unclear. This article is an attempt to lay hands on this abstract concept in its concrete functioning in a particular context. In this article, I present an analysis of a series of student texts on the topic "Being a PhD student" produced by my own students in different circumstances: as my regular students in an ordinary institutional context for some, as my summer schools students or short-term workshop students for others. Although the contents of these various texts are quite similar in terms of contents, I can show that the conditions and power relations under which they were produced deeply affected them in terms of genre, style and range of ideas that could be expressed. These differences will illustrate the meaning of the concept of "conditions of possibility" in this particular context and show how they concretely materialise in texts. From there I will reflect on their importance for other forms of data generation, namely interviews.

CROSS-NATIONAL QUALITATIVE PROJECTS: TRANSLATION-RELATED CHALLENGES

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Abstract: This paper reflects on the experience of a cross-national research project called 'Legal Cultures in Transition - The Impact of European Integration' which covers 5 European countries and investigates their legal cultures and changes resulting from the turbulences of EU accession (Poland, Bulgaria), the EU neighbourhood (Ukraine), the 'old-member' status (UK) or the EEA membership (Norway).

Within the project, dozens of focus group interviews and face-to-face in-depth interviews were conducted in the five countries in local languages, then they were transcribed and translated into English, thus producing a very large body of recontextualised discursive data for analysis.

Based on a subsection of data (Polish and Ukrainian transcripts and their translations), the paper will demonstrate the challenges that such a research design poses for researchers who work with the final output. In this process, some agents (researcher team, fieldwork staff, respondents) are visible whereas others (transcribers and, above all, translators) remain invisible (L. Venuti) yet they are very active agents in the process ('intervenient beings' – C. Maier), their interventions having an important bearing on the research process, sometimes creating confusion and sometimes supporting the process. Different translator selection methods at various stages of the process also played an important role.

Considering that relatively little has been written about the role of translation in social research (some important contributions coming from R.W. Brislin and B. Temple), the paper will draw on Discourse Analysis (N. Fairclough, T. van Dijk) and Translation Studies (L. Venuti, C. Maier, B. Hatim & I. Mason) to look at this particular aspect of qualitative research process which seems to be often neglected or taken for granted.

HOW TO ANALYZE IDENTITIES AND THE SUBJECT POSITIONS IN INTERVIEW MATERIAL?

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Abstract: In my presentation I introduce analytical tools for analyzing 'identities' (the self and others) that emerge in the interviews. I approach 'identities' as historically, socially and culturally produced 'subject positions', as processes that are in a permanent state of becoming and which receive their temporary stability and meaning in concrete contexts and circumstances. I suggest that we can analyze the identities and subject positions that materialize in the interviews from four different perspectives. We can approach them by paying attention to (1) *classifications* that define the attributes of "us" and "them", to (2) *participant roles* that express the positive and negative values in action, to (3) *structures of viewpoint* and *focalization* that give meaning and order to opinions and experiences of the world, and to (4) *positions of interaction* that articulate the roles taken by the interviewer and interviewee during their communication.

DISTINGUISHING DISCOURSES. ON METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS.

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Abstract: This presentation will focus on a discourse analysis, based on the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (*Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse*). The case study examined the public debate in the field of politics and the mass media focused on a so-called 'popular initiative' that proposed a change in the Swiss constitution concerning the acquisition of citizenship (i.e. naturalization). The initiative was decided upon by a nation wide plebiscite. It was launched by one of the major Swiss political parties, the conservative right-wing party *Schweizerische Volkspartei* (known for their provocative use of symbols, e.g. in promoting a ban of minarets).

In the tradition of interpretative sociology, the study analyzed printed texts and images, using theoretical sampling and two approaches of qualitative methods – ethnographic semantics and the analysis of patterns of interpretation – to reconstruct the interpretive repertoire of the discourses at hand. Discourses are understood as being constituted by a central frame of interpretation and multiple patterns of interpretation that relate to that frame. The reconstruction provides evidence that four discourses structure the debate: (1) 'democracy as (absolute) popular government,' (2) a 'non-fitting'-discourse, (3) 'democracy in a constitutional state,' and (4) 'inclusive democracy.' Most actors use one or two of these discourses.

The paper will illustrate some of the methodological challenges encountered in the process of interpretation. It will touch upon the relation of visual analysis and text analysis, i.e. the relation of image and text, and will discuss specific 'text qualities' such as vagueness, equivocality, and 'mistiness.' While they constitute methodological problems, they are also specific characteristics of the discourses at hand, constituting relevant, but often implicit horizons of interpretations.

Furthermore, the interpretive work of distinguishing two prominent discourses will be discussed: Contrary to the popular notion, the populist discourse at hand is adequately interpreted as a radicalized version of the Swiss tradition of conservative thinking (Mannheim). While it shares a nativist affinity with the 'non-fitting'-discourse, the latter – promoting skepticism about migrants – is identified as a distinct discourse, whose use is not restricted to right-wing 'populist' parties.

THE CHALLENGE OF STUDYING CONTEMPORARY INNOVATION IN QUALITATIVE METHODS

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Abstract: Researching innovation in research methods presents a number of challenges, such as how to define innovation, how to assess the usefulness of an innovation, how to identify the person or people behind an innovation, and how to explore the factors which enable some innovations, but not others, to 'take off' and become established as credible. Our presentation reports on an ongoing study of innovation in qualitative methods. Drawing on case study material of three innovators who make claims for the development of three different innovations in qualitative methods, we explore the nature of the claims being made, the uptake of the methods or methodological approaches across disciplines, and the social processes leading to the development and legitimation of these methodological innovations. In this presentation we are particularly interested in discussing the nature of the claims for methodological distinctiveness that are made, the strategies used to market and promote uptake of the method by other researchers, the role of champions in legitimating the method, the ways in which control and ownership of the method in its pure form are maintained, and the importance of the social and cultural context in influencing what innovations 'take off'. More broadly we are interested in the ways that trends in research reporting have encouraged the proliferation of claims for novelty and innovation in qualitative research methods. We argue that many claims to innovation in published papers in practice involve the adoption of existing innovative methods, adaptations to existing methods, or the transfer of methods from other disciplines. Our case studies exemplify some of the subtle processes in teasing out how innovation in methods is constructed.

SELF REPORT METHODS IN EMPIRICAL SOCIAL RESEARCH - OPPORTUNITIES AND RISK OF AN UNREGARDED RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

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Abstract: Although self-observation and self-report being an indispensable element of human world perception and thereby being essentially connected to the anthropological ability of positioning oneself in relation to oneself, to the world and to others (see Plessner 1981) – or in brief: although self-observation and self-report being every day life practice, there is – excepting the ethnographic debate about self reports produced by a researcher – almost no methodically motivated and methodologically reflected adaption of these practices in terms of empirical social research techniques (see Krotz 1999). At the same time, while doing so called qualitative research, one often is confronted with the problem of trying to gain data about dimensions of personal experience which are not directly observable (see Rodriguez/Ryave 2002) and which accordingly to this are reliant on self-reports from the ones being researched.

Based on the own empirical research about the every day life of university students, where (among other methods) self report methods were applied, there will be given first methodical and methodological insights on the range and the quality of data, or in general: on the prospects and risk when using self report methods.

"ONLINE AND OFFLINE" QUALITATIVE METHODS: SOME METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERNET OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract: The paper analyses the impact of the use of computer technologies on qualitative research methodology and data analysis (Perrott 2000; Evans, 2006), focusing in particular on online focus groups (Krueger and Casey, 2000; Stewart and Williams, 2005). After a brief historical excursus of the development of this technique in social research, the paper describes and compares the methods of conducting a focus group in "traditional" (face to face) and online environments (Walston and Lissitz, 2000; Mann and Stewart, 2000). In doing so, some methodological issues are considered, like the recruitment of participants, the size and composition of groups, the role and skills of the moderator, the interactivity among participants as well the data recording, their analysis and validity. Taking into account how choices between offline and online setting as well as design decision should be made in relation to the aims and goals of a research study, it is underlined how and under which circumstances the focus group might benefit from computer mediated communication technologies, both in synchronous and asynchronous modalities. These issues are deeply discussed drawing on practical examples of conducting synchronous online focus group concerning evaluation activities of an adult training course, showing various practical benefits both for researchers, both for participants, as well as some potential drawbacks and problems. Finally, the paper summarizes the advantages and limitations associated with online focus group and speculates on the possible evolutions of this method exploring the opportunities offered by the most recent developments of new technologies (like Second Life and various video conferencing applications). Taking into account also the debate around the possible perplexities and the criticisms advanced by some authors (Greenbaum, 2002; Denscombe, 2003), it has to be underlined that, beyond any diatribe, Internet methodologies offer interesting possibilities for conducting qualitative research using online group discussions and confirm themselves as valuable new tools for the social researchers.

'ABDUCTIVE CASE STUDY' STRATEGY: AN 'INNOVATIVE' APPROACH IN UNDERSTANDING CREATIVE LEADERSHIP IN HIGH-TECH FIRMS

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Abstract: This paper discusses the abductive case study strategy as an 'innovative' method to understand creative leadership in the high-tech firm based on the empirical study as part of doctoral research, conducted in high tech and low tech firms in the information sector. The purpose of this study is to understand the root factors that influence the phenomena of creative leadership in high-tech firms, which is not only, focused on the factors influence but to investigate in-depth the root issues that influence creative leadership. The backbone of this study is the 'phenomenological' paradigm. Recurrent of the research on creative leadership, especially which relates with entrepreneurship mainly uses a quantitative method with a positivist paradigm or qualitative method with the realist paradigm. Both approach set up the theoretical framework that is developed by the researcher. Therefore, the understanding of the phenomena is restricted to the researcher's theoretical framework and not based on the knowledge that emergence from the field. Furthermore, this study also takes into account other voices such as expert and other entrepreneurs. The role of a researcher in the Abductive strategy is to abduct the knowledge which is reflected in actors' language through actor's lay language into technical language. However, the criticism in the literature on the credibility of the interviews can be addressed by using case study method as it put the phenomena in a context. Furthermore, case study approach can increase the reliability of the study as it allows the data sources to be triangulated. This study is not a comparative study as such because it does not use variables to compare the two extreme cases. The involvement of the low-tech firm is rather used to increase the understanding of creative leadership phenomena in the high-tech firms. The factors that influence the creative leadership in high-tech firms are explored first, and then investigated in low-tech firms to see the similarities and differences, and also their extent. This study therefore, emphasises the adoption of Abductive case study strategy as it gives the opportunity to the researcher to investigate the phenomena in-depth.

Keywords: Abductive case strategy, phenomenology, creative leadership, entrepreneurship, high and low technology firm

QUALITATIVE EXTENSIONS OF SOCIO-COGNITIVE MAPPING: CAN WE MOVE FROM ETHNOGRAPHIC SOCIAL STRUCTURE TO CULTURAL CATEGORIES?

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Abstract: Socio-cognitive mapping (SCM) (Kindermann 2007) maps respondents' perceptions of social clusters and group boundaries. It asks respondents 'Who hangs around together?' and collates responses to form a composite, collective ('socio-') map of these separate cognitive maps of (sub-group) social structure. The method has been used and proven in ethnographic studies of schools and small communities. SCM collates its composite maps through aggregating, and then scoring, all the dyadic pairs implied in each respondent's identification of groups. It pays little attention to the respondents' qualitative descriptions of the groups.

This paper suggests how this ontology of informal group structures can be investigated with qualitative interviews in non-ethnographic studies. Starting with established procedures of social network, ego-centric data collection, a researcher employs name generator questions to identify members of a respondent's (ego) social circle (their alters). The interviewer then prompts the respondent about activity groupings (people doing things together) across the list of alters and elicits further descriptions of the activity and the social connections it generates. This data collection procedure gives direct (cognitive) perceptions of the fragment of group structuring around the respondent. The experience of SCM suggests that this will be reasonably close to collective perceptions. Qualitative analysis of respondents' descriptions of these activity groups and social clusters then allows us to tease out the types of group activity and social clustering characteristic of the population represented by the respondents. The paper gives some examples of interviews using this method and the early findings they suggest.

THE BODY IS A TEMPLE OF THE SOUL – WHICH IS ABOUT THE PROCESS OF BECOMING HATHA - YOGA PRACTITIONER. CONSTRUCTING OF PRIVATE AND QUASI – RELIGION.

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Abstract: The paper deals with the problem of perceiving and experiencing the body during the process of constructing identity of yoga practitioner. The author conducted the ethnographic research on the problem using several methods of qualitative research (participant observation, unstructured interviews, narrative interviews, video recordings, photography, video – elicited interviews). Ethnographic research has been made in the Western cultural context of practicing hatha - yoga (the place of research, Lodz city in Poland). The process of becoming of "yogi" is connected with the practice of "body work", with achieving specific definition of the practice and body and experiencing the specific body feelings. "Body work" can change "Western" perspective of body definition as an element of material existence (Cartesian dualistic view) to the vision of body as spirited substance (Eastern philosophy view). The process of becoming yoga practitioner consists of the major three phases: 1/ first steps: constructing of motives, first „exercises" and looking for the effects; 2/ the phase of fuller recognizing of psycho-physical effects and an attribution of meanings to them; 3/ the phase of fuller recognition of spiritual aspects of hatha – yoga. The practitioners have got problems with defining the effects of practice while not fully accepting the assumptions of Eastern concepts of yoga and refusing the religious context of practice (e.g. still keeping the catholic beliefs). The last phase is associated with constructing privatized and secular kind of religion by yoga practitioners dealing with the discrepancy between conventional religion beliefs that they still keep and new beliefs coming out from the body experience (constructing of private and quasi- religion) and from a new language that they learn during practice.

RESEARCH UNDER FIRE? METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF STUDYING THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

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Abstract: Exposure to violence marks a fundamental characteristic of armed forces in conflict and war contexts. The questions, how to empirically examine the ways soldiers experience military violence in combat situations, the strategies they make sense of these experiences, and the consequences they have to cope with, pose considerable challenges for sociological studies. They require innovative research strategies, as e.g. Randall Collins' micro-sociological analysis of visual material has recently demonstrated.

The paper aims at contributing to the debate by discussing methodological strategies to qualitatively research experiences of violence. It refers to the study "ISAF 2010", which was carried out on behalf of the Department of Defence to examine the perceptions and attitudes of German soldiers currently deployed to Afghanistan. The qualitative elements of the study comprise over 160 interviews and focus group discussions, participant and non-participant observations and visual data collection by the project team in Northern Afghanistan in May 2010.

The following issues will be outlined in the presentation: 1.) How do experiences of violence as research subject influence the research dynamics, and vice versa: what can we learn from these dynamics about the subject itself? The arguments will be based on the observation that the loss of control that soldiers report with regard to their combat experiences is reflected in a transgression of the interview situation. 2.) How do meaningful narrations about fighting experiences develop among soldiers of small task force units? The arguments will be exemplary based on a larger focus group discussion with elite soldiers that have just returned from an encounter with insurgents to the German camp. 3.) How do combat experiences shape the deployment reality of German soldiers in Afghanistan on a material level and how can we interpret these materials? The arguments will be based on qualitative analyses of photographs of the camp, the soldiers, and the living environment of task forces.

It will be argued that the discussed issues transcend the research on violence and may lead to insights into other areas of qualitative study by critically reflecting, how the analysis of interaction dynamics contributes to a deeper understanding of the research phenomenon itself.

RESEARCH RELATIONS IN MILITARY CONTEXTS. HOW DOES GENDER MATTER ?

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Abstract: The question of how the researcher's gender impacts on the research process has frequently been addressed in the methodological literature of the social sciences. Much less has been written on gender interaction patterns between researchers and their research subjects in a particularly gendered organization such as the armed forces. This paper develops around three methodological assumptions: a) all research relations are social relations; like any other interaction, research relations take place in gendered contexts; b) the military is a particularly gendered context where research relations are potentially more affected by gender (amplification effects); c) the extent to which research relations become more or less gendered depends on the interplay of a variety of factors (cognitive and social), which requires a context-sensitive analysis. Based on these assumptions, and drawing on the authors' experiences of research in a variety of military contexts, the paper addresses the impact of the researcher's gender on aspects such as negotiating access or discursive interaction during interviews, as well as the trade-offs involved and forms of control required to minimize interference.

BUILDING UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN STREETWORKERS AND FUNDING INSTITUTIONS THROUGH A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH.

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Abstract: The text will outline the etnographic study of streetworking taking place in major Polish cities and applied methods. The research focus is on streetworkers who work with the youth from urban poverty hot spots in the situation of a newly emerging institutional framework and lack of established practices. My study is based on mix methods and etnography. It consists in interviewing and shadowing streetworkers in their work and analyzing their diaries, as well as interviewing the officials who subside and evaluate streetworking projects and kids who work with streetworkers.

The streetworkers apply the logics of relations and care. They perceive their job and duty as constructing relations with the youngsters based on mutual trust and friendship. The core feature of such relations is the reliance, their availability in the unpredicted moments when kids fall in danger and regularity of interaction.

The funding institutions are important actors in shaping the social world of streetworking as they subside projects and evaluate them. They apply a logics of efficiency and focus on specific results. Moreover, the municipalities subside projects only in certain months of the years basing on the budgetary year. They focus on products (f.e. theatre play performed by kids) while the streetworkers focus on the processes such as building long-term relations, they evalute their progress in work basing on feelings and perceptions. The streetworkers measure results in a qualitative way while the institutions focus on the quantative indicators.

The institutions assume that the streetworking can be shaped to fit the neccesities of the project reality with the results known and scenario declared beforehand in the moment of applying whereas the streetworkers assume that they deal with an unpredictable and risky process.

The result of the clash of logics is that streetworkers see themselves forced to develop strategies of survival. An example of such strategy is saving money for pizzas from the months where they were paid to keep on with the work in-between the projects. The streetworkers encounter a moral dillema of creating double narratives about their work – one for people from the organisation and another for the funding institutions to comply with their requirements.

This is an example of a qualitative research that aims at forming part of the public sociology and facilitating mutual understanding between the two groups.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF QUALITATIVE DATA TO SOCIAL REPORTING

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Abstract: Our contribution introduces a special topic related to the use of mixed methods approaches in social sciences. It deals with

social reporting, which is traditionally based on quantitative data, and shows how qualitative data can further enhance the social reporting evidence base during the process of data collection and analysis. Starting from various types of available qualitative data (interviews with experts, focus groups) we outline different functions and benefits these provide to the quantitative oriented system of social reporting.

First of all, we examine how qualitative data can lead to a *verification* of knowledge emerging from quantitative analysis. Secondly, the qualitative data's function of *deepening* knowledge is addressed, i.e. how can specific and differentiated findings be yielded. A third function refers to the *complementarity*, the additional contribution of qualitative to quantitative data, i.e. specific contextual knowledge based on qualitative data. Finally, the process of *interpretation* will be outlined as a fourth function, dealing with how qualitative data can help examining and interpreting the quantitative findings.

In this respect, two key questions and challenges will be discussed. (1) What if qualitative data either confirms or contests the quantitative findings, how can one deal with one or the other in the process of analysis and interpretation? (2) Regarding the heterogeneity of qualitative data collection methods and sources, what are the quality criteria to produce research findings that are meaningful, valuable and provide reliable evidence?

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ENTERPRISING ONESELF OUT OF WORK. THE USES OF SELF-GOVERNMENTALITY BY RUSSIAN WORKERS IN THEIR SEARCH FOR EXIT ROUTES FROM PRECARIOUS FORMAL EMPLOYMENT

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Abstract: The nature of insecure work continues to attract debate, particularly in the context of neoliberal reform in many developed countries. A growing body of work focuses on in-work poverty and attempts of households to secure a livelihood by recourse to informal economic activity. This research provides ethnographic data on mobility patterns between formal and informal employment in Russia. Findings show that standard formal employment is no less precarious than informal work despite the uncertainty of the latter.

The temporary and permanent movement of people from standard to own-account informal work can only be understood by examining the multi-faceted evaluation by households of relative risks. By examining 'normative' worker exit strategies from waged employment we can reappraise the meaning of the 'reflexive worker' under neoliberal governmentality; the creation of 'enterprising' workers can lead to the rejection of the very formal work places and structures that are formative of such subjectivities. In spite of the disadvantages of own-account informal work, economic, cultural and social push and pull factors towards this sector are observed (respectively these are security of household reproduction, self-esteem, and informal labour network reciprocity).

FACE AUX MENACES DE FERMETURE D'INDUSTRIE : UNE PERCEPTION DIFFÉRENCIÉE DES RISQUES.

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Abstract: L'agglomération urbaine de Dunkerque compte 200.000 habitants et 13 sites Seveso, souvent très proches des habitations.

Au printemps 2009, une équipe a mené une enquête auprès de 510 habitants « ordinaires », pour connaître leur perception des nuisances et risques industriels. Ce travail par questionnaire a ensuite été complété en 2010 par des entretiens avec les principaux acteurs de la gestion des risques ; tout particulièrement les participants – industriels, associatifs, élus locaux, fonctionnaires de l'Etat, syndicalistes – des différentes instances de concertation du territoire.

La question que nous traitons ici est la différence de perception des industries et de leurs externalités négatives dans une période marquée par les fermetures récurrentes d'usines. Pour les salariés des sites Seveso, le principal risque industriel encouru n'est-il pas alors ces fermetures, qui les privent de travail et de revenus ? L'analyse des réponses au questionnaire dessine en effet un partage des opinions non plus horizontal (d'un côté les personnels d'encadrement, fortement diplômés et bien rémunérés ; de l'autre les simples exécutants, moins formés et moins payés), mais vertical, c'est-à-dire séparant les salariés selon leur secteur de production : ceux du tertiaire, toutes positions hiérarchiques confondues, contre ceux du secondaire, simples ouvriers ou cadres.

De même, les entretiens réalisés auprès des syndicalistes montrent que les ouvriers font corps, à certains moments, avec leur direction pour maintenir l'activité industrielle sur le territoire. Et si ces syndicalistes, pris dans un contexte de montée des préoccupations écologiques ne peuvent plus ignorer celles-ci, ils ont tendance à privilégier celles qui ne remettent pas en cause l'existence de sites Seveso. Comme les mesures accroissant à la fois la sécurité et le niveau de l'emploi dans les entreprises : la lutte contre la sous-traitance et pour des pompiers en interne en constituent des exemples emblématiques.

Aussi, semble-t-il se dessiner une tension entre, d'un côté les catégories ayant un intérêt économique (surtout l'emploi) à s'accommoder de ceux-ci, et, de l'autre, celles n'y ayant pas d'intérêt direct et se montrant moins conciliantes. Le défi des syndicats ouvriers est alors de protéger les salariés tout en donnant des gages au reste de la population que les risques sont contenus au niveau le plus bas.

MALADIE, RISQUE(S) ET PROFESSION. LE CAS DES PROFESSIONS INDÉPENDANTES FACE AU CANCER.

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Abstract: Nous présenterons les premiers résultats d'une recherche en cours, menée en France et soutenue par la Ligue contre le cancer et le Régime Social des Indépendants (RSI).

La population des indépendants en France, au sens des professions éligibles au RSI (2 millions de cotisants, en croissance globale de 22,5 % sur dix ans, pour 3,5 millions de bénéficiaires en 2009) compte parmi les plus exposées aux conséquences socio-économiques du cancer : le retour au travail est contraint plus précocement ; avec les ouvriers, les indépendants déclarent la plus forte perte de revenu du ménage consécutive à la maladie.

D'une manière générale, il faut relever que :

• La couverture assurée par le RSI est équivalente à celle des salariés, mais les indemnités journalières restent le plus souvent insuffisantes pour compenser la perte de revenus.

• Les dispositifs assurantiels de protection volontaire, coûteux et mal adaptés, restent difficilement accessibles aux petites entreprises.

• La maladie emporte souvent la santé de l'indépendant et l'existence même de son activité. La reprise de l'activité ou sa cession sont également problématiques, de même que la reconversion.

La position des indépendants face au cancer permet de poser la question de la pertinence des modèles de gestion du risque et des responsabilités, en même temps que celle des arbitrages individuels face au risque de la maladie et de ses conséquences. Alors que

le statut d'entrepreneur individuel connaît un succès indéniable en France, elle met par ailleurs en lumière le développement de la précarité et de la vulnérabilité, ainsi que la persistance et la transformation d'inégalités sociales fortes (y compris à l'intérieur de la catégorie elle-même). Elle appelle enfin à l'innovation et à la création en matière de dispositifs de prévention et d'accompagnement qui font aujourd'hui entièrement défaut.

ARE WE REALLY ON THE WAY OF THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF RISK ANALYSIS ?

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Abstract: The sociological analyses of the technological accidents in the last years, such as Diane Vaughan's work, emphasize how important is it to take into account not only the technological, but also the organizational dimensions of these events.

That means that sociologists have to enter areas of production in which the engineers are the only ones professionals engaged in risk analysis and managing risk by technical means. As James F; Short explained it in 1984, "perhaps the chief risk for sociology, if we do not make a major effort to engage the discipline more fully in this area, is that we will increasingly be seen as irrelevant to an area of extreme importance to all of human kind – an area in which all the major institutions, all societies, and all nations are daily affected by analyses and decisions which remain largely uninformed by sociological theory and analyses." (p.721)

The aim of this paper, grounded on an empirical research in French chemical enterprises (Dupré/Le Coze, 2006), is to debate about the difficulty to enter as sociologists such enterprises where the knowledge recognized as valuable is "driven by scientific and technical considerations based on physical and biological sciences and applied mathematics." (p.711) It will also question the social theory as long as it is unable to build a bridge between technology and social actions, or between physical and social sciences.

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CAN TECHNOLOGICAL FIX IMPROVE PRACTICES IN HIGH-RISK ORGANIZATIONS? THE CASE OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY.

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Abstract: The technological fix is the idea that all problems, even social problems have technological solutions. In high-risk organizations, technological fix is used to improve performance and practices even if it introduces risks. This assessment raises questions: How risks are constructed? How technical, social and organizational issues and their embeddedness are considered?

To answer these questions, we studied design of main modifications in high risk organizations.

We carried out a two-year research in a chemical plant that produces intermediates for active pharmaceutical ingredients. Pharmaceutical industries are particularly interesting to study, because faced with an increasing worldwide competition, due to the expansion of generic drugs manufacturing. In this context, improving the quality of products since keeping in line with increasingly stringent regulations is considered as a competitive advantage.

Using observation and interviews, we studied a project aiming to replace the computerized control system of a shop in order to comply with regulations[1]. This project was also a way for the shop supervisors to change operators' practices with respect to safety. Operators had indeed established non-compliance as a common practice to keep production schedule and to overcome dysfunctions of an old computerized control system. As a result, these practices threaten safety in activities and quality of products. We mainly focused on the shop-starting phase, which lasted eight months. During this latter, we could observe project team and shift operators faced with system breakdowns and material incidents. These problems led to postpone project activities and production planning. Moreover, the shop never really recovered profitability and was closed at the end of the year 2009.

In this contribution, our analysis emphasizes two main points:

1) Design of the new computerized system and the localized reorganization effort were based on a cursory analysis of operators' practices and social relations in the shop. Actually, project team and supervisors regarded operators' practices as the consequences of bad habits and outdated technologies.

2) As a consequence, organization that pertained to be modified was reduced to operation and supervision of chemical processes. Neither maintenance nor quality control was considered, even if they play a main role in the shop reliability and risk management.

"HUMAN ERROR": A PHENOMENON THAT IS SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED BOTH IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND WORK ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract: "Human error" is the most frequently used cause for explaining accidents in human activities. For the last fifty years, human error has become a major subject of scientific research in the field of work safety. This paper applies sociological analysis to the use of the notion of human error both in research by so-called experts of the human factor and in a specific work environment in which personnel apply risk prevention tools to pyrotechnic activities in a military armament testing center.

This research was undertaken through semi-structured interviews with 25 pyrotechnicians (individuals responsible for the safe storage, handling, and functioning of pyrotechnics and pyrotechnic devices), direct observations of their daily practices (e.g., safety meetings, work activities in firing ranges to test shells, missiles and

anti-mine systems), and a review of documents that guide their practices. We used the concept of social representation as the system of values, ideas and practices which serve to establish an order which will enable individuals to orientate themselves in their material and social world and to enable communication to take place among the members of a community by providing them with a code for social exchange and a code for naming and classifying unambiguously the various aspects of their world and their individual and group history. As social representations are depicted as both the process and the result of social construction they are constantly converted into a social reality while continuously being re-interpreted.

In this study it is found that the expression human error is never used by the staff at any level of the hierarchical organisation including in the different documents. I will present some explanations for this omission which is surprising because risk prevention procedures constantly refer to a great number of rules and calculation methods that aim to avoid subjectivity, approximation and personal initiatives of staff. This omission of the use of the notion of "human error" does not mean that errors are not taken into account in the work environment. They are integrated into the testing procedure in order to avoid individual pinpointing mistakes by staff members. I claim that "human error" is a phenomenon that is socially constructed both in scientific research and in work environments.

CAUGHT BETWEEN HEALTH AND ILLNESS. AN EXPLORATION OF THE SOCIAL ROLE OF BEING GENETICALLY AT-RISK FOR CANCER

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Abstract: Since fifteen years, genetic tests are available to identify the predisposition for cancer due to specific mutations in genes. Sometimes healthy, asymptomatic individuals get tested. In case of adverse results, asymptomatic individuals receive a probabilistic information: they know that they carry the mutation associated with the illness, but they don't know if the illness is going to develop, nor, in that event, when in their lifetime this is going to happen.

Being genetically at-risk involves receiving a new health status which differs from just being at risk from a specific health hazard: once the at-risk heath status has been determined, people are supposed to manage it. In other words, they are required to act in the present in relation to the potential developments that have come into view. Yet, managing genetic risk is an overall and long-lasting process: it is an overall process, because people are supposed to manage both the health risk and its numerous implications for the daily life; it is a long-lasting process, because people are supposed to manage the genetic risk continuously until the disease develops.

If individuals genetically at-risk for cancer are required to become active in order to manage their condition, it is not clear the way they are supposed to do it. As potentially sick, they have to try to avoid, delay or reduce the development of the illness. As substantially healthy, they have to continue assuming their usual social roles. The at-risk label places therefore the individuals in an ambiguous position, somewhere between health and illness.

In this paper we will investigate the social role of being genetically at-risk for cancer. Firstly, we will show that the ambiguity of the at-risk role is not due to a lack of norms, but to an excess of contradictory rules which are simultaneously promoted by different social institutions. Secondly, we will explore the challenges that individuals have to deal with when they act in this paradoxical situation. Particularly, we will suggest that the main task of genetically at-risk people is to construct their own way of management and to validate it through a process of legitimization.

These considerations are drawn from a qualitative study on self-management of genetic cancer risk which is currently on-going in Switzerland.

RISK STATUS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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Abstract: In every field of organised social life, societies which are oriented towards risks attempt to manage decision-making in conditions of uncertainty by assessing their severity - the estimated probabilities of categorised and selected harms occurring over implicit or explicit time-frames (Heyman et al., 2010). As brutally exposed by the Great Financial Crash of 2007, risk status based on an official consensual account of risk severity needs to be rigorously differentiated from underlying riskiness, a more nebulous property which cannot be captured even retrospectively by observing single events. This paper will illustrate the significance of risk status in a context of particularly difficult decision-making, concerning the release from secure forensic mental health services of offender who have committed serious crimes against the person. Qualitative data will be drawn from a completed research study undertaken in London, UK. The data presented will document the difficulties faced by staff and patients attempting to manage risk assessment. It will be argued that risk status was often equated in practice with compliance, giving rise to concern about patients who were 'too good'; or was calibrated through a 'suck it and see' approach involving progressively more risky steps. It will be argued that risk cultures invest heavily in the rationality of risk assessments which allow complex or intractable uncertainties to be pragmatically operationalised in manageably simpler terms. This risk rationality breaks down whenever fissures between risk status and riskiness are exposed through the unanticipated occurrence of adverse events.

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THE UTILITY AND LIMTS OF HOPE: EXPLORING THE MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF EXPECTATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE

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Abstract: There are a number of approaches for dealing with uncertainty in the midst of vulnerability, as noted in the literature which often describes these in terms of their more or less calculative formats. One approach which is less well researched is that of 'hope'.

This paper will explore this concept theoretically in the light of qualitative data; initially seeking to delineate and contrast it with trust before moving on to describe the way notions of hope were invoked by service-users and professionals in the context of mental health services. If trust involves positive expectations in spite of an awareness of the possibility of failures, hope can in one sense be considered to refer to circumstances where the potential for positive outcomes is focused upon even where these may be deemed unlikely - or even highly improbable. In this format hope is useful and significant even where trust is not possible, yet the management of the tension between a focus on positive outcomes and awareness of failure is far from straightforward. For service-users as well as professionals there are negative longer-term outcomes likely where hopes are too high, or where they are not sufficiently drawn upon. Thus the latter part of the paper refers to the limits which are established by actors around hope as a way of managing aspirations - thus balancing possibilities for motivation against concerns over disappointment.

EXPERIENCES OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY: OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS AND THE PORTUGUESE SYSTEM OF RISK REGULATION

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Abstract: Actually, we live in a period of a severe crisis that assume in the labour world insidious forms, manifested in the way assumptions about work and their rights have been transformed and evaluated. These transformations changed the notions of work time and space and contributed to the emerging of new employment forms, to labour market flexibilization and deregulation and to precariousness of labour relations, which intensified social inequalities and insecurity experienced by workers. At same time, these changes have undermined the labour rights and increased the number of workers exposed to situations of vulnerability and uncertainty.

Portugal doesn't come of this global trend, particularly with regard to individuals whose social and economic ties depend on work. This diagnostic has been made in several studies that present a direct correlation between deterioration of working conditions, precarious employment and occupational accidents. Nowadays, millions of workers continue to face serious risks at work, and occupational accidents regulation is justified not only because the number of lives lost, but also because they are an indicator of social injustice.

Thus, the law has an important role on the regulation of labour risks. However, in the Portuguese case we have a private system of protection, based on the conception of risk responsibility. This responsibility is transferred from the state to the employers and from them to the insurance companies. In other words, in Portugal the regulation of labour risks, understood as a collective and public risk, is managed by market standards.

Therefore, the objective of this communication is to discuss how the Portuguese model of occupational risk regulation creates unique experiences in Portugal, and reveals the weaknesses of a state unable to ensure the risk reparation and regulation, leaving uncovered a set of risk and uncertainty experiences exacerbated by a weak and private social protection model.

RISKS ARISING FROM THE UNDOCUMENTED WORK. THE CASE OF ROMANIAN WORKERS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: This paper examines the risks and the vulnerabilities on social security. Therefore, the paper is focused on the evaluation of the amplitude and characteristics of undocumented work of Romanian migrants in the European Union. The undocumented work produces the financial imbalances of social security systems and prevents the development of coherent social and economic policies. The analysis shall use official statistical data from OECD, complemented with data from national statistical offices from European Union countries. The paper highlights the risks generated by this segment of undocumented workers by affecting the tax base, state budget revenues and especially affecting the sustainability of social policies.

SOCIAL RISKS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: The paper presents her analysis of the resource supply for reproducing human potentials both in regions and sectors. Social risks in this context are likely consequences of social policies which are detrimental to the level of human capital development. Empirical data showed that only 3 percent of employees in the Russian labor market had wages that ensured developing standard of consumption, and absolute majority of the workers were only able to regain their capacity for work. The current system of remuneration of labor in the commercial and state sectors of economics, as well as public policy on income distribution in Russia have resulted in an unprecedented stratification of the society. With time the chasm between the poor and the rich in Russia has been only increasing: Gini index has grown from 0.289 in 1992 to 0.422 in 2009. In order to ensure extended reproduction of human capital (at the level of modern standards) in all sectors of economics, the average nominal wage has to be at least two times as high, and minimum three times as high in the social sphere and in the agriculture.The comparative position of Russian regions in human development is shown. In spite of the positive tendencies in the human development, Russia has not reached its pre-reform level, when its HDI was 0.821 in 1990. Life expectancy of the Russians (which was 66.2 years in 2007) is of a particular concern. It is the lowest index among the countries with developed HDI. According to an international experts' estimation, there is a probability that every tenth Russian citizen (10,6%) from the 2005-2010-yearcohort will live less than 40 years! The financial and economic crisis has increased the social risks of human development in Russia in connection with a greater unemployment rates, policy of wage freezing, welfare expenditure cuts etc.The author concludes that most of Russians, due to their low wages or salaries, have not enough resources available to human reproduction while the public expenditures on education, healthcare and culture do not cover the lack of individual investments. The author, being based on the works of well-known economists, tries to answer the question whether a vicious circle of "a low labor productivity – low wages and salaries" could be destroyed

and whether priorities of Russian social policy addressing contemporary challenges could be found.

BEYOND THE EXPERTISE BOUNDARIES: THE CASE OF THE QUEBEC AND FRENCH ROAD SAFETY AUDIT

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Abstract: In The Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity (1986), Ulrich Beck is interested in setting out a sociology of knowledge for the understanding of the risk society in its political dimensions. Anthony Giddens seems to answer Ulrich Becks' studies when he underlines, in The Consequences of Modernity (1991), the importance of expert systems in reflexive modernity. In this way, risk and expertise appear like coextensive notions in the risk society. This paper aims at presenting a comparative study of experts, carried out in the French and Quebec Ministry of Transport. Also, we aim to go beyond the simplistic division between experts and the lay-public.

During the last years, Quebec and French Ministry of Transport have incorporated a new engineering tool in order to renew the assessment methods of road infrastructures. In this way, the road safety audit has been created between 2000th and 2001st with the intention of assessing road infrastructures through technical and driver knowledge. So, road safety audit appears as a radical transformation of engineering practices by the use of interactional knowledge (Collins & Evans, 2007). We analyse this interactional expertise as the consequence of the subjectivation process in public action (Cantelli & Genard, 2007). We define subjectivation process as the consequence of the emergence of sub-politics and as the use of expert and driver rationalities in order to control driver's behaviours through infrastructures.

In this way, this paper explains how the subjectivation process takes shape in the French and Canadian road safety expertise. We aim at presenting, first of all, the interactional practices through their original epistemic cultures. Then, we will show how the expert and driver knowledge interaction gives birth to an hybrid figure in the expertise: the expert-driver. In addition, we will analyse the role of driver knowledge in the drawing up road safety audit report. We will underline a return of technical tradition (Giddens, 1994) which translates driver knowledge into engineering knowledge.

MODELS AT WORK IN INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract: This paper is about the role of models in risk assessment practices. It is not so much concerned with how models represent and idealize reality, but more with how they serve as sources of knowledge andcontribute to processes of discovery and intervention. In order to reconstruct the performance of 'models at work', this study will take a closer look at modeling practices in police intelligence. To date, the study of formal procedures anticipating the future in applied contexts in general and in crime intelligence analysis in particular are highly underexposed fields of inquiry. It is a particularly interesting field of application for the enactment of models in this field preeminently reveals something about the appliance of social scientific inquiry and methods.

The empirical work of the study consists of the ethnographic observation of the constitution and use of contemporary forms of modeling in the assessment of terrorist threat at the Dutch police. The specific kind of uncertainty 'modeling against terrorist attack' has to deal with is a consequence of a complex combination of known and unknown uncertainties as well as a high interpretative and normative ambiguity. The case of the terrorist threat, furthermore, poses a particular challenge to risk assessment. This is because the historical data on terrorism are limited and it has to take into account a so-called 'thinking adversary', i.e., someone who can anticipate, frustrate and adapt to governmental decisions and interventions. Contemporary forms of modeling in the assessment of terrorist threat include scenario analysis and data-mining and simulation techniques. Investigating how risk is identified differently across these methods will revealthe ontological plurality of the epistemic cultures of intelligence.

RISK AS A DISCURSIVE STRATEGY IN THE CONFLICT OVER GM FOOD: CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

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Abstract: This paper deals with the issue of how actors shape public discourse and policy decisions by using frame risks in the contentious politics over genetically modified (GM) food in Brazil. It is part of my PhD research, which is in progress. In presenting the first descriptive outcomes at the RN 22, I am interested in discussing the conceptual approach, the analytical framework and the methodology.

As for the conceptual and analytical choices, risk is defined as a discursive strategy to oppose the political decision to adopt a new technology. Using the analytical framework of contentious politics, risk will be treated as an element of a political claim, namely, a frame. Risk is thus a choice, among others, by actors as how to frame their arguments about GM food. This definition focuses on the social construction of risk as a form of communicating dissent over a political decision and avoids treating risk as a material phenomenon to be measured. In other words, for the present study it is not in dispute whether GM food are risky or safe, if it may bring future damage to health or environment; rather, the research question relates to how risk can be part of a discursive strategy to contest a political decision, what structures enable the use of such a recourse to which types of actors and what can be the effects of using this strategy on the policy field under study.

The methodology draws from political communications and social movements research. Based on the assumption of the fundamental role of mass media in the public sphere of contemporary societies, the study uses method of political claim-making identify and measure risk in the public discourse about GM food. Newspaper articles from the biggest nation-wide daily newspaper are collected per key-word search from years 2000-2008 and submitted to content analysis.

The outcomes to be presented concern the description of the discourse about GM food as it appears at the mediated public sphere: what actors take part on it, what are their policy positions and what are their frames? I will identify types of risk frames and measure their salience in order to answer the questions: *what* is risk dis-

course over GM food policy, *who* are the actors that use these ideas and *how* do they use (how often, as proponents of risk arguments or by ignoring or rejecting them)?

RISK REGULATION OF EMISSIONS FROM BASE STATION TRANSMITTERS FOR MOBILE PHONES: THE CAUSES OF AN ITALIAN EXCEPTION

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Abstract: Many different countries worldwide have adopted a specific regulation of the risk for human health related to non ionising emissions from base station transmitters (BST) for mobile phones. In most countries, the regulation of such a risk has been undertaken due also to social widespread opposition to mobile phone masts, conveyed by national and/or local citizens associations. On the contrary, Italy's government tried to anticipate 'social turbulences' through a specific regulation, when the electromagnetic risk related to mobile phone masts electromagnetic emissions was not publicly perceived as diffused and harmful for the population. Italy is characterised by what we propose to call the "Italian exception" in the electromagnetic risk regulation, which consists in a unique combination of three factors: 1) the adoption of specific norms very early in comparison with other countries (1998), 2) in the absence of structured mobilisations against mobile phones masts, 3) opting for establishing the lowest levels in the world concerning human exposure to electromagnetic radiations from BST.

The proposed paper is based on an empirical sociological study that has been conducted on the national and local level in Italy, using qualitative research techniques. It aims at explaining the causes of such an exception, through the reconstruction and the analysis of Italy's electromagnetic risk regulation. Conclusions will focus on the politisation of risk, on the importance of the politico-institutional structures in the construction of risk regulation (especially when these structures try to protect themselves from what has been called elsewhere "institutional risk") and on the (sometimes paradoxical) outcomes of governmental efforts trying to anticipate social opposition to a technological risk.

DEADLY RISK: HOW THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES RATIONALIZE UNCERTAINTY IN AFGHANISTAN

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Abstract: Armed conflicts imply the possibility of getting wounded or killed. For soldiers within peacekeeping operations violence is part of their profession. They have to deal with the potentially deadly implications of their deployment.

In Afghanistan – the paradigmatic present international conflict – military conditions have changed significantly within the last years. Combat situations are a daily occurrence and bring about increased numbers of soldiers killed in action of ISAF contributing nations. With regard to Germany in 2010, eight soldiers were killed and docents have been wounded, over 300 have already been diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder.

On a political and organizational level, this development poses considerable challenges for the German armed forces, as they have to enforce offensive operations for the first time since World War II. On an individual level, soldiers have to integrate the contingency of getting wounded and killed and the requirement of killing others into their professional identity.

The paper aims at examining the strategies of coping with military uncertainties that German soldiers are confronted with in Afghanistan. The study this paper refers to was carried out on behalf of the Department of Defence to sociologically accompany the 22nd ISAF contingent. Using a quantitative questionnaire survey and qualitative methods, data collection was conducted in 2010 at three times before deployment, during field research in Afghanistan, and after returning to Germany. 3.827 returned questionnaires, 181 interviews and group discussions and daily observation protocols form the empirical basis of the presentation.

In the presentation it will be analyzed, how military risks are defined and operationalized on different levels to enable soldiers to manage the uncertainty to be subject to violent acts. On the organizational level pre-deployment training in violent scenarios will be examined. On the group level it will be focussed on the dynamics of making sense of combat situations by commonly developing meaningful narrations and in-group rituals. On the individual level discursive patterns will be outlined that rationalize experiences of violence and death, when the other strategies fail. Finally, the question will be discussed, how the construction of operational risks contribute to political decision-making processes and, therefore, influence the course of war.

MIGRATION, SOLIDARITY AND INTERACTIONS IN DIVERSE NEIGHBOURHOODS

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Abstract: In the past few years, the consequences of the increasing migration-related diversity in the cities of Europe and North America have been the subject of controversial debates. While some assume disintegrative effects on solidarity and social cohesion others expect that bridging contacts will develop and help counteract insecurities, anomia and negative responses to diversity in the social environment.

The paper tests these hypotheses by using a large-scale empirical study in German cities entitled "Diversity and Contact", which is currently conducted at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Göttingen. The Study investigates the relation between contextual diversity and interaction between migrants and non-migrants as well as their impact on selected attitudes that measure solidarity and social cohesion. The study uses a longitudinal (three-wave) survey with 2500 participants as well as qualitative methods. The unique stratified random sampling design which selects individuals from 50 neighbourhoods (ca. 7500 inhabitants) located in 16 cities enables us to represent "urban normality" in Germany rather than the exceptional situation of neighbourhoods with very high shares of immigrants.

The paper presents results from the first wave of the survey. It focuses on links between contextual diversity, interactions and their effects on indicators of social and political integration (levels of

trust, individual and collective efficacy). The data reflect different modes of interaction (from strong ties to everyday casual encounters) and their sites. Our assumption so far is that the relatively strong negative effects of contextual diversity in the United States might not be reflected to the same degree in the European context. If this is correct, our paper will also consider why such differences exist, e.g. character and scale of the existing diversity, welfare state differences and other aspects of civil society.

SENSE-MAKING OF EVERYDAY RISKS AMONG GAYS IN SWEDEN

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Abstract: By analysing people with specific life contexts and experiences we aim to see how they make sense of everyday risks compared to new and traditional risks. There are groups in modern societies, such as gays and lesbians, who do not experience their life and their life conditions as secure as others do. This does not mean that structural variables such as gender or sexual orientation by themselves can explain these differences. It is more likely that individual life experiences such as hardship or discrimination lead to these variations in sense-making of risk. Sense-making of risk is a sociological term, which demands the addition of various contextual/social considerations, both physical and relational, to individual risk perceptions. The individual's 'sense-making' of risk means examining the individual's social relations within their micro-systems and local context and how these inter-personal interactions affect their perceptions of different types of risk. By that, we mean day-to-day experiences, where family, friends and working colleagues play an important role, together with the physical setting and community relations determined by the locality in which the individual lives. Though there is little knowledge about the interactions between these factors and sense-making of risk, there is sufficient research to indicate that minority groups can be stigmatised and have a low status in society. Sense-making of risk can, therefore, provide a deeper understanding of risk in everyday-life situations. Further, it can be assumed that there are latent factors expressed through these structural factors, e.g. experiences of vulnerability, risk exposure, lack of power, sub-cultural allegiances and exclusion. The empirical analyses are based on national surveys 2005, 2008 and 2011 (random samples of 2500 people each year). The results confirm differences in sense-making of risk between homo/bisexuals and heterosexuals. The results also show that earlier experiences are important to understand these differences.

NO RISK – NO FUN? THE PERCEPTION OF RISK AND SECURITY IN THE WORKING RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: Flexibility is an epiphenomenon of the transition from an industrial to a service and knowledge society. Globalization as well as developments in information and communication technology are causing this process, resulting in new forms of organization, work and employment being created. Organizations react by reforming their structures in order to enhance their innovativeness. Bureaucratic forms of coordination are replaced by process-oriented organizational units. Beyond the level of work organization, the inter-company division of work is likewise changing; corporate sections are being outsourced, value-adding networks are gaining importance, intra- as well as inter-company tasks are increasingly being carried out as projects. With regard to employment there are growing numbers of different employment relationships. Although the extent and scope of destabilization is in fact being controversially debated, it is, however, indisputable that the standard employment relationship is becoming more flexible. In a nutshell: flexibility replaces continuity and the self-evident knowledge of everyday life is being increasingly questioned, resulting in a growing perception of ambiguity.

Against the background of these changes, we analyze the impacts of this development on the mental models of employees as well as employers. The questions which arise in this context are whether the changes described also lead to an increased perception of risk in the working relationship and how do the concerned actors deal with this?

To answer these questions, we have chosen a contrast group design: We first analyze the perceptions of independent professionals and their contracting entity. This highly flexible form of cooperation is supposed to be more risky. We will compare them with the cognitions of employers and their employees in long-term working relationships, which are supposed to be less perilous but with a greater interference of the organization which structures the actions.

The data is generated from a current research project funded by the German Research Foundation; the project includes a total of 40 interviews being conducted with highly qualified employees, as well as 20 interviews with employers. The data collection is carried out with the aid of a semi-structured interview, which also encouraged narrative passages. The evaluation of the interview material is based on qualitative content analyses.

PROJECT-BASED ORGANISING AND INDIVIDUALISATION

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Abstract: It has been argued that people are becoming increasingly individualised and self-reliant in order to cope with the increasing risks and uncertainty faced in society today. Individualisation posits that individuals must actively construct their own lives, and become self-reliant in order to protect themselves from the dangers of uncertainty. ICT-enabled work combined with project-based ways of organising, offer not only more choices and opportunities for individuals, but also bring with them challenges and, inadvertently, risks. Proponents of individualisation argue that such innovation and progress should be viewed for the positive opportunities it offers, by allowing individuals to create their own life biographies instead of following one that is traditionally dictated to them.

This paper presents a qualitative case study of ICT-enabled project-based organising based on semi-structured interviews with fifteen knowledge professionals in a large telecommunications organisation. It examines the increasingly individualised nature of such distributed ways of working on knowledge professionals and the mechanisms employed by individuals to cope with it. It highlights the paradoxical existence of project teams in which the individual is

emphasised and collectivity takes a backseat. Although these professionals are organised and work in teams, the quality and characteristics traditionally associated with teams was absent. In line with individualisation arguments posited by several authors, this study found that individuals became increasingly self-reliant in order to cope with the 'projectification' of work and their lives. One key finding of the study was that the intensification of work and the proliferation of ICT-enabled ways of distributed working, which lessen the opportunity and time available for people to be co-located to develop and build (social) relationships, led to sociality that was fleeting, ephemeral and intense, and increasingly technologically-mediated, thereby contributing to the weakening of social bonds. This paper also considers the implications of such increased individualisation on relationships in the workplace.

SUBJECTIVE TACTICS FACE TO EXISTENTIAL PRECARITY

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Abstract: The aim of my intervention is oriented to talk about the tactics used by precarious and intermittents workers (Corsani and Lazzarato, 2008) to manage their existence face their existential precarity (Bourdieu, 1998).

My qualitative research is based on French context and the focus is on Paris and its neighbourhood, where I consider the ways of life of people that works in fragmented and non-continuous temporality as consequence of contemporary situation of market labour. I concentred my attention on everyday practices acted by people who mostly work on an informal situation.

The contemporary capitalistic phase of crisis push more and more people face to deep existential precarity. They have to confront with new forms of work characterized by reduced guarantees. During the last decades, we've seen also a pervasive action of individualization logics on people (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, 2002), in particular within the welfare state organization. These logics of gouvernamentality (Foucault, 1979) are used to promote the rhetoric of self-employed man and to reduce the possibilities of economic helps dedicated to the people, replaced by mechanisms of work's activations.

In this situation, I want to describe the everyday life of mechanics who act in an informal way in the streets of the *banlieue* of Paris. They have to organize their everyday life in such creative and tactic ways (De Certeau, 1990) to practice their working activity and also to gain personal income to live. Face to the difficulties of their life, the "street mechanics" use a subjective *bricolage* (Levi-Strauss, 1962) of resource, enacting creative practices both to organize their work in such precarious conditions, and also to manage their lives. In this context, we can see people using their activities and the welfare state's devices as different sources to earn money for living. This can be considered an interesting field to look to the ways of life acted by people that face both to the diffuse precarity and the imposition of market rules on people's body.

The research questions will be tackled by pursuing two analytical directions: the practices of the "street mechanics" and their subjectivity coming out from their own living and working conditions.

INTERNAL CONVERSATION AS MEANS OF COPYING WITH UNCERTAINTY AND CREATING KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: Uncertainty as one of the leading features of "liquid modernity" is manifested in particular in appearance of numerous contradictions in human conscious that are related with a very large number of positions co-existing in information space. The contemporary uncertainty, depriving one of capacity for action, is due to the fact that an information flow doesn't turn into knowledge. Knowledge solves the problem of uncertainty since it implies an inclusion of individual in the communication network, members of which share meanings of interconnected notions.

One of the best solutions of the uncertainty problem is offered by communication networks of intellectuals (R. Collins) where the process of knowledge creation occurs by definition. However, communication networks of intellectuals might seem as mysterious expert systems to an outside observer (A. Giddens). An ordinary person surrounded by these closed network communities feels increasing uncertainty. To cope with it he has no better alternative than to attempt to be integrated into available networks of intellectual communication.

Without a direct way of joining to intellectual networks, a common person can start this process with his or her deliberations, i.e., with internal conversations (M. Archer) between different semantic positions, which are expressed in appropriate communication networks. If this internal conversation occurs, it means that it is possible to obtain answers to questions, acquire knowledge and, consequently, cope withuncertainty.

Under information pressure, there is a great temptation to rely on someone else's opinion or to surrender to desire to resist any attempts to influence us in order to avoid uncertainty. This way of increasing the value of one position and belittling the others is not effective in terms of adaptation to the rapidly changing globally interconnected world. The opposite strategy of coping with uncertainty is to establish a communicative relationship with the participants of intellectual networks, entering into at least an internal dialogue with them, and thus to become involved in the process of individual and collective knowledge creation.

I believe that the process of involvement of wide sections of the population in intellectual networks, in particular through the mechanism of internal conversation, certainly deserves special attention in the context of building knowledge societies.

SELF-GOVERNANCE, CONTROL AND LOSS OF CONTROL

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Abstract: Set within a framework of governmentality theory, the paper analyzes driving under the influence (DUI), control and loss-of-control, as experienced by a group of convicted drink-drivers in Denmark. In late modern societies, individuals are seen as ethical subjects if they are capable of regulating the pleasures and risks related to consumption (of e.g. alcohol) in accordance with prescribed standards. Drink-drivers may be seen as "disordered consumers", challenging the ideals of rational and responsible citizenship by not practicing self-monitoring and self-discipline and by not

protecting other people from the risks associated with their alcohol (and drug) consumption. The paper describes four groups of convicted drivers: regular heavy drinkers who regard themselves as addicted; regular heavy drinkers who claim they are in control of both their alcohol use and their drink-driving; occasional multi-substance users who associate their DUI with loss-of-control; and occasional drinkers or drug users who say they are in control of their substance use. The paper focuses on the relationship between risk-management and self-control in a group of interviewees who struggle to come to terms with their DUI-conviction, typically by presenting themselves as responsible and rational "despite everything".

THE INDIVIDUALS MOTIVE FORCE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS AND CRISES IN EVERYDAY LIFE

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Abstract: The aim of present study is to investigate young adult's sensemaking of risk regarding risk situations in everyday life. Even though risks in everyday life are a common and serious problem, there are remarkably few studies made in this area. Instead most research is made with focus on especially risk-taking groups (e.g. risk behaviours among young male drivers), or people who are exposed to risk in a greater extent than others (i.e. marginalized groups). Therefore this study focuses on how young adults make sense of accidents and crises appearing at home. A focus group interview study have been made (total number of five interviews, four interviewers in each group) with young adults (18-30 years old) living in a middle-sized town in Sweden. The results demonstrate various mechanisms (social, spatial and motivational) influencing the individual's motive force to prevent accidents and crises at home. By that, the study deepen the understanding of how social and spatial mechanisms, as well as individual motivation influence how people materialize meanings of risk and what motivate people to prevent accidents and crises within the context of everyday life.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS ON SPANISH TELEVISION NEWS

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Abstract: Mass media play a fundamental role in the dissemination and construction of social threats and risks. All in all, mass media contribute to emphasize the importance of certain the risks, and the association of particular characteristics with such risks, as framing theories explain. Taking as a start point these theories, the present paper examines media discourse about a particular risk: the environmental risk. On the one hand, we can't deny that, in its various forms, it is one of the main risks that societies face. On the other hand, much of what people know about environmental issues come from the media. Thus, mass media have an essential role in a topic like this, when direct assessment of the processes is not a simple question. In order to perform this analysis we have selected the three Spanish television channels that have the highest national ratings: TVE1, Antena 3 y Tele 5. From these three channels we have selected 105 news programs, all broadcasted between November 1, 2007 and March 31, 2008. This sample of programs has been recorded and viewed in order to select the news we wanted to analysis. Exactly, we have selected all the pieces of news that either directly relate to any environmental problem (pollution, climate change, global warming, etc.) or refer in any other way to the environment and the nature (from news about the weather to news about earthquakes, hurricanes or other meteorological event). Finally, we have applied qualitative techniques of analysis to a total sample of 138 pieces of news. Specifically, in order to carry on the analysis, the information has been ordered, coded and classified looking for common and divergent discourses around three major dimensions: causes; consequences and affected people or sectors; possible solutions; discourses around nature; and actors involved. Speaking in general terms, news tend to focus on specific events, without explicit relation to more global issues (As other authors conclude, news are event centered and not issue centered). Television news programs display their preference to emotional contents, entertainment, fun or anecdotal facts, compared to the explanation of consequences and, above all, causes.

FEAR OF CRIME AS A SOCIAL COST OF CRIME

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Abstract: Crime is one of the significant phenomenon and problem of urban areas of modern world. Increasing urban crime rates are associated with social, economic and technological changes. Crime is a multidimensional subject. Occurrence, result, prevents and costs of crime are important research areas for criminal investigations. High crime rates bring about some costs for urban life. The cost of crime can be both material and social. For instance, fear of crime is one of the social costs. Most of people can't dare to walk on a dark and empty street in the nights of an urban. Does this fear result from high crime rates or social cost of crime? How do researches and statistics about crime rates and fear of crime answer this question? Is fear of crime based on a moral panic? Are crime rates really high insofar as it leads people to have the fear of being a victim? In this paper it will be pointed out what fear of crime is and how it turns into a social cost of crime.

MORAL PANIC AND PAEDOPHILIA IN THE RISK SOCIETY. FINDINGS OF A RESEARCH ON SATANIC RITUAL ABUSE

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Abstract: This paper highlights some findings of a research carried out in Italy on moral panic, culture of risk and a particular kind of child abuse, the satanic ritual abuse. Such research takes into consideration two Italian cases of alleged satanic ritual abuse and aims to identify rhetorical, symbolic and media mechanisms that lead to moral panics. The concept of children as rare good (Zelizer 1994), the parents' social anxiety (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim 1990), the perspective of risk society (Beck 1986) and moral panic (Cohen 1972, Critcher 2003) were used as sensitizing concepts for the fieldwork access. Cases are studied through a multi-method approach in the frame of Grounded Theory: sixty in-depth interviews to social actors involved in the cases and in the national media debate on paedophilia, an ethnography of the communities involved, an ethnography of seven professionals' conferences and public events against paedophilia, a quali-quantitative analysis of newspapers articles

and television programs about the cases. Findings show that the social construction of the such cases is the result of a specific interaction between local opinion and media in a society that is coping with the concept of childhood changing and parents' anxieties. Moral panic theory (Goode and Ben-Yehuda 1994) explains the connection between macro-features of the risk society and micro-features of the social actors' daily practices that assume a leading-role inside each emblematic case. Groups of Interest' explanatory model suits the cases and the common sense discourse on childhood grafts in the moral panic circuit when some actors prevail on others to dictate the definition of the situation. Research findings highlight that the analysis of such moral panics is compatible with risk society theory. As Critcher (2009) argues, moral panics are compressed expressions of risk consciousness.

REFLEXIVE MODERNIZATION, TRUST AND THE POLITICS OF RISK SOCIETY:POLITICIZATION OF SWINE FLU EPIDEMIC IN TURKEY

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Abstract: Vaccination described as the single most effective health intervention after clean water and sewage disposal, and have an extraordinary safety record **(**Leslie K. Ball et al, 1998). With the introduction of nation-wide vaccination campaigns several killer diseases eradicated in Turkey too, and many epidemics were prevented consequently saving many millions of lives. After all, the immunization programs have been one of the most important causes of rapid population increase since the 1950s. Consequently, the national attitude towards vaccines has always been very positive one. Until very recently, they never being questioned or challenged as they are nowadays. The swine flu debate suddenly politicised and caught the government unguarded. Following the WHO's alarmist calls, the Ministry of health have been promoted a vast vaccination program in order to protect the so called "risk groups" from this approaching "terrible epidemic" (swine flu). However, normally a low key vaccination campaign turned in to an explosive, nation-wide political battle. It seems all sorts of political actors from right to the left, all political parties, civil society organisations, and various health professionals locked into this conflict.

The religious concerns and perceptions surfaced have complicated the situation. The fact that epidemic, H1N1 influenza, has been popularly named as "pig flu" and pigs are considered as dirty, forbidden to touch and to consume has created an additional variable needs to be considered. Politicization of risk issues are relatively new phenomenon in Turkey. More so the politicization of religious worries and risks. In this study we are aiming: to contour the key stages of this unprecedented phenomenon; to chart the politicisation of risk issues as a new phenomenon, especially with regard to the religious perceptions of certain kind of worries in Turkey. As Beck argued risks have become a major force of political mobilization, often replacing references to, for example, inequalities associated with class, race and gender (1999). The date collected in this study will be used to test the validity and applicability of risk society theory as suggested by Back and Giddens. It will provide us a unique opportunity to test the risk society theory in the context of a majority Muslim country.

Keywords: Risk society, uncertainty, Trust, Religious worries, Swine flu Epidemic, Risks of Vaccine

INCLUSIVE AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE: A NEW CONCEPT FOR COPING WITH GLOBAL RISKS

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Abstract: The notion "risk governance" refers to an integrated concept on how to deal with environmental problems, and so-called complex, ambiguous and uncertain impacts in particular. These ideas have been informed by interdisciplinary research drawing from sociological and psychological research on ecological behaviour, Science & Technology Studies (STS) and research by policy scientists and legal scholars about regulatory styles, institutional regimes and structural impediments to more inclusiveness. The notion of governance pertains to the many ways in which all relevant actors, individuals and institutions, public and private, deal with interventions that impact the environment and its service to human societies. It includes formal institutions and regimes and informal arrangements.

The term *inclusive* governance refers to a policy style by which different actors, in particular, governmental actors, experts, private companies and representatives of civil society are invited and welcomed to consult decision makers or even co-determine key policies and decisions for risk reduction and mitigation. For this purpose new procedures for stakeholder involvement have been developed and partly tested. Beyond this horizontal level of inclusion environmental policies have to be aligned to the vertical levels, starting from the local, over the regional, national to the EU or even international level. Both directions, representing the vertical and horizontal governance dimensions, face many challenges and problems.

The lecture will introduce the major governance functions in a multilevel political and social environment particularly for global risks such as climate change, water scarcity, technological innovations and others. It will summarize the attempts to secure support for collective action, feeding in plural preferences and designing cooperative measures. It will conclude with some general lessons for future research and practical applications.

RESPONSIBILITY AS A RESPONSE TO RISK IN TURBULENT TIMES? A CRITICAL REFLECTION ON THE PURPORT OF RESPONSIBILITY IN MODERN SOCIETIES.

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Abstract: Responsibility is a widely discussed subject today: Corporations communicate their CSR activities, politicians call for responsible management practices, managers stress responsible consumers, NGOs address a responsible treatment of humans and environment and so forth. Responsibility seems to offer an answer to the search for orientation in modern society. Compared to the high presence of responsibility in most social and political debates sociologists treat this topic often on the sidelines. This contribution deals with the sociological impacts of responsibility: In which context does responsibility occur in recent debates and what is the origin of the modern notion of responsibility? How can the increasing economical, social and political emphasis on responsible acting be explained? And to what extend does responsibility structure social relations especially in times of perceived uncertainty, economic crisis and large social transformation processes?

In order to discuss those questions the paper begins with an exploration of the public responsibility discourse. The nature and inherent implications of these discourses and their framing contexts will be outlined. Following up those general observations the sociological discussion of responsibility will be sketched out. Beside classical sociological involvements on responsibility as it was done e.g. by Weber or Durkheim, recent debates of the sociological dimension of responsibility will be depicted. As an example of the latter the "responsibility frame" outlined by Piet Strydom (1999) will be revised: Assuming the concept of risk society Strydom develops an idea of a discursive responsibility frame and pleads for an understanding of co-responsibility.

Based on those remarks in the last part of the paper we will discuss how far responsibility structures social action and which implications derive for social relations in times of huge economical and social transformation processes today. Especially the notion of responsibility in an institutional context will be regarded: we will argue that responsibility is no longer bound to an individual actor or group but anchored in the collective sphere of society. We close by a critical reflection and give a perspective on further discussions of responsibility in respect of risk and uncertainty in modern societies.

UNCERTAINTY AND SOCIETY: ORIGINS, SOCIALIZATION AND REGULATION OF UNCERTAINTY

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Abstract: The attempt to outline theory of society as regulatory device for 'anthropological' uncertainty is made in this paper. For this purpose, some contemporary social theoretical tools are conceptually integrated: the concept of the multiple forms of capital and the concept of the orders of worth.

The notion of uncertainty, its different interpretations and types, and also some related phenomena are analyzed. The notions of uncertainty, indeterminacy and risk are distinguished from each other and analyzed. The anthropological uncertainty (i.e. indeterminacy of human behavior and unpredictability and unknowability of reality for human beings) is regulated by various coordinating arrangements (sense, objects, institutions, organizations and capitals). There are different types of uncertainty, related with human needs it concerns. Each type of uncertainty forms correspondent evaluation and action logic which are listed and considered in paper.

Capitals are resources engaged in social life appearing in various forms (economic, cultural, political, social capital etc.). Every form of capital corresponds with specific logic depending on the type of uncertainty this resource helps to handle. These logics (each corresponding to specific type of uncertainty) incorporated into objects, institutions, social regulations, organizations etc. Individual practices of incorporation, accumulation and objectification are described and considered as main social practices.

Social life in conditions of uncertainty seen as two dialectically related processes rooted in one intention of coping with uncertainty. First one is maintaining current social order providing actors with stable set of capitals, rules of their exchange, evaluation etc. The second process is transformation of current social order by means of struggle (both social and symbolical) for better social positions allowing reducing uncertainty.

Different regulatory tools for uncertainty provide reproduction and survival both of actors and communities. This process requires coordination of different and controversial logics, constant "reality test" of subjective prospects and social structures and cultures. This theory allows evaluation of actual threats for society from specific types of uncertainty by analyzing types and nature of typical conventions and conflicts, prevailing evaluation logics and engaged resources (capitals).

RISKS OF OLDER PEOPLE – A SPIRAL MODEL

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Abstract: Demographic changes and increasingly aging population bring along also a shift in the structure of prevalent everyday risks. Old age and the new lifestyle that accompanies retirement involve specific risks (e.g. deterioration of physical and mental health, reduction in formal income, breaking-up of social networks, etc.), making older people one of the most vulnerable groups. Special research attention needs to be paid to this growing body of risks. Our aim was to take an emic account using the 'bottom-up' approach to inductively identify the fundamental risks faced by the elderly. Therefore we conducted a grounded theory study. We have analyzed 32 in-depth interviews with vulnerable elderly people in Slovenia and 3 additional expert interviews. Findings show a basic difference in risks among generations and a diverse structure of risks among elderly people. We have identified the loss of independence as the fundamental 'meta'-risk for the elderly. Many paths and different risks lead to the loss of independence. We have classified them into 4 major categories, i.e. health, financial, social and structural risks. However, together with different intervening conditions, several social agents contribute decisively to risk exposure through various pathways and influences. We have developed a spiral model illustrating the dynamic process how risks emerge and are realized, how they are amplified and also how risks become managed and reduced – thereby showing the process of losing and retaining a certain individual level of quality of life.

TEEN ROAD ACCIDENT RISK: AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR BEHAVIOURS AND RELATED REPRESENTATIONS

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Abstract: In the road traffic domain, highway codes define the formal standards of risk. Some practices such as speeding, non-use of helmet in motorized two-wheelers, etc. are considered as risky behaviours as they may cause an accident and may affect the injury severity.

By paying attention to teenagers, our aim is to understand the process whereby an individual integrates or wanders away from road traffic official standards. If young people from 18 to 24 are overrepresented in road fatalities, we suppose that adolescence is a period during which risky behaviours take place progressively. The phase between childhood and adulthood when the individual tries to find his/her own social circle and needs to experiment contains probably warning signs of the strong involvement of young people in road accidents.

How do teenagers behave in mobility situations? How do they construct their representations of road accident risks?

Two-hundred and four teenagers from French secondary schools participated in focus-groups where their daily mobility and road risk representations were explored. The secondary schools' diversity (public/private; urban/suburban/rural) reflects teenagers' various profiles and allows us to understand the potential importance of social or territorial background on teenagers' mobility behaviours and road risk representations. The inclusion of four modes (passenger vehicle, walking, cycling, motorcycling) is a constructive contribution to the sociology of road traffic which is so focused on car and motorized two-wheeler drivers.

The results show that, among these teenagers from 10 to 16 years old, road risk representations and mobility behaviours are shaped by family socialization and peer-to-peer socialization. Peer-to-peer socialization may encourage teenagers to go against the legal standards of road safety.

THE INTERPLAY OF INDIVIDUALISM AND STRUCTURAL SOCIAL FORCES IN THE JOURNEY TO ADULTHOOD: FINDINGS FROM A RESEARCH ON YOUNG PRECARIOUS RESEARCHERS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

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Abstract: Different studies seem to confirm that in the European context there is a certain degree of convergence of the processes of transition to adult life of young Europeans. The precarization of employment and the delay of economic and family independence, as a result of the so-called globalization and individualization processes, characterize this ambivalent process. However, in the case of EU Mediterranean countries, the existence of certain characteristic traits of the transition process to adult life stands out. These characteristics are related to the development of the Welfare State, and as a result, to the policies developed in this context, to the labour market and to the familialistic culture, a factor that is still very important for the strategies adopted by young people in Greece, Italy and Spain. The sum of all these factors explains some of the idiosyncrasies that define the contradictions of the transition process to adult life among young people, a process characterized by family dependence and precariousness in a context of growing individualization. However young people develop other individual mechanisms based on their networks of support, information access and solidarity to cope with these idiosyncrasies and the precarious youth labour markets. This article analyzes the main factors that characterize the acquisition of economic and family independence (emancipation process or transition to adulthood) of young academic researchers from a comparative perspective across Greece, Italy and Spain. The economic and labour situation of young people as determining factors in this process is examined. At the same time, economic and labour precariousness undergone by young people during their journey towards independence to the incidence of policies developed by the Welfare State and the importance of family, not only as providers of resources for young people, but also as a place of socialization in the framework of the familialistic culture of dependence is combined. Therefore, the main objective is to draw a contextual and interpretational framework that will allow us to highlight not only the structural characteristics, but also individual responses that define the process of acquisition of independence of young academic researchers in a comparative context in Southern Europe in the context of the current economic crisis.

FALLS AND FALLS PREVENTION IN OLDER PEOPLE : ACCIDENTS OR LIFE EVENTS? MARKERS OR TURNING POINTS?

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Abstract: Background. The falls in the elderly are seen as a public health priority: they are frequent in old age, they cause directly or indirectly loss of autonomy, they are defined as a "risk" and led to the establishment of primary or secondary prevention programs. However, the fall is mostly unreported by the elderly, as during medical consultations as in specific research on life events; and studies on the perception of fall showed that it evokes for many older people declining physical capacities and entering the final stage of the life course, which could partly explain the lack of attraction represented by the messages and programs of prevention.

Objectives. I wish to use the fall as case study for analyzing trajectories and strategies of adjustment to life events in old age. Related with the concept of vulnerability from environmental science and with the paradigm of the life course, I would like to better understand how falls - and life events- influence the trajectories of life and health in the elderly.

Methods. My communication will use the results of a systematic review of literature in public health and social sciences, as well as a comparative study of prevention programs for the elderly in France and in industrialized countries.

Results. Main concepts have been identified in studies and programs selected for analysis; they have been described and discussed in terms of disciplines and theoretical fields. Falls in older people are predominantly studied in epidemiological researches; this discipline also dominates in prevention programs. Some psychological researches assess the perception and the impact of falls on mental health (through "fear of falling"). Falls are considered by most researchers and by the populations (health professionals, older people, and families) more as the marker - among other signs – of a previous transition than as a turning point and as the beginning of a new stage of the life course. Finally, I will present a framework for analysis and research to follow the analysis of falls as life events, their impact and their regulation.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS THE MECHANISM OF ADOPTING ENTERPRISES TO CHALLENGES OF RISK SOCIETYON THE EXAMPLE OF ENERGY SECTOR IN POLAND

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Abstract: The concept of energy crisis has been widely discussed in the public debate and the media recently.

According to sociology of risk and uncertainty approach (f.e Beck's papers), still appearing crises could be perceived as new signals that

civilisational potential has already been exhausted. The theory of reflexive modernisation interprets crises as a symptom of the approaching termination of the society that we know. We faced the problem of inability to reorganise the existing economy system and in the consequence- social order.

On the other hand Niklas Luhmann's system theory underlines the system's ability of observing and adapting to changes in its environment. It directs our attention towards the mechanisms of the system operations. Mechanism of trust in experts systems – described by Giddens as a reaction on increasing complicating, diversifying of the world, and in result increasing uncertainty, is undermined by the "crises discourse" referring to new particular areas.

This paper faces both the theoretical and practical problems:

1) The first one could be expressed as a question: are there any kinds of functional system mechanisms of increasing reflexivity in terms of theory of reflexive modernisation? The first part of proposed paper aims in presenting the increasing significance of idea of CSR as some kind of mechanism of observing and self revitalisation inside economy system. We consider potential of social responsibility idea in context of creating new semantic of capitalist economy which is necessary to effective self describing and governing the system operations in risk society. The dialogical relations between enterprises and social environment will be underlined (responsibility as response to identified social needs). Hence, the idea of CSR will be analysed not in terms of charity but rather by redefining economic purposes and strategies (innovations, cross sectors networking, consumer consciousness etc)

2) In the second part of the paper we are going to present the results of analyses of annual reports published by the enterprises from energy sector. Then we will discuss the example of CSR activity as the real mechanism of observing and adapting to the changes of external environment. The results of qualitative content and rhetorical discourse analysis will be enriched with results of Social Representation of Energy Crises and the results of national survey data.

INSTABILITY AND CONSTRAINT, ON THE ORIGIN OF SOCIAL INNOVATIONS

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Abstract: Within the framework of the present paper we are interested in the circumstances of the origin of (social) innovations. We suppose that dramatic changes affecting the whole of a (social)system (or subsystem) do exist. The question is: How are they possible?

Presenting and analyzing the interdisciplinary literature concerning the question of the origin of the Western civilization, the changes in a bureaucratic organizations, the mechanism of paradigm's changes in science and so on, we may conclude that there really exists a general model in the circumstances of the origin of significant innovations impacting on the whole of some level of a hierarchic system. The innovation may emerge amid the *dissolution*, *disintegration*, *anarchy*, *crisis*, *anomaly*, *revolution*, or *bisociation*. Henceforth *instability* will be used as a collective for these conditions.

I prefer to use the term *unstable* in order to exploiting its exact dynamic meaning. The connection with the modern chaos theory is particularly exciting, since in the course of the so-called chaotic behavior the system approaches always new unstable conditions. Chaos is, therefore, permanent instability. It is also noteworthy that complex systems may be permanently in a state of nonequilibrium (instability), which may serve as a fundamental source of endogenous creativity in the system.

Furthermore, the fact that unstable chaotic systems are extremely sensitive to external influences is decisive in making virtually impossible the prognostication of the long-term consequences of highly significant social innovations. At this point systems-theory references became very important. I would like to pair Niklas Luhmann's biology-inspired systems theory with the so-called chemoton theory derived from systems chemistry.

TURBULENT TIMES: SOCIAL UNRESTS AS SYSTEMIC RISKS

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Abstract: In this paper we develop a framework of social unrest within a complex understanding of systemic risk. The term 'systemic' describes the extent to which any risk is embedded in the larger contexts of social and cultural aspects that shape our understanding of risk, influence our attention to causal relationships and trigger our activities for handling these risks. Social unrest can be grouped into this framework of systemic risks. It can be a cause of risk to others, it can be a consequence of experiencing risk or the manifestation of such a risk or it can be a promoter of a risk chain that is located in other functional systems of society.

Since social unrest is more a process of escalation than a finite state of the world we have conceptualized the term in from of a step-by-step escalation scheme. Each step makes social unrest more severe. We assume that people who will engage themselves publicly on any subject have to be dissatisfied with their situation or perceive a problem that they would like to address. Even if people are dissatisfied nothing will happen unless that dissatisfaction is displayed in some kind of public arenaUnsatisfied people have to become active. If public expression of dissatisfaction and the organization of protest does not help to improve the situation the probability for further social mobilization increases. Social mobilization goes beyond expressing dissatisfaction. It comprises all activities that require an organizational effort to concentrate forces, to develop and enact a strategy for gaining public attention and for putting pressure on those who are targeted to make changes. In the course of this process, activities may get more and more radical, in particular if these collective protest actions are ignored or even oppressed. Then the continuum enters the next step: violent outbreak. This can ultimately lead to civil war.

In order to identify relevant drivers we will investigate three case studies with the following topics: Pandemics, natural Hazards and financial crises. In a second step we outline an analytic model. In a third step we will apply the IRGC risk governance model for explaining the risk of social unrest. Finally we will develop guidelines for normative recommondations with respect to social unrest.

AN INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF RISK PERCEPTION

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to introduce intersectional analysis to risk perception research and testing it empirically. One of the strengths of intersectional analysis is that it does not only include the intersection of class, gender, ethnicity etc in the analysis, but it also shows the variability of the effect of different socio-cultural factors in different context and at different kinds of events. Previous empirical research indicate that gender and ethnicity influence individual risk perception and by introducing intersectional analysis a better understanding of this phenomenon might be reached.

The theory is applied on data from a postal survey about risk perceptions. The dataset is composed of two representative samples of the Swedish population between the ages of 16 and 75: a national random sample (n=2000, response rate 41 %), and a random sample of people living in three districts in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö (n=750, response rate 25 %). The purpose of the second sample was to increase the number of people of foreign background in the dataset.

The expected results are that the developed theoretical concepts will increase the understanding and explanation of the known differences in risk perception between men and women as well as native people and people with foreign background.

SOCIOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF VALUE OF LIFE IN RISK PERSPECTIVE: THE CASE OF "PSYCHOPHYSICAL NUMBING" EFFECT

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Abstract: The "value of life" concept has been used implicitly in many studies of risk. It is possible to outline two research approaches where the value of life in risk perspective is the main issue. In the first approach, the value of life is estimated based on the person's willingness to pay for the reduction of his risk of dying from different causes (Mishan, 1971; Viscusi, Aldy, 2003). The second approach focuses on the analysis of value of other people lives by studying the choices of different life-saving programs among alternatives (Tversky, Kahneman, 1981; Levin, Chapman, 1990). Sociologists rarely pay attention to these fields of research, although sociological perspective can raise some important questions and give a hint at possible answers.

In my paper I will focus on sociology's possible contribution to the study of value of life by analyzing studies referring to the "psychophysical numbing" principle and the "identifiable victim effect" (Fetherstonhaugh et al., 1997; Jenni, Loewenstein, 1997; Slovic, 2007). The main idea of these studies is that the perceived value of life is not a constant value, but depends on such factors as the amount of victims, their identifiability and reference group size. Sociological analysis not only allows posing additional questions (for example, about the link between decisions taken and a culture-related notion of justice, about the context of evaluation, or about social characteristics of victims or subjects), but also proposes alternative explanations of experimental results. For example, the reference group can take the form of a community, which is of particular and separate value to the subject (disregarding the value of life of its members), and thus affect the decision. So it becomes possible to explain the finding that people are more willing to save 90% of a reference group than to save 10% of another group (the absolute number of lives saved held constant) not only by referring to "proportional reasoning" or to "a general tendency to confuse relative and absolute risk" (Baron, 1997; Friedrich et al., 1999), but by assuming that the reference group per se may be of some value to the subject. In this paper methodological issues concerning this hypothesis will be examined using functionalist model of explanation in sociology and resources of "folk sociology" particularly the notion of lay theories of groups and society (Lickel et al., 2000; Hirschfeld, 2001).

THE WELFARE STATE AND THE CRISIS. AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF JOB INSECURITY'S IMPACT

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Abstract: Several authors propose a link between economic insecurity and the welfare state based on the argument that exposure to risks leads to higher demand for social protection due to increased levels of job insecurity. To date, the empirical focus has been either on investigating the relationship between insecurity and social protection at the national level or on understanding societal circumstances affecting people's insecurity. The present study contributes to these prior studies by investigating the *consequences* of job insecurity relating to the welfare state. First, a direct relationship between job insecurity and attitudes towards the welfare state is hypothesized; the expectation is that a preference for social protection through the government is positively related to the level of job insecurity that people experience. Secondly, it is argued that the consequences of job insecurity depend on people's labor market position and on the national context. To investigate this expectation, it is hypothesized that the relationship between job insecurity and the demand for social protection will be stronger among (a) lower educated workers and (b) in countries with lower levels of protection through the welfare state. The hypotheses are tested using data from the European Social Survey and the Database on Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pacts (ICTWSS).

25 YEARS AFTER CHERNOBYL: FROM ANTI-NUCLEAR NATIONALISM TOWARDS NEW "RENAISSANCE"?

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Abstract: The year of 2011 marks a one-generation time distance from the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl in 1986. Does it also mark any new emergent – perhaps more participatory and deliberative - modes of nuclear power governance since the catastrophe in Chernobyl 25 years ago, and since the era of singing revolutions in CEE countries? Have these expectations of participatory governance materialized in new structures and modes of more inclusive decision making? This paper examines these questions by addressing the pubic controversies around new and old nuclear power facilities in a number of EU newcomers, not least Lithuania and Bulgaria.

What are the lessons in terms of participatory governance in the cases of Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania as well as Kozloduy and Belene in Bulgaria? Have they, based on 25 years lessons from Chernobyl and cultural trauma stemming out of these events, triggered environmental and energy policy making towards more inclusive, participatory mode? Have these processes, coupled with EU accession and adoption of a number of EU directives and international treaties, not least the Aarhus agreement, induced societal and political shifts towards more democratic deliberative governance? By contrast, this paper concludes on the basis of empirical evidence from Lithuania and Bulgaria, the processes point to the opposite direction. This direction is geared towards privatization of the public domain, towards new emergent forms of state-private oligarchy, epitomized by the establishment of LEO LT nuclear power development conglomerate in Lithuania. Instead of witnessing any new off-springs of participatory governance, as paper indicates, there are clear tendencies of the opposite. Inter-twined with the recent nuclear power "initiatives" by Russia and Belarus, these tendencies could be described as leading towards emergence of new "nuclear triangles" or – more generally - nuclear "renaissance" as some observers have termed it, e.g. around Lithuania. This corresponds with, e.g. total undermining of democratic governance in the case of Bulgarian nuclear "renaissance"., The paper concludes by stating a rather grey and misty "un-participatory" mode of risk governance in the new EU member states.

CHANGING RISK SEMANTICS – A COMPARISON OF THE VOLUMES 1900 AND 2000 OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

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Abstract: This presentation reports from the results of an ongoing study which explores historical changes in the usage of the term 'risk' in the New York Times. It compares a 30% sample of all articles where the 'term' risk occurs at least once of the volume 1900 with a 30% sample of the volume 2000.

The project tests some key assumptions of societal risk theorizing such as a shift from "danger" to "risk" (Luhmann 1993), the change of the understanding of risk towards harm (Douglas 1992), and a change from active "risk-taking" to "being at risk" (Furedi 2002). The presentation will also outline to what extent Beck's assumption that new risks are the driver of the development of the risk society can help to understand observable increase in the usage of the term 'risk' in the news coverage of the New York Times. Even though Beck develops an objectivist argument regarding the impact of new risks and does not develop an argument how this might impact the usage of the term 'risk' itself, there is evidence that there is no significant increase of other semantics than "risk" after WWII (Zinn 2010). The project therefore currently tests to what extent this increase in the usage of the term 'risk' in the media is linked to new risk as Beck claims or whether reporting about other phenomena such as economic risks, health risks or the growing importance of actuarial risks in all kinds of social areas is responsible for this shift.

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RISK AND THE PARADOXES OF CONTROL. CHANGING CONCEPTIONS AND CHANGING REALITIES.

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Abstract: The paper will show how (and partly why) the concern with risk has changed significantly from early modernity to late modernity and from classical to contemporary sociology/social theory. Enlightenment ideology and (parts of) classical sociology have contributed to an image of a thoroughly rationalized modern society. Through science, rational organizations, long-term planning and technology modern societies would be able to eliminate, or control the most important hazards and threats to human life and communities – threats from nature and threats emanating from tensions within social structures. Max Weber envisioned this kind of rationalized society – although he was fundamentally ambivalent concerning its consequences. It would not become the rosy utopia of a free and happy society that Marx had predicted in his optimistic theory of a thoroughly rational civilization. According to Weber, the control of hazards and threats would come at a price: The loss of meaning and freedom in the "iron cage" of a rationalized social world. This constitutes the *first – the classical (or Weberian) – paradox:* Extended and massive control of threats and reduction of uncertainties constitutes a new level of (second order) threats against the sources of freedom, meaning and spontaneity in human life.

Today, while much social planning, administration and politics still seem to act on old ideas of rational control, dominant trends in social theory have abandoned the classical vision of rationalist modernism. Concepts of contingency, unpredictability, complexity, chaos and uncertainty have come to the fore. Ideas of perennial risk have achieved almost axiomatic status in various theories of late-modern society and late modern culture itself seems to be obsessed with risk and risk-control in ever new fields of life. This is the background of what I call *the late modern paradox of risk-control*: any effort at reducing specific risks seems to result in establishing a new horizon of risks. Reducing risk is a "risky business". The more we are able to control/reduce known risks the more we seem to be alerted to and obsessed with further risks. Risk-awareness (or risk-obsession) seems to have become a kind of low-intensive background mood in late-modern life – making us prepared to perceive/fear risk in any situation.

TRUST, UNCERTAINTY AND H1N1: THE CASE OF ANKARA, TURKEY

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Abstract: It is commonly accepted that we live in a "world risk society". In this society, risks which are experimented at global level have three main features :Firstly *de-localisation*: the causes of concequences of risk are not limited to one space. Secondly, *incalculableness*: Its consequences are in principle incalculable. Thirdly, *non-compensatibility*: contrary to modernity's "security" principle in world risk society, there are new risks which can not be compensated. In addition to this conceptualization another word, uncertainity is also used by many scientists from particularly social sciences. Recent environmental disruptions such as SARS, avian influenza are called as uncertainties instead of risks. According to them, these events can be considered as jolts that occur randomly and probability of emergence of them can not be calculated. Secondly, the nature and form of them can be evolved or changed and finally, the impact of these uncertainties tends to be concentrated, either by sector or by geographical location. Insufficient intervention to risks or uncertainties are one of the result of socio economic and cultural compositions of societies that affect people's attitudes, knowledge and behaviors towards risks. Because of this reason, information about societies' characteristics can be considered as one of the basic source to decrease negative effects of these events on given societies.

In this presentation, by moving from this assumption the results of a survey conducted in Ankara, capital city of Turkey about the social effects of H1N1 in 2010 are debated. The data were gathered from high school students and their families (two adults from each family) chosen according to their SES. One of the main result of this survey is that, there is high amount of uncertainity among both young and adult participants due to the characteristics of epidemic and injection and to the attitudes of delegates of government. While the effects of this illness were experimenting, there were two different arguments made by two strong part of the government. One is the Prime Minister and the other one is Minister of Health. The Prime Minister claimed that, there is no need to be injected, on the contrary Minister of Health asserted that all people have to be injected. This kind of dilemma led to increase in uncertainity and trust destruction among public.

BETWEEN UNACCEPTABLE RISKS AND TOLERABLE UNCERTAINTY. LAY AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE OF PRENATAL SCREENING

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Abstract: Even though the success of the concept of risk in recent decades has provided an illusion of control on many activities and events, uncertainty remains inherent to human life. Today, pregnancy provides a good example of the current tensions existing between risk and uncertainty. The scientific approach revealing more and more potential risks, and offering some strategies to tackle them, the part of uncertainty that continues to surround pregnancy is most often deemed unacceptable.

This paper is based on 91 interviews with pregnant women and health professionals (gynaecologists and midwives), conducted in Switzerland between 2008 and 2009. Today, the risk approach promoted by the medical surveillance of pregnancy (providing a personal probability of birth defect) implies an individual decision process for each pregnant woman: prenatal screening provides a personal probability of a birth defect in the foetus, it can be followed by a diagnostic test (amniocentesis) that eliminates uncertainty but induces a risk of miscarriage. Our aim is to describe the experience of prenatal screening and diagnosis of both mothers-to-be and professionals, as a way to examine how they respectively deal with risk and uncertainty.

The analysis will focus on two aspects. First, we will describe the diversity of interpretations given to the risk of birth defect, this will show a gradation of attitudes going from affirmation of control (with a reliance on medical tools) to acceptance of uncertainty (placing pregnancy into a personal experiential sphere). Second, we will account for the expectations that surround the lay-professional interactions around the decisions to be made, with a description of the demands pregnant women have towards professionals and, inversely, of the ways professionals engage in the decision process.

This paper will discuss how the importance given to risks transforms the relationships between patients and professionals: oscillations between striving for control and acknowledgement of uncertainty can lead to either consensual or conflicting relationships between them. Besides, the analysis of these tensions at the microlevel will highlight how much the emphasis on risk transforms the accountability for bad outcomes, shifting it back and forth between lay and professional actors.

RISK AND PARENTAL FEEDING PRACTICES IN EVERYDAY LIFE

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Abstract: "How can we live on the volcano of civilization without deliberately forgetting about it, but also without suffocating on the fears – and not just on the vapors that the volcano exudes?" Ulrich Beck (1992:76) raises this rhetorical question when elaborating his notion of life in Risk Society. At the practical level of everyday life, this is indeed a valid question to ask. Parents obviously manage to feed their children in the age of risk without suffocating on the fears. How is this achieved? In this article I explore the different strategies mothers use when incorporating information about risk and food into their everyday life practice.

Drawing on qualitative interviews with urban Swedish mothers of children 6 to 18 months old, I find six preliminary strategies. In short, they are[1] *The Cellarer's Strategy* - what is good for me is good for my child, [2] *Dispersion* – a varied intake of food provides for an acceptable dose and level of exposure, [3] *Trusting regulation* – harmful products will be removed from the supervised market, [4] *Adapting* – bringing food practice in line with new information, [5] *Peer review* - making sure that on the whole, food practice is equal or superior to that of other parents, [6] *Counterbalance* – "my view on risks is balanced by that of my partner (the father), and that provides for a more nuanced practice".

Theoretically, I depart from the risk sociology of everyday life, but also from the growing body of research labelled parenting culture studies. This article is part of a broader research project considering everyday risk construction and management in the empirical field of food and parenting in Sweden and Poland.

Keywords: risk, food, parenting, strategies, information

THE EMERGENCE OF THE FOETUS-AT-RISK - DEBATING THE INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH ALCOHOL PROBLEMS

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Abstract: The scientific discovery of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) in the early 1970s made pregnant women's heavy alcohol consumption problematic. A growing concern over prenatal alcohol intake has made FAS a major public health issue in the developed western countries and led to the proliferation of practices that aim to prevent it, such as health education campaigns, warning labels, and specialised treatment services. The Nordic countries have come up with an original solution to the question of FAS prevention, namely the involuntary commitment of pregnant women with substance abuse problems. So far, such coercive measures are in use in Norway and Sweden. This paper sets out to explore the trajectory in which the idea of involuntary commitment of pregnant women gained wider recognition and became a disputed political issue in Finland. The analysis is qualitative and makes use of discourse analysis. The data consists of medical journals and political documents between the late 1970s and the 1990s. The paper shows how the emergence of the foetus-at-risk took place in medical and political discourses in the 1980s and 1990s and how this discursive change became the basis for demands for involuntary commitment of pregnant women. In this process pregnant women with alcohol problems were demonised and blamed for FAS. The paper argues that the medical profession has had a key role in the promotion of coercive measures and that the strong status of the medical profession and the position of the foetus as an "ideal victim" have given weight to demands for coercive measures. However, the paper suggests that the public health approach that has characterised Finnish alcohol and welfare policy more generally has made the compulsory care of pregnant women a politically controversial issue. Ultimately, the ongoing Finnish debate on the involuntary commitment of pregnant women with substance abuse problems women touches upon questions of solidarity and citizenship.

EXPERIENCING AND COPING WITH UNCERTAINTY – STRATEGIES OF UNEMPLOYED AND PRECARIOUSLY WORKING WOMEN IN EASTERN AND WESTERN GERMANY

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Abstract: Over the last decades labour market induced uncertainties have increased in Germany. Ever since the late 1970's the number of unemployed rose steadily. This is especially true for base unemployment. However, compared with other countries, Germany took a long time to establish activation programmes in the labour market. The turnaround was only implemented with new legislation introduced in the year 2005. Those reforms, which are widely known as 'Hartz reforms', are seen as a crucial and (when compared with other European countries) an abrupt paradigm change, from a welfare-oriented to a workfare-oriented labour market politic. This development is linked to a second change which started before 'Hartz IV' but has been influenced by the recent reforms – the expansion of precarious work on the German labour market. This is especially true for low-wage employment which has increased and which at its current rate is used more frequently in Germany than in any other European country. Both changes add to an overall feeling of uncertainty. Yet, the risks of unemployment and precarious work are distributed unequally according to gender, age and region, to mention only three.

In my contribution I want to focus on those recent changes (activation and precarization) from a comparative perspective between women in Eastern and Western Germany. Analyzing qualitative interviews from a longitudinal research project, which focuses on individual effects of the new labour legislation on work orientations, I want to put a particular emphasis on how women working in low-wage employment or who are unemployed cope with their situation. Do they perceive their situation to be uncertain and if so, what impact does this have on their lives? What strategies do they develop? And what do they regard as 'good work'? I will argue that 20 years after reunification there are still major differences between women in Eastern and Western Germany. Structural differences such as public child care and wage disparities as well as variations in gender contracts result in dissimilar ways of dealing with uncertainty in low-wage employment and joblessness.

GENDER AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS IN REGIONS UNDER FLOOD RISK: EXPLORING CASE STUDIES IN MEXICO AND GERMANY

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Abstract: The increase in frequency and strength of "natural" disasters related to the global Climate Change pose huge challenges for the reduction of social vulnerability, for the achievement of an integrated disaster risk management, and to the adaptation strategies to Climate Change in general. The differential impacts of disasters on individuals evidence the social construction of vulnerability and reveals pre-existent inequities regarding diverse but intersectional linked categories such as gender, class, and race, as well as age, ethnic origin, nationality, command of language, mobility, and different ways of life.

Empirical findings about gendered bias regarding disaster risk perception, social vulnerability and managing and coping with climate change-related disasters from two case studies in Yucatan, Mexico and in the Elbe riverside of Low Saxony, Germany will be discussed. Fieldwork has been conducted through expert interviews and focus group discussions with resident population of regions affected by floods.

GROWING UP IN AN URBAN POCKET OF POVERTY AS A RISK FACTOR

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Abstract: A large body of research provides evidence that poverty, and particularly poverty in childhood, determines life opportunities. Growing up in a pocket of poverty makes life opportunities even more limited. It is a result of combined influences of family and neighbourhood. Four theories explain neighbourhood effect on children: stress theory, social organization theory, institutional the-

ory and epidemic or "contagion" theories. All of these explanations find support in research findings obtained in large Polish city where study on poverty started in 1993 and continues up current. Defining the poor as the recipients of welfare and calculating their share among inhabitants of street blocks, in 1998 seventeen pockets of poverty were uncovered in the city where the proportion of the poor accounted in each of them to at least 30%. 12 of the pockets of poverty were located in the inner city. Narratives among 90 adult respondents belonging to 30 families were collected to reconstruct processes and factors slipping people into poverty and to get deeper understanding how they manage poverty. Ten years later all inner-city pockets of poverty continued to be poverty pockets. Loic Wacquant theory on advanced marginality seems to explain the best persistence of povery pockets in the city.

Panel study was conducted with previous narrators including their children who have grown up and currently are adult. All of them but one young woman followed up the path way of their parents. Factors keeping them in poverty are teenage motherhood, incarceration during the adolescence and disability. This result provides evidence that social intervention was not efficient. Social services worked more as a control institution and could not be enough supportive to move young people out of poverty. The role of municipality governance is also evident as a factor keeping people in poverty.

IDENTITY, POPULAR KNOWLEDGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

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Abstract: The deterioration of ecosystems, the diversity of health problems and the expansion of urban areas are examples of the increasing social complexity that demands new ways of scientific and technological understandings and often requires that people resort to traditional practices and solutions. Thus, knowledge of medicinal plants is often the only therapeutic resource of many social groups, but its continuity may be threatened by environmental degradation and introduction of new cultural elements that increase the risk of their disappearance. At the same time, the increased use and collection of medicinal plants have endangered the maintenance of many natural environments. In this context fall the Environmental Protected Areas - Fernão Dias/MG and Cantareira/SP, located in southeast Brazil, that still have a significant rural population and remnants of Atlantic Forest, used as sources of medicinal plants, but in recent decades pass through a intense processof socio-environmental changes, due to its proximity to the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, which has required studies to analyze the risks and consequences of changes in the identity of the population and in the regional socio-environmental aspects and to assist in formulating appropriate public policies. Through secondary data collection, field surveys and semi-structured interviews, up to now the use of 164 medicinal plants were identified, and that knowledge is basically maintained by persons over 55 years and that young people lack interest in these practices. In Fernão Dias EPA most of the plants used are found in forested areas, known mostly by men, and in Cantareira EPA they are grown in gardens, usually by women. It was also indentified that there is a need to develop strategies for sustainable local development, to assist in the conservation of natural resources, strengthening identity and cultural value. At the same time it was perceived as important to sensitize the local population, particularly youth, about the importance and maintenance of this knowledge.

INTERPRETING RADIATION THREAT: INFORMATION PROCESSING AND RISK PERCEPTION IN SOVIET TIMES AND TODAY

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Abstract: The paper discusses the connections between risk awareness, "sophistication" of media usage and response to the information concerning the realized threat/crisis. The empirical analysis bases on the survey conducted in 1986 and quantitative and qualitative studies conducted in 2008. The survey carried out in the Soviet Estonia in 1986 is rather unique as it contains detailed data about usage and trust of official and unofficial information about Chernobyl disaster, as well as remedial actions and concern about the consequences. It shows that one part of population had a very critical attitude towards the biased information and high concern about the future risk. This experience is called communicative trauma. The qualitative study carried out in contemporary Estonia shows the reflection of this trauma in the current risk perceptions.

The contemporary quantitative dataset contains variables indicating general concern about technological risks like radiation, variety of media usage and trust in the media as well as imagined reaction to a warning about radioactive pollution. A statistical regression analysis of "historical" and contemporary survey data enables to elaborate the discussion about interrelations between media usage variety, criticism of / trust in media and risk perceptions. The paper discusses the question about the impact of general media usage practices on risk perception and its change over time.

POLITISATION DU RAPPORT À L'ENVIRONNEMENT DANS DES TERRITOIRES EXPOSÉS À DES CATASTROPHES NATURELLES

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Abstract: Séismes au Chili et en Haïti, ouragan en Australie, tempêtes en Europe : égrener les évènements naturels désastreux est le quotidien des médias mondiaux. La surenchère médiatique rejoint les conclusions de la base de données du Centre de Recherche sur l'Epidémiologie des Désastres (2011) : 40 catastrophes dites naturelles en 1960 contre 403 en 2010. Dans ce contexte, l'étude des risques et catastrophes en sciences humaines (O'Keefe et alt, 1976 ; Hewitt, 1983 ; Cannon, 1994 ; Hewitt, 1995 ; Maskrey et Lavell, 1996 ; Garcia Acosta, 2005) défend l'analyse des causes anthropiques et la réintroduction ou la favorisation d'une gestion sociale de ces phénomènes. Ces réflexions rejoignent l'éveil environnemental international et questionnent la nécessaire transaction entre la mise en place de politiques de réduction des risques et leur appropriation par la société civile. D'abord alternatifs, ces discours ont été intégrés par les représentants du pouvoir global (Dé-

claration de Hyogo EIRD, 2005 ; Comité Andin pour la Prévention et Gestion de Catastrophes, 2004).

On assiste à un tournant dans la politique de réduction des risques et catastrophes dites naturelles vers une vision intégrée, multifactorielle, prenant en compte la relation homme et environnement. Les résultats de ces politiques apparaissent à différents points du globe. Nous les aborderons par l'exemple de la gestion d'inondations au Costa Rica, de la tempête Xynthia en France métropolitaine et du risque sismique à La Martinique. Dans ces contextes, le rapport à l'environnement, la perception des solutions préventives techniques et l'enracinement local sont autant d'éléments qui viennent influencer la mise en place de politiques de prévention et convoquer des approches originales sur les territoires exposés. Ainsi, l'amplification des facteurs anthropiques des risques dits « naturels » associé à la réorientation des politiques publiques de mitigation induit un changement du rapport à l'environnement des acteurs en termes de perception et de pratiques.

RISK, UNCERTAINTY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract: In my paper I want to address sustainable development as a form of risk-management. Besides its possible benefits to ecological and social problems, sustainable development can be understood as a promising solution for the economical problem of combining risk minimisation and opportunity orientation.

Risk minimisation and opportunity orientation are not combinable without further ado, because both risks and opportunities are requiring an open future respectively insecurity. Thus, the regulation of development processes would not only minimise risks. It would as well minimise opportunities. And hence entrepreneurship is always an opportunity orientated behaviour, the minimisation of risks through regulation would minimise the attractiveness of entrepreneurship. This problem was early identified in economics and gave reason to criticisms of the welfare state and its politics of socialising risks.

In contrast, sustainable development now seems to allow or even bring forward entrepreneurship, while sustainable consumption is seen as a form of individual risk management. The choices of consumers are regulating the choices of entrepreneurs in accordance with market conditions. Consumers themselves become social entrepreneurs by spending their money for social and ecological innovations.

The paper not only reveals the economic side of the concept of sustainability. It also makes it possible to connect current ways of risk perception and risk management with the neoliberal politics of deregulation and individualising responsibility.

A CARROT FOR CHILDREN AND A CREAM FOR INDUSTRY: AN INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTHY FOOD PROGRAMMES IN POLISH PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract: Obesity is recognized as serious health risk, especially in the developed countries (Schwartz and Puhl 2003; White Paper on Food Safety, 2000). It is increasingly adequate to children. During the last decade special policies have been introduced regulating food quality in schools, in several countries. To design and implement an efficient food policy dedicated to children is a complicated issue - taking into account the controversies about the private-public spheres division, market pressures, impact of advertisements, and the large amount of existing policies (at different levels and of different scopes). Additionally, cultural values and traditions play also an important role in this respect. Thus, it is an important question whether, and in which conditions, policies promoting healthy food in schools are successful.

There are several streams of research on the food choice in the school context. There are studies on food supply (Hair et al. 2008); role of media in setting the food regulations agenda (Naik 2008); studies on the awareness and risks connected with food (Eurobarometr 2006). There are also studies on food standards (Henson and Reardon 2005); alternative food networks and chains (Jarosz 2008; Selfa et al. 2008); sustainable consumption (Spaargaren and Mol 2008). The studies do not offer clear picture how a successful policy should be designed and implemented, and are focused on the most developed countries. For a country like Poland, the functioning of healthy food policies in schools is unknown.

In the paper the new institutional economics approach is applied to the two healthy food programmes ("A glass of milk" and "Fruits in school") carried out in Polish primary schools. Demand and supply of food standards in primary schools in Poland is analysed through review of documents and interviews. More than 30 in-depth interviews were carried with representatives of different interest groups (school teachers, pupils' parents, food suppliers, and representatives of various public agencies and authorities). The origins of programmes, the role of particular actors in the design and implementation were investigated.

The data show that health risk play marginal role in the introduction of the programmes. Instead, financial incentives and power relations are the crucial factors. Parents have almost no voice in shaping the programs. This is a result of existing institutional setting of the education system.

MATERIALISING HEALTH RISKS, ENACTING STANDARDS OF HEALTH: EARLY RISK ASSESSMENT PRACTICES OF PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN FINLAND

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Abstract: The paper looks at the emergence of the concept of 'risk factor', central to the current mode of governing public health, in a specific setting, life insurance.

The risk factor approach in medicine and public health aims at early identification and prevention of potential cases of illness. For this purpose it singles out a number of physiological, behavioural, social and hereditary factors that bear on the probability of the future illness of an individual or a group, and tries to influence these multiple factors in ways that reduce risk levels. Often it builds on the co-operation of the individuals, which are expected to modify their lifestyles in the name of risk management.

Private life insurance companies were instrumental in the evolution of this approach. They had an economic interest in identifying applicants with early signs of illness, gathered a large amount of data where specific risk factors and –groups could be identified, and assigned monetary values to different risks. Insurance medicine adopted new diagnostic tools (e.g. blood pressure measurements, chest X-rays), established standards of health, and helped to calculate the spread of risks in various populations. These developments had important repercussions on practices in other fields of medicine, public health, and individual health care.

Drawing on the theory of performativity as developed by Michel Callon and others, I study how in practices of insurance medicine a new scientific object, the risk factor, was established and stabilised for further use in other networks. This means looking at the ways in which dangers to population health were made visible and calculable as well as the ways in which they were acted on and managed – i.e. the simultaneous emergence of practices of representation and intervention with regard to health risks.

My empirical focus is blood pressure, which emerged as an important predictor to various medical conditions in the early 20th century. The emphasis is on the formative years of the risk factor approach in insurance medicine before WWII. In the analysis, I use historical archival material, e.g. insurance applications, physical examination forms, guidelines for insurance doctors, and discussion in professional journals.

PATHWAYS TO SOCIAL REINTEGRATION: A 1-10 YEARS FOLLOW UP OUTCOME STUDY IN A PORTUGUESE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

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Abstract: Substance abuse involves a wide variety of products, forms of use and associated life styles. Although substance abuse characteristics have been changing, some of these consumptions still can become problematic and resulting in physical and psychological dependence. One of the possible ways of overcoming this situation is using formal help. Therapeutic communities have been offering solutions in this area since the 1940s adapting to new demands. However, it is known that recovery is a life-long process with implications regarding social (re)integration of ex-consumers.

Based on the examination of patients clinical records from a therapeutic community with international range located in Portugal who have been medically discharged between 2000 and 2009 and an ulterior follow-up phone survey we aim:

1. to present these patients characteristics concerning patterns of consume, social networks and motivations atthe treatment entrance moment.

2.to evaluate the effectiveness of long term treatment regarding social reintegration, mappingthetrajectories of these ex-patients regarding their residential, professional, educational and familiar situation, as well as their sociability networks, hardships and present substance use. I.e. realizing their everyday experiences, and life course after treatment.

These results will be critically discussed in the context of nowadays society, where risk and uncertain are daily present. Identifying the strategies activated by these individuals with the aim of their social integration or reintegration. At the same time, we will try to reflect about the methodological strategies defined to appropriate the experiences and hardships felt by the individuals in these contexts.

RN 23 Sexuality

INTIMATE CITIZENSHIP REGIMES AND THE TENACITY OF THE COUPLE NORM: A CROSS NATIONAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: In recent decades profound processes of normative transformation have affected both lived practices of intimacy and personal relationships, and the cultures, laws and policies that shape them. Increasing numbers of people are living alone, remaining unmarried, divorcing, cohabiting, and living openly in same-sex relationships, facilitated by women's increasing economic independence, the liberalization of family and criminal law, and the individualization of welfare policy. Movements for gender and sexual equality and change, and the feminist, sexual liberationist and gay rights discourses they have seeded, have been fundamentally intertwined with these processes of social change. Yet amidst these radical upheavals in personal life, there are significant continuities of norms and lived experience, even amongst those most affected by these shifts. It is our argument that the "couple norm" comes sharply into focus against the backdrop of these changes. In this panel, which comprises five interlinked papers, we present findings from our comparative research on intimate citizenship that has impressed upon us the tenacity and ubiquity of the couple norm in contemporary Europe. Our aim is to explore the multifarious ways in which the couple norm serves to construct and regulate the lives of even those whose intimate lives are ostensibly "unconventional", and in so doing we seek to demonstrate the centrality of the couple norm to understandings of intimate citizenship. Our cross-national research with a diverse range of interviewees also, however, highlights the variability in the operation of the couple norm across "intimate citizenship regimes".

The first paper in the panel, by Sasha Roseneil, sets out the central argument of the panel, introduces the research on which the panel draws (which was carried out as part of the EU FP6 project, FEMCIT), and explicates the concept of "intimate citizenship regimes", arguing for the importance of a comparative analysis of its constitutive norms. This is followed by short four papers which explore the differing ways in which the couple norm was experienced and narrated by interviewees in the four contrasting national contexts studied: Bulgaria Mariya Stoilova), Norway (Tone Hellesund), Portugal (Ana Cristina Santos) and Britain (Isabel Crowhurst).

(HETERO)SEXUAL LANDSCAPES: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN PORTUGUESE SOCIETY

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Abstract: This paper results from an ongoing PHD research in Sociology and its aim is to identify the plurality of (hetero)sexual conducts and representations in the contemporary Portuguese society.

Based on narratives of heterosexual men and women from different generations, we will try to point out the changes taking place in both individuals' sexual attitudes and practices over the last few decades. In order to do so, we will privilege both the singularity of biographies and the importance of social and generational contexts.

Supported by the argument of an increased plurality of individual dispositions and structural contexts, our analysis intends to capture the ambiguities and antinomies, commonly observed between actual sexual trajectories and normative discourses. We are arguing that the multiplicity of socializations and affiliations actually endorses the internal complexity of the self, with particular (and not always linear) effects on the way each person lives, talks about and performs sexuality.

Nonetheless, and despite the signs of fragmentation affecting the mainstream (hetero)sexual landscape, regularities based on *gender* and *generation* will emerge from the analysis supporting the continuing significance of these societal categories for the study of sexuality and intimate lives in turbulent times.

LIMITS OF PLEASURE: RECREATIONAL SEXUALITY AND CLASS

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Abstract: In a recent issue of 'Sexualities', dedicated to class and sexuality, many amongst the contributors stressed the importance of investigating the heterosexual middle class in order to better understand mechanisms of cultural domination and social exclusion. In line with the contention that sexual and class privileges need to be more robustly researched and theorized, this paper asks how sexual pleasure is being 'distributed' between the new middle class and the lower class in Israel and how recreational sexuality redraws class boundaries.

A prevailing cultural discourse, recreational sexuality refers to the maximization of pleasure through sexual acts that are deemed sophisticated. Because in recreational sexuality pleasure is a 'right' and a condition for self-fulfillment, it signals propertied selves, thereby delineating class boundaries. This paper demonstrates the nuanced differences distinguishing between middle and lower class subjects in their appropriation of recreational sexuality. Middle class heterosexuals endorse recreational sexuality as a means to exercise cultural sophistication and manifest their networked selves, while lower class interviewees tend to morally distance themselves from the upper classes. Where middle class interviewees accrue value to sexual pleasure, opposing it to both sexual conservatism and vulgar, commodified sex, lower class interviewees claim moral worthiness by adhering to what they perceive as 'natural', mainly marital sex life. Similarly, whereas middle class sexuality is mainly about being knowledgeable in recent sexual trends, experimenting with many of the trends, and showing an interest in being sexually-updated, lower class interviewees reject notions of promiscuity and consider particular sexual acts as inappropriate for people 'like us'. These classification struggles are related to two types of class-based distinctions; lower class respectability and a middle class experientialism.

POLYAMORY: RELATIONSHIP IDENTITIES FROM SEX TO FEELINGS

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Abstract: In times of changing sexualities and identity politics, some people are changing the way they define relationships, from sex-related words, and to feelings-related words. Polyamory, meaning literally "loving many", is one such case. Polyamory makes sex a peripheral subject in defining a relationship, but the original referential is still there: monogamy as a normative institution, against which polyamory stands. From the analysis of e-mails exchanged during 2009 in *alt.polyamory*, the first mailing list ever about polyamory (and one of the birth-places of the word), we attempt to analyze the ways in which polyamorists talk about themselves and how they perceive polyamory by welcoming and interacting with newcomers to the mailing list, by looking at how identity and community-building is enacted in these emails. We then defend the need to talk about the concept of 'relationship identity' to better address social identities like polyamory. How do poly-identified people understand sexuality and emotional work within the frame of polyamory? By using content analysis and a foucauldian approach to the ethical considerations underlying polyamory, we present polyamory as a different and queer sexual and relationship ethics, aimed at dealing with the systemic contradictions of contemporary love/sex relationships, that intersects the contemporary pressure for individualization with a need for intimacy in the context of a pure relationship, as Giddens puts it.

SINGLEHOOD SPACES. AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONSTITUTIVE ARRANGEMENTS OF TWO SWEDISH SPACES FOR SINGLES

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Abstract: Sweden is often said to be one of the countries with the highest share of single households. Today, different single sexualities are emerging, some being co-produced together with different on- and offline spaces. By comparing two of these spaces, one offline and one online, we show how sexuality and space are connected. We also suggest a number of concepts to help in the further investigation of such interrelations. In particular, on the ground of our data, we wish to promote the combination of Actor-Network Theory's concept of arrangement and the more generally used concept of situation, found in Adele Clarke's Situational Analysis and the Sociology of Emotions.

We combine observations from two related single events and online interviews with members of a Swedish dating site. In the analysis, we use extensive coding and content analysis. The logic behind our comparison should be understood as what George Marcus has called juxtaposition: finding real world connection between cases and increasing the stringency of theoretical concepts by describing similarities and dissimilarities between them.

We conclude that there is a utopian character to both cases. Single sexuality is portrayed as a transition period of many sexual choices, but these choices are not part of everyday life. The spaces investigated are arranged to emphasize their distinction from the everyday and to maximize the number and variety of choices. But while the single events emphasize commitment to the moment and intimate and intense (if short) meetings, the dating site arrangements encourage reflexive distance.

THE USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN THE NEAPOLITAN LG COMMUNITY

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Abstract: This paper proposes the results of a survey conducted on the Neapolitan LG (gay, lesbian) community. In particular, the object of this work is the use of psychoactive substances in gay and lesbian population in Neaples, because the sexual orientation - as race, age or profession - has an important role in the study of social behavior (Graglia, 2002).

The theoretical framework of this study is the concept of *Minority Stress* proposed by Ilan Meyer (2006). In Meyer's opinion the homosexuals are a different minority because are exposed to additional stressor (*internalized homophobia*, *experiences of discrimination*); for this reason, the use of psychoactive substances is a way to overcome the fears and above all about the sexuality (Rosario, Hunter, Gwadz, 1997).

With the results of the survey it was possible to define, on the one hand, the preferences, styles, places and reasons of the use, in the other hand, the relationship between sexual orientation and use of psychoactive substances and to identify the other important variables to describe the phenomenon.

ANTIGAY VIOLENCE AND THE CULTURALISATION OF CITIZENSHIP IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: Recently, several scholars have analyzed how the remarkable Dutch position regarding acceptance of homosexuality is used in the construction of national identity: 'we', the native, progressive Dutch versus 'them', the others who are backwards.

Incidents of violence against homosexuals play a central role in this process. In line with their anti-immigration agenda, populist right-wing politicians with strong anti-Islamic viewpoints (incorrectly) claim that the violence against homosexuals is 'almost always' committed by (descendants of) Moroccan migrants who, because of their Islamic background, insufficiently recognize 'Dutch' values of tolerance.

The right-wing, until 2000 generally opposed to gay marriage and adoption, now declare the immigrants' relatively negative attitudes towards homosexuality as a threat to the 'Dutch tradition of tolerance'.

By combining a broad survey of Amsterdam youth with in-depth interviews with smaller groups and individual attackers and reviewing recent cases, I conclude that traditional norms of gender and sexuality present in broader society, and not Islamic religion, form the breeding ground of the violence.

I will show that perpetrators generally have similar opinions on 'acceptable forms' of homosexuality as many young Dutch gays themselves, showing the ongoing dominance of heteronormativity in Dutch society.

The gay-friendly narrative that dominates discussions on citizenship in the Netherlands – opposing the liberal 'Dutch' to the Muslim 'Other' – coexists next to traditional norms of gender and sexuality, thereby not challenging the heteronormative roots of homonegativity.

Surprisingly, even some perpetrators duplicate the prevailing gay-tolerant rhetoric of Dutch society, and many 'autochthonous' perpetrators consider Islam, and not themselves, as a threat to the 'typical Dutch' tolerance towards homosexuality.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES ON RAPE AND RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract: How rape and other forms of sexual violence should be defined in criminal law, was a public debate that was extremely topical in Finland in spring 2010. The core of the debate was whether the criminal law should stress more the question on agreement or coercion. This debate formed the background for a series of surveys that focused on attitudes on rape, responsibility and agency attributed to victim and offender. The first survey was collected using face-to-face street interviews (N = 1640), the other was a web-survey (N= 2073). The third one was based on traditional postal questionnaire (N= 531). The research was designed for to provide tools also for analyzing non-response and biases in responding. The design was also an attempt to answer to the fact that discourses on sexuality, sexual autonomy and individual agency are fragmented, turbulent.

In the paper I focus on the main results of the research. Theoretically, I open up the gendered logic the respondents use while making distinctions between rape and other kind of sexual conduct and dividing responsibility. However, I also analyze the disruptions of gendered logic in relation to sexual violence. Methodologically the paper aims to shift the consideration of non-response, which is often understood as statistical representativeness to the level of theoretical discussion on qualitative representativeness. The results show clearly how these different data-collection techniques 'invite' different responses, which affects strongly to the picture that researchers could interpret as the public opinion. This has implications also on ideas of active citizenship and governance

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A PORTUGUESE STUDY

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Abstract: This presentation focuses on sexual violence committed against women based on information collected in the *National Survey on Gender Violence*, a survey commissioned by Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género, a committee set by the Portuguese Government, as well as from the research carried out in my master dissertation.

Amongst the 1000 women surveyed, 112 were victims of sexual violence. Altogether, these victims reported 453 acts of sexual, physical or psychological violence, socio-cultural discrimination and other acts that they considered as violent.

The communication is a quantitative analysis of the contexts of violence, whether sexual or of other type, committed against women victimized by sexual violence. It focuses on types of violence, settings and perpetrators.

Sexual violence practices are shaped by factors such as age. Younger women are victimized by less severe forms of violence, while older women are victimized by more serious violence. Both victimization scenarios converged towards the idea of a violent experience being part of a chronological and escalating process.

THE NON-EMOTIONAL DRONE: VIOLENCE, RATIONALIZATION OF EMOTION AND EXPRESSION OF SEXUALITY

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Abstract: Warfare technologies, such as drones, are in part distancing the actor from the consequences made by the technology. I argue that the development of warfare technology is part of a rationalization of emotions and instrumentalization of human actions. The attachment to technology misses out on the fine grain of conceptualizing, feeling and understanding the moral and emotional dimension of a violent act. The technology has both closing in and distancing effect. The technology closes in at a target, but it also morally and physically distances actors from the consequences of action. In this respect, the technology does make the actor manage the violent situation. Moreover, this poses questions about the nature of feelings, where artifacts come to reconstitute both human actions and emotions. Furthermore, video clips of the acts of warfare technology are re-distributed on video sharing sites. In this respect the acts are framed by the viewers.

In this paper I analyze various cases where the warfare technology, with an emphasis on mediating technologies such as drones, was used. The material is derived from available descriptions from different conflict zones. Various available video clips distributed through video sharing sites are also studied. The study is thus twofold, in one respect focusing on the dimension of managing emotion but as well how the distributed clips of the acts of warfare technology is framed by some viewers. The preliminary result indicates a phenomenon to be called "drone porn". The acts of warfare technology get articulated in a discourse of sexuality.

IS THE DISCOURSE ON HOMOPHOBIA A WAY TO REGULATE HOMO- AND HETEROSEXUALITIES? SOME HYPOTHESIS FROM A FIELD RESEARCH IN ITALY

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Abstract: The term 'homophobia' was born as a psychological definition focusing on anti-homosexual violence and discrimination. This concept received critiques that stressed the social and structural aspects of the phenomenon (heterosexism, sexual prejudice).

However, the pathological meaning of homophobia is still widespread in different contexts: the public debate, (part of) the gay and lesbian rights movements' discourse, the legal debate. According to these narratives – and to commonsense thinking as well – the problem is referred to 'deviant' people or social groups. This perspective underestimates or erases the structural causes of homophobia and discrimination based on sexual orientation, which, in our opinion, are connected to the heteronormative system and the gender norms it entails. Reading this phenomenon from a Bourdieusian standpoint we define the use of 'homophobia' as described above as a symptom of symbolic violence; in fact, it hides the existence of a gender normative system that includes us all and punishes every act of gender nonconformity, be it hetero- or homosexual. We will try to prove this hypothesis through the analysis of about 60 interviews with hetero, lesbian and gay people, collected in Italy within the framework of the European Project *Citizens in Diversity: A Four-Nation Study on Homophobia and Fundamental Rights.*

SEXUALITY AND THE BEGINNING OF LIFE – SEPARATE OR RELATED DIMENSIONS OF MORALITY?

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Abstract: Background: This contribution relates the fields of sociology of sexuality and research on beginning-of-life issues. In the last decade we have witnessed an increasing attention for new debates which frame sexuality in new contexts of technological progress. This development has been advanced due to the advent and application of new reproductive biotechnologies at the beginning of human life, i.e. in-vitro fertilisation (IVF) and pre-implantation diagnosis (PID). These technologies have provoked public debates about finding socially shared answers and (legal) regulations in order to set standards for the possible range of applications.

Research Question: With regard to beginning-of-life issues, there have been culturally specific discussions in European societies about limiting or allowing abortion. With prenatal diagnostics (PND) medical research has already invented a technology to assess the health status of the fetus. The "moral status of the embryo" (cluster of cells or person with human rights) is an ethical issue linking the discussions on abortion and PND with changes in sexual reproduction. This problem is related to the idea of the naturalness of conception and reproduction which has also shaped the moral understanding of sexuality and the definition of deviation, e.g. homosexuality. Besides heterosexual couples lesbians use the new technologies of IVF (and PID) to become biological mothers. Thus, two domains of moral evaluation, sexuality and the beginning of life, are possibly linked. This paper evaluates if these two are separate or related dimensions of morality and which factors (values, age, gender, SES) predict the acceptance of these issues.

Data & Methods: The multivariate analyses (MG-CFA and regression) are conducted on the basis of data from the European Values Study 2008(-2010) (items on abortion, IVF, homosexuality etc.) and a specifically designed survey in Germany, allowing an analysis of the effect of the sexual preference of involved partners on the legitimacy of applying IVF. Thereby, it is possible to identify the moral distinctiveness of sexuality and beginning-of-life issues.

Relevance & Added Value: The domain of sexuality will become linked in a new way to the question of beginning-of-life issues due to changing evaluations and regulations of reproductive technologies as well as heterosexual and lesbian couples' interest in using these options.

STIRRING IT UP – AGAIN: SEXUAL POLITICS OF DIFFERENCE IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

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Abstract: Stirring it Up – Again: Sexual Politics of Difference in the New Millennium

Over the last decade a wave of critical sexualities citizenship scholarship has emerged (Richardson, 1998; Stychin; 1998; Bell and Binnie, 2000; Monro; 2003; Hines, 2007c), which highlights how citizenship is dependent upon sexual and gendered normativity. A common thread running through the literature is the regulation of queer practices as assimilation becomes a pre-requisite of sexual and gendered rights; giving rise to homonormative (Duggan, 2002) sexual values and practices. Central to a neo-liberal sexual assimilationist agenda is law and policy around 'equalities and diversity'. Thus, in recent years, there has been a proliferation of sexual and gendered equalities policy in the UK. Moreover, rights-based discourse culminated in the UK 'Civil Partnership Act' (CPA, 2004) and the 'Gender Recognition Act' (GRA, 2004), both of which sought to enhance citizenship for sexual and gendered 'minorities', and both of which have been subject to critique for the normative conditions attached to their framework of rights. From this backdrop, then, it is reasonable to lament the demise of 'queer times'; to position the 1990s as a golden age of queer activism against a new millennium of sexual conservatism. This paper seeks to question such a linear reading by addressing emerging movements against the CPA and the GRA. In this way, the paper considers individual and collective resistance to the normative underpinnings of equalities and diversity law and policy. I will suggest that this rising tide of legislative refusal signposts a renewed queer politics in which sexual and gender dissidents are stirring it up – again.

UNDERLYING FACTORS OF HOMOPHOBIA - THE ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARDS GAY PEOPLE -

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Abstract: Homophobia is one of the most complex forms of prejudice which is towards LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people. It is not only a prejudice but also racism. Defining homophobia is not easy due to its complex structure that comprises both psychological and cultural background. Homophobia, in general, is directed to gay males rather than lesbian women. Prejudices, negative attitudes, hostility and hatred towards LGBT people, in other words homophobia, can stem from various reasons such as adherence to traditional gender roles, masculinity. In this study it will be illuminated the variables leading selected university students to have homophobic attitudes. The method of focus group interview will be applied to 8 sociology students in order to determine what factors are playing role in their homophobic attitudes.

A QUESTION OF "FAIRNESS" ? NEGOTIATIONS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL SEX IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Health risks associated with commercial sex gained new visibility with the emergence of the AIDS epidemic. Also, being at risk of HIV infection is situated within a context of overlapping forms of violence linked to sex work – social, emotional, and physical. Attitudes regarding risk are socially constructed, therefore, to define effective prevention strategies, health policy makers need to understand how actors involved in commercial sex perceive risk related to their occupational hazards in prostitution. Due to the stigma attached to prostitution, traditional – top-down – risk prevention messages are considered as insufficient public health strategies and are increasingly completed by new approaches elaborated by bottom-up initiatives. The paper examines to what extent such new risk management policy modifies power relationships among various partakers, discussing risk definitions and appropriate reactions. A case study of a project, called FairSexWork (FXW), elaborated by Aspasie, an advocacy group for sex workers in Geneva, Switzerland helps to analyse evolutions in risk management regarding the sexual health of populations involved in the sex trade. The paper highlights the limits of empowerment through prevention politics in this particular context: it investigates if the management of the public risk, taking the form of regulating politics to monitor the concerned population, instead of empowering sex workers might even have the opposite effect.

MOST OF THE TIME: A QUEST FOR INTIMACY BETWEEN CLIENTS AND ESCORT-GIRLS

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Abstract: Based on an ethnographic research with escort-girls and male clients combined with a biographical approach, this paper analyse and discuss the production of intimacy in the frame of encounters between escort-girls and their clients. This leads us to three different sets of findings:

First, contradicting stereotypes research easily leads us to find that prostitution as it is practiced by escort-girls is not exclusively profit-oriented; it is also pleasure-oriented and intimacy-oriented. Both escort-girls and their male clients wish pleasurable moments and actively invest in the production of intimacy. Most of the time this is a circumscribed intimacy: a) It is circumscribed in time. The intimacy produced by escort-girls and their clients is, at least temporarily, cultivated as a free area, regarded as a portion of life off the routine. It is a deliberately set off in time (lunch breaks, evenings, nights, weekends). b) It is limited in space. It is segregated in space (home, bedroom, hotel, bed); often located in places deliberately set aside and especially designed for it (bars, pubs, clubs, hotel rooms). c) It is stage-set (music, sexy clothes), by the use of psychotropic substances like alcohol and some drugs, and by pharmaceutics oriented to enhance sexual performance. d) Both escort-girls and their clients circumscribe intimacy by being extremely vigilant about their self disclosure discourses.

Second, the circumscribed nature of this intimacy can be disrupted. In the commercial, erotic, sexual and intimate scenario produced by escorts and their clients it isn't uncommon to find romantic relationships. Such romantic relations imply a connection between love and material interests that must be managed by the protagonists on everyday basis.

Third, both versions of intimacy produced between escort-girls and their client's impact on their everyday intimate lives outer commercial sex contexts, affecting the ways they experience and transform romantic relationships.

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST - POLISH STRUGGLES FOR SEXUAL FREEDOM

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Abstract: The gay and lesbian movement in Poland is still very young, but it has become quite visible in public discourse in recent years. Throughout the last twenty years many organizations and more or less formal groups working for sexual minorities have been formed in the biggest polish cities. Because of the fact that various political strategies and academic approaches (e.g. politics based on essential approach to sexuality, queer politics, reformist and radical politics) have occurred in polish academia and social movement in the same time, a"we deal with a mixture of ideas taken either/both from queer theory (or hidden under this term) or/and from traditional gay and lesbian studies (i.e. essentialising, fixing, and naturalising the category of 'homosexuality' that queer theory questioned and historicized). Then, analyzing the LGBT movement in Poland we might meet with some difficulties in describing the specific strategies used in the political struggle by the individual organizations.Without a doubt, a centre of that activities of the movement has been situated in the capital city - Warsaw, which has the best opportunities to organize events, festivals, marches etc. It is also the city where a lot of young people migrate from small towns to study or find a job there. Not surprisingly, in July 2010 international, the European gay and lesbian festival EuroPride took place in the capital of Poland. At the same time, also in Warsaw, another queer festival Pomada was organized.My analysis will be limited to the case of Warsaw festivals. I would like to note that the following analysis is based largely on visual and text material, provided by the organizers of both events, and media.The approach of this project is to present the way in which identity is created and performed during the action of social movements and how in this process exclusion and hierarchy based on sexual identity are formed. I'm going to consider a language which is used to talk about sexuality (heterosexuality, non heterosexuality), meanings of visual presentation of movements and also political context of activities of gay and lesbian communities. In this paper I'm going to focus on critical analysis of both queer festivals.I will focus on a different attitude towards the EU policy, symbolizing better world for non heterosexual people. I will try to deal with a special condition of Polish LGBT movement located in-between East and West.

CITIZENSHIP, COMMUNITY, DIVERSITY – OR DEATH

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Abstract: Citizenship, Community, Diversity – or Death

This paper considers moments of European and US sexual citizenship situating this in terms of LGBT campaigning groups' actions, institutional reactions and broader public relations. It suggests that these reactions and demands often work to re-create a dominant 'we', with the rhetorics of 'diversity' and 'community' strategically deployed – implying inclusivity while exercising exclusion. The argument here is discussed in relation to two significant moments of citizenship formations and disruptions: the UK Civil Partnership Act (2004) and the inter-related movement towards demanding 'recognition', 'safety', 'protection' and an end to homophobia. The creation of a broader 'publics', as called upon by different actors in the demand for citizenship, community and diversity, can be seen as contradictory, relying upon and re-creating 'privacy', as the proper concern and place of civil (dis)engagements. This is witnessed in responses to different 'queer deaths' and the affective relations – from 'hate' to 'love' – which are generated, where legislation and policies (Proposition 8, 'Don't' Ask Don't Tell', Civil Partnerships) also dis-connect with these sentiments of loss and possible gain. I ask which lives are already lost to 'public' concern, to 'community' activism and institutional apprehension – this is significant to disjunctures in diversity rhetorics and realities enacted across 'communities'. In relocating 'sexual citizenships' away from intimacies and 'injuries' as self-evident truths, there is a need to explore further the way we are called upon to mobilise the values of 'civility, dignity, compassion, respect,' as well as the spaces and sentiments of 'privacy', intimacy and care in often very conservative ways. There are injustices associated with visibility and invisibility (Adkins, 2000) and we are all implicated in the *doing* of diversity, community and (in)equality. The Civil Partnership Act and the Tyler Clementi case differently reveal the links between queer politics, sexual citizenship and diversity paradigms, where certain lives and deaths are already 'lost' to public grieving and calls for institutional and activist 'inclusion': we would do well to attend to these 'losses' as we seek citizenship 'gains'.

FITTING IN AND STANDING OUT: LEGAL RECOGNITION FOR SAME-SEX COUPLES IN THE UK, CANADA AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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Abstract: This presentation reports on a qualitative research study of the impact of legal recognition policies for same-sex couples in the UK, Canada and the US State of California. Marriage and civil partnership present opportunities for exploring two apparently contradictory aspects of the lived experience of married and civil partner same-sex couples: the notions of fitting in and standing out. Legal recognition can be seen as presenting opportunities for assertions of both sameness and difference as well as expressions of conformity and radicalism. Drawing on Erving Goffman's analysis of stigma, this presentation explores same-sex couples' understandings of marriage and civil partnership. The data show that couples' decisions around marriage and civil partnership raise a number of questions around their identities as gay and lesbian men. Whereas some same-sex couples in the research sample appeared to welcome legal recognition as a form of assimilation into a heterosexual mainstream, others focused on asserting their continued difference and distinctness from heterosexist norms. Legal recognition therefore requires lesbian and gay couples to manage contradictory notions of conformity and dissidence, assimilation and resistance. Despite the clear policy aim of reducing stigma and discrimination, the process and experience of marriage and civil partnership highlight the continued marginalisation of lesbian women and gay men, both as citizens and as members of family, occupational and social networks. Although marriage and civil partnership have been presented as a conclusive element of lesbian and gay equality, the initial findings of this study caution against equating legal recognition with social equality.

TOWARDS A QUEER PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY: MULTIPLE BELONGINGS AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT IN ACADEMIA

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Abstract: The legacy of positivism is mirrored by the ways in which social sciences frequently operate according to dominant ways of thinking and doing. Initially advanced by Herbet J. Gans in 1988, the notion of public sociology was crucial in moving away from positivist approaches within mainstream sociology. Drawing on such notion, this article considers the importance of developing and disclosing social science's political engagement in order to render it more plausible, accountable and useful, particularly in 'turbulent' times.

In the first part of the paper, I expand on the notion of public sociology inspired by the works of Herbert J. Gans (2002) and Michael Burawoy (2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2005). Underpinning the idea of public sociology is the conviction that knowledge can contribute to processes of inclusion or exclusion, depending on how it is used. As such, the ultimate purposes of producing scientific knowledge should be to go beyond the walls of academic institutions, reaching audiences that are not necessarily related to the academia.

Considering my personal experience as a researcher and activist in the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) movement in Portugal, in the second part of the paper I explore some of the epistemological and ethical aspects related with being a disclosed activist and academic in the field of sexualities. I argue that this type of 'double agency' offers the opportunity to build and disseminate empirically grounded knowledge whilst maintaining a sense of ethical responsibility that recognises subjects beyond the objects of study.

Finally, against a positivist understanding of science, in the last part of this paper I advance the notion of a 'queer public sociology', i.e. a sociology accountable for sexual diversity, and that acknowledges its political situated character at the same time that it contributes to the dismantling of sexual prejudice and exclusion. It is argued that disclosed political engagement within academia should be not only embraced but encouraged as a way to improve the quality of scientific input, as well as the accountability and relevance of sociological findings, particularly in the field of sexualities.

"I'LL SAVE SOME MONEY FOR SOMEONE, SOMEWHERE, TO TAKE CARE OF ME..." – CARE EXPECTATIONS, HEALTH BEHAVIOURS AND AGEING IN OLDER GAY MEN

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Abstract: Population ageing is making new cohorts of elderly people visible and reaffirming diversity as a key feature of later life, particularly concerning sexual identities and non-heterosexuals forms of ageing. This has implications for the self, social networks, financial status, health, care, policy, etc. of older individuals, and can therefore contribute to understand not only gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or queer ageing, but ageing in general. Research on this field is mainly US-, UK- and Australia-based, but scarce in Spain.

This paper focuses on care expectations (CE) in old age and their relationship with health behaviours (HB) in self-identified gay man. It draws on the narratives of gay men aged 50+ on their self-rated health, their health behaviours (past and present), expected support in later life, decision-making on provisions for old age and discourses on ageing seen from their specific sexual identity.

A sample of 10 individuals was assembled. They were interviewed using qualitative techniques in order to assess the 4 hypotheses of the study, briefly:

[1] CE influence health behaviours (habits, perception, etc); [2] CE sway financial management decisions (e.g., health care, housing, etc); [3] CE are influenced by socioeconomic status and social/family networks; and, [4] CE change throughout the life course by influence of major societal changes (e.g., legal or legislative modifications, institutional changes, etc.).

The results of this study can contribute to build an analytical model for a larger approach to lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) ageing in Spain concerning health issues, sexuality and care. Gerontology is heteronormative-built and research on LGB ageing provides an exceptional opportunity to challenge this and to strengthen the discipline's scientific ground. Moreover, the intersections of the sociology of sexuality and of ageing are particularly relevant to understand how well-being and quality of life function in LGB identities.

BOYS WHO ARE "PLACED HORIZONTALY": A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Abstract: The World Report on Violence and Health, 2002, indicates that "sexual abuse against men and boys is an important problem." This is a field that has been largely neglected in research. We emphasized in "The vicissitudes of symbolism in the law prohibiting incest, based on discourses of children who have undergone it" the difficulty, or even the impossibility, for boys – in comparison to girls who have experienced the same traumatism – to be able to articulate an experience of assault, which to them implies having been placed in a passive position. In addition, if it is true that a triple taboo has been broken (consisting of masculine vulnerability, homosexuality, and sexual relations with minors) which affects boys who are sexually abused, there is above all a double offence that weighs upon them: incest and pedophilia for which they are still awaiting revendication.

Objectives: 1 – To understand the underlying causes that lead Quebecois men to attempt suicide. 2 – To learn which factors would allow Quebecois men who have experienced sexual abuse during their childhood to be able to put it into words.

Methodology: This is an exploratory qualitative study, which will involve an analysis of the participants' discourses, and will be carried out through a psychoanalytical approach.

Sample: 10 subjects. Selection of suitable subjects: Quebecois men who fulfill the participation criteria: 1 – Questionnaire which will determine if they experienced sexual abuse during their childhood. 2 – In-depth interviews on a voluntary basis.

This project corresponds to the advancements of research, emphasizing the critical issue of elaborating on the knowledge of the subject on his attempted suicide and/or suicidal behaviour. It will focus on the importance of the contributions of psychoanalysis on qualitative research in clinical settings concerning rape and suicide.

FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE-EXPERIENCE AMONG EARLY INITIATORS AND SUBSEQUENT SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: SAFE II is a research project that is set up by the International Planned Parenthood Federation-European Union (IPPF-EU). The aim of the project is to achieve a better understanding of the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people in Europe. For that, six European countries participate in the project. In our presentation we will focus on the results from Flanders, in which particular attention is given to a less studied vulnerable group: young people who start having sex at a very young age.

Research goals: Sexual development is considered a normative developmental task, confronted by young people. Nonetheless, (too) early sexual initiation is often defined as risk behavior, because a young person is considered unable to make healthy sexual choices. A vast amount of quantitative research shows indeed a negative correlation between early age at first intercourse and negative health outcomes.

Little is known about the circumstantial factors that make the early debut prone to risk. The documented negative correlation between age and sexual health, could stern from the less ideal circumstances under which the initiation took place rather than age in itself. Furthermore, age might be a valuable but not sufficient indicator to define a sexual debut as 'early'. Instead, it is important to consider other aspects of 'sexual readiness' of the young person.

This research investigates the protective either adverse factors that make an early sexual debut a positive either negative experience for the young person. Focus is being put on the relationship characteristics with the first sexual partner. Furthermore, a whole range of factors are considered to evaluate the 'sexual readiness' of the young person at the moment of first intercourse. Finally, the question is raised how the early sexual initiators experience their sexual encounters later during adolescence. Ultimately, this research will serve to better understand 'healthy' and 'problematic' sexual development among young sexual initiators.

Methods: To answer the research questions, 40 in-depth interviews are achieved among adolescents between 16 and 18 years, who

have had their first sexual intercourse at age 14 or younger. At the moment of writing, we are finalizing the data collection. The final report, including the results, will be finished by September 2011.

LESBIAN AND BISEXUAL WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS, SEXUAL RIGHTS AND SEXUAL CITIZENSHIP: NEGOTIATING SEXUAL HEALTH IN THE U.K.

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Abstract: Lesbian and bisexual women's sexual health is neglected in much United Kingdom (U.K.) Government policy and practice. Moreover, current 'turbulent times' mean that the relatively new coalition government's stance on sexual health and broader health equality is as yet ambiguous. Drawing on sociological understandings of lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) human rights, sexual rights and sexual citizenship, I argue that these are useful lenses through which to explore this policy context, which has important implications for health inequalities, and human rights more broadly. This paper examines lesbian and bisexual women's negotiation of sexual health, drawing on a small research project which employed detailed self-completion questionnaires with 54 women in a city in the North of England. The influence of homophobic or heterosexist social contexts emerged as a key issue when examining lesbian and bisexual women's sexual health and related inequalities. The study was commissioned by a local sexual health service, with the aim of eliciting data from self-identified lesbian, bisexual women and women who have sex with women related to sexual health care maintenance and sexual health services, in order to inform local service development. Based on thematic analysis of open text survey data, subjects explored include: invisibility and lack of information; influences on decision-making and social/sexual relations, and experiences of services and barriers to sexual health care. To conclude, these themes are related to existing literature on lesbian health and sexual rights, with a view to thinking about how to address policy and practice inequalities in this area.

SPANISH CINEMA, SEX AND SOCIETY: EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW AND NEVER DARED TO ASK

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Abstract: Several academic works have addressed the topic of sex when analysing Spanish cinema. This is due to the prominence of sexual thematics in contemporary Spanish films, characterized by producing more explicit images of sex than most European and many non-European cinemas. Such phenomenon emerged as a critical response to the repressive context of Franco's regime and the censorship. After the dictatorship was over, the censorship was replaced by a classification office and the use of sexual imagery continued through the so-called S films. At the beginning of the 1980s, democracy consolidated and censorship finally disappeared. Nevertheless, Spanish films became more radical in their challenge to traditional values. The work of Pedro Almodovar was clearly representative of the new trend. His films were very controversial in terms of their sexual politics as he deconstructed conventional ways of understanding sexual identities and gender roles.

Based on the idea that films mirror social reality, this paper addresses the following question: to what extend Spanish cinema reflects the actual attitudes of Spanish people towards sex? This work tries to respond it by looking at what Spanish people themselves say about sex and their sexual life. We refer to the Attitudes and Sexual Practices study, a major statistical survey of the sexual behaviours and attitudes of Spain citizens conducted in 2008. It is the most comprehensive and up to date source of information on sexual behaviour available in Spain, and it includes demographic information as well as questions concerning sexual lifestyle, health and education.

This paper highlights that two different ways of sexual openness are possible: One refers to what individuals say when being asked about sex and the other to how they actually manifest those ideas in their sexual lifestyle and behaviour. Although the first sort of openness is no doubt reflected in Spanish cinema, concluding that Spanish films reflect Spanish culture in relation to sex is a rather empirical question that remains open. To shed light on this issue, this work combines qualitative analyses of contemporary Spanish films with quantitative analysis of the survey data mentioned above. This allows us to develop a portray of the Spanish society from two analytical perspectives: the field of sexual behaviour and the field of film studies.

THE AMOROUS MIGRANT: RACE, RELATIONSHIPS AND RESETTLEMENT THROUGH CYBERSPACE

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Abstract: This paper is part of a book length project, currently under review by Oxford University Press, that is the first and only empirical study of 21st-century Polish migration to the United Kingdom considered through the bifocal lens of race and sexuality. It proposes a theory I term 'libidinal cosmopolitanism'. The paper offers a detailed ethnographic account of this theory, which describes the ways in which motivations for resettlement, and processes of migrant adaptation and identity formation were bound up with notions of interracial desire, coupling and their fulfilment.

Following the accession in 2004 of Poland to the European Union, a sizable influx of Polish economic migrants began arriving in Britain. Their presence has significantly transformed the cultural landscape, a fact to which extensive academic and journalistic attention has been given from a number of angles. However, most studies treat as given the impact on migrants' psychosocial adaptation of Britain's extremely multiracial demographic composition and the ways in which migrants insert themselves into a racialised society. Furthermore, no study exists in print of the subjectivities or negotiations of sexual minorities operating within the larger migrant population. And finally, very little of the existing literature pays serious attention to the role of computer-mediated communication, a significant facet of transnational flows, in migrants' everyday lives.

Addressing these issues, from 2007 to 2010 I conducted an ethnography of gay male Polish migrants in Britain, which was initiated by a quite curious discovery. I found through personal experience that there was a not inconsequential interest on the part of one sizeable

cohort in finding black partners for sexual encounters or amorous relationships. This interracial desire they negotiated by seeking out contacts on gay sexual networking websites such as Gayromeo.com and Gaydar.co.uk. All the participants in the study, numbering in the eighties, came to the project by having initiated contact with me, the researcher, on one of these Web platforms. This activity as seedbed, the study traverses vast territory, exploring a history and present of black-Polish intimacies, both convivial and oppositional, on and offline, across sexualities, in Britain from the end of WWII to the present day, the Digital Age.

TOUCHED BY YOUR WORDS, SEDUCED BY YOUR IMAGE – SEDUCTION AND THE BODY IN TIMES OF INTERNET

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Abstract: New forms of electronic communication (such as mobile texting, internet, emailing) are becoming increasingly relevant in our everyday lives – not only for organisational matters, but also in the webbing of the most intimate relationships between people in love, people searching for love or people for some fun in the cyberspace. Sex in written or spoken form, exchanged intimate pictures, are crucial in the webbing of those invisible threads that bind people together – seducing and being seduced – also in the net. But what happens with the body when it becomes a written description or the sum of scattered pictures over the computer screen? Is the body thus transformed or has it disappeared? And in which ways can a sexual relation take place, how is it possible to seduce and to be seduced, when the body, which was thought to be the basis of seduction, eroticism and sexuality, is turned into a series of ones and zeros?

This paper seeks to explore the paths opened by these questions through an analysis of 35 autobiographical interviews in which the interviewees have reported the ways in which they relate to their current and past partners – online and offline. Through the analyses of these interviews we will attempt to depict the attraction felt by the virtual love relationship online, and, at the same time, that which happens when that which happened online is brought (back) offline.

TRACING AMBIVALENT NORMS. AGONY COLUMNS, AUDIENCE RESPONSES AND SEXUAL LEARNING.

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Abstract: Agony columns can be approached as visible sites of popular sex education. The columns act as a major source of sexual information for their readers and thus have a focal role in 'educating desire'. This presentation examines both the agony column of the Finnish City magazine and the readers' online responses to the column in order to illustrate the processes of constructing and negotiating sexual norms. The column displays sexual differences and makes a variety of desires public but also participates in the mass-mediated regulation of sexualities. It also parodies the agony column convention apparently operating as a way to resist formal sex education discourses and normative understandings of sexuality – but in the end contributes to the shaping of sexual norms in a nuanced way. The research question is threefold. At first, the ambivalent construction of normative heterosexuality through emotional mediation and questions of taste is addressed. Secondly, the connections between anti-normative sexualities and other forms of cultural 'otherness' are examined. Thirdly, the online responses from the audience are analyzed in order to grasp the negotiations concerning sexual norms. In the data, sexual norms appear situated as a particular sexual practice which can either be approved or disapproved of. However, despite the general humorous ambiguousness, sexual norms seem to be (re)structured around intersectional categories, such as gender, class, 'race' and ethnicity.The presentation thus aims at discussing the importance of intersectional analysis in the construction of sexual norms as well as the methodological challenges in examining humour.

SEXUAL CULTURE OF EUROPEAN AND RUSSIAN YOUTH: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The beginning of the 21st century is considered as a period of intensive social and cultural transformations in the world and in Europe and Russia particularly, which especially concerned the sphere of sexuality: sexual norms and values, attitudes and patterns of behavior. Such processes as migration and globalization, spread of information technologies and development of consumer society led to great changes in young people lifestyles and pluralization of sexual practices. Despite the variety of types and forms of youth sexual culture there are some similar tendencies in different regions of Europe and Russia which is so important to identify in the era of such common threats and problems as, for example, HIV transmission and sexual trafficking. On the basis of expert interviews with specialists in the field of sexuality (NGO workers and scholars) and in-depth interviews with young people of the age 18-25, as well as analysis of surveys and literature on related topics there were sorted out some key socio-cultural factors that play crucial role in formation of young people sexual culture in contemporary Europe and Russia. Consumer culture and mobility, both between territories and between communities that may result in changing identities, transforming gender orders, religion and democratic, liberal policies influence differntly on establishment or reproduction of gender and sexual norms, social attitudes towards people with queer identity and on variety of sexual scripts, etc. There are significant similarities, peculiarities and distinctions in sexual behavior and social expectations of young people in Europe and Russia.

SEXUAL GROOMING OF 16-YEAR OLDS IN NORTHERN IRELAND- EVIDENCE FROM THE 2010 YOUNG LIFE AND TIMES SURVEY

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Abstract: Sexual risks to young people, especially in the age of social networking, are often publically debated but have so far rarely been systematically researched.

Young Life and Times (YLT) is a study of 16-year olds undertaken by ARK, a joint initiative by Queen's University and the University of

Ulster. At the core of the YLT project is the postal YLT survey which has been undertaken annually since 2003. each year, the survey asks a random sample of 16-year olds in Northern Ireland a range of questions about their life. In 2010, for the first time the YLT survey contained a module on sexual risks to young people. 786 16-year olds completed the survey. The results of this YLT survey module will inform the 'Safe Choices' project - a three year programme undertaken by *Barnardos* in Northern Ireland on risks that young people face from adults and other young people who want to take advantage of them sexually.

In this presentation I will report key results of this YLT survey module on sexual risks, which includes information on 16-year olds exposure to sexual grooming as well as findings on experiences of threats made to respondents for sex, and things offered to young people in exchange for sex. I will specifically look at gender and social background variables with regard to grooming and other sexual risks. Finally I will report in detail findings from an open-ended question on sexual risks preceived by 16-year olds asked within this 2010 YLT survey module.

SHARING THE SEXUAL SELF THROUGH SUBVERSIVE LEARNING COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: The desire for human connection through sexual expression is compelling and involves an array of human emotions. The presentation deals with a study about a number of girls' writings as they occurred in the form of graffiti written on the toilet doors of a postsecondary school in Malta. These anonymous graffiti texts are mainly concerned with how their authors try to make sense of their involvement in sexual activity and romantic encounters, as they try to explore new understandings of sexuality. The writers request detailed information about decision-making processes related to conflicting emotions about romantic and erotic feelings. Their articulation focuses on how to handle emotions, such as jealousy, excitement, love, pity, anger, fear and sadness. A number of these emotions are described as disrupting some of the girls' lives by causing them anxiety and anguish but they also serve as channels of hope and new beginnings. The study documents the phenomena of graffiti in Maltese schools, as subversive processes of learning about the sexual self, which highlight the emotional, social, cultural, personal and political worlds the students inhabit. In presenting some of these sexual and intimate writings, I have chosen "a methodological and theoretical orientation that privileges emotional and concrete details of everyday life (Ellis and Berger 2002, p.857). In the absence of sexuality and relationships education in postsecondary education curricula in Malta, these graffiti writers are considered as constructors of a hidden and at times imagined community, which offer a challenge to the silences surrounding sexual matters.

'[IT] TOOK A LONG TIME TO SEE.' WHEN THE VIOLENCE IS NOT PHYSICAL: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEFINITIONS AND RECOGNITION OF, AND RESPONSES TO, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

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Abstract: The Home Office definition of domestic violence acknowledges that it includes abuses that are not physical. The evidence from heterosexual female survivors suggests that the impact of these kinds of abuses is more long-term and profound than physical abuse. Yet it is still the case that most criminal justice system responses to domestic violence are to physically violent incidences. Whilst this can be understood in the context of securing evidence and an incident-based approach to domestic violence, I argue that there are consequences for not exploring ways of responding to other abuses. For example, in an ESRC study comparing love and violence in same sex and heterosexual relationships, those respondents who had experienced predominantly non-physically abusive behaviours were far less likely to have identified their relationship as domestically violent at the time; and might still be confused about it at the time of interview. These were also more typically (but not exclusively) women in female same sex relationships. In this paper we present the accounts given by respondents to explore their experiences of non-physically violent domestic violence. We do this to promote discussion in three areas: defining domestic violence, understanding the impact of emotional violence; and the consequences for support to victim/survivors of domestically violent relationships.

SEXUALITY AND IDENTITY IN THE SPACE OF PRISON. PRESERVING AND/OR REDEFINING IDENTITY?

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to describe and explain some aspects of the ways of expression of sexuality used by inmates. The paper shows the results of a field research conducted in two prisons (a prison of maximum security and a prison for minors and youth), which is a part of the project "Deculturation as effect of detention. Resocialization in the context of the progressive and regressive regime of prison sentence execution", financed by CNCSIS – UEFISCDI (project IDEI PCE 2008, ID-1977). This field research was carried out in 2009-2011.

Sexual deprivation is one of the crucial problems of inmates. According to Romanian law, the inmate is able to enjoy an intimate visit three times a year. What are the consequences of this fact ? What are the symbolic meanings attributed to the intimate visit by the prisoner (and by his girl friend or wife)? What are alternative ways of satisfying sexual needs? What is the influence of culture and community of inmates in chosing and using these alternative practices? To what extent these practices lead to changes in individual identity? What are the consequences of sexual deprivation for minors and especially for youth inmates? Howthey build their social identity?

One of the most salient aspects of my research refers to the evaluation of the consequences of the progressive and regressive system of execution of prison sentences (adopted in 2006). Some of these consequences point out various disfunctions of this law, which dramatically diminish the social reintegration of former inmates.

WOMEN IN PRISON. LOVE (PARTNER) RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract: This paper aims to show some provisional results about the partner relationships of women in prison, based on in-depth interviews conducted in the 'Nanclares de Oca' prison (Basque Country-Spain) in 2008, and focusing on partner relationships along their life paths.Some questions leading the analysis are: How does the (lack of) social support affect the decision-making process of choosing a partner?; How do questions of autonomy, care for others and intimacy influence the partner trajectories?; and lastly, how do the women position themselves in the negotiating process of the conditions of the relationships and, specifically, how does imprisonment affect this?

Women in prison are interesting in the research context because, I suggest, they illustrate women's and gender issues crosscut with social exclusion. There is research literature about the links between poverty, criminalization and prison; and new feminist reflections about love. But the circumstances, features and consequences of love in the lives of incarcerated women have not yet been explored. Spanish research on the topic has suggested links between life paths of women in prison and their relationships, but it is a challenge to find theoretical grounds to shed light upon the issue.

My study on the data about women in prison has shown three key elements in their partner relationships. Firstly, fear appears as an important element in the account of some respondents, specially the fear of being alone. In Manuela's narrative (50 years old, 4 children, cocaine user), she recounted her fears of being alone and how fear led her to bear non satisfactory, even violent relationships. Secondly, children appear as a strong attachment to the father, as is the case of Ángela (46 years old, immigrant, two children). She reported that her ex-husband battered her since the beginning of the relationship but she felt she couldn't split up because of their children. Finally, the personal trajectoy related to social exclusion/inclusion. The case of Oihane (40, divorced, no children), one of the exceptions in the general pattern of prison, shows some links between a less socially excluded life path and a lower attachment to a relationship. Oihane held a job until she was sent to jail, had an education and did not have a criminal trajectory, this being her first time in prison. During the interview, she spoke about having some conditions for a relationship.

"PARODIC CONSCIOUSNESS: A RE-READING OF JUDITH BUTLER'S THESIS ON DRAG"

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to examine Judith Butler's work on drag in the light of an audience reception theory.

According to Butler, drag disrupts the sex, gender, desire nexus in revealing all gender as parody. It openly displays the imitative structure of gender and thus its status as a performative construction. Butler conceptualizes drag as a subversive practice in itself, which signals a clear and singular message, that is to say the exposure of gender as an illusion. The author distinguishes between, on the one hand, a vast majority of subjects who unconsciously perform gender repeating unacknowledgedly the conventional gender norms and therefore, they are trapped in illusion. On the other hand, there is a limited minority of parodic performers who, through their subversive repetitions, reveal the illusionary status of gender. These parodic repetitions, conceptualized in some formalistic way as an encounter with the "strange", may become the vehicle through which the passive and deceived audience can be illuminated and thus emancipated so as to escape its false consciousness.

In subsequent revisions of her work, Butler turns against a causal relation between drag and subversion. She reconsiders drag as ambivalent in its relationship to power. Parody holds the potential of subversion of gender norms but at the same time runs the risk of being incorporated, subsumed by the power it opposes, reinforcing in this way that which it aims to destabilize.

Butler raises a spectrum of critical consciousness. By segregating between 'ideal' and 'non-ideal' spectators, she inscribes her theory within the limits of a binary structure "subversion *vs* compliance", which is leading into a slippage between subversive receptions and unconventional sexualities in general and introduces a latent inequality among subjects. In this presentation, we are planning to raise questions of situatedness in the light of reception theory and audience research in order to show that interpretive acts of drag shows are heavily dependent upon the conditions of reception, audience expectations and subjective meaning making. We are planning to critique Butler's account on drag which neglects a wide range of contexts (where, when, under what circumstances, to whom and by whom is the performance of drag acted) and disregards the possible and diverse "horizons of expectations".

CZECHOSLOVAK "NORMALIZATION", SEX AND GENDER: THE OPERATIONS OF SEXOLOGY

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Abstract: This paper focuses on an understudied geographical and historical area of Eastern Europe under communism, specifically on the so called normalization which followed the failure of the "Prague Spring" of 1968. It analyzes Czechoslovak sexology and its influence on shaping sexualities and gender. What kinds of sexual practices and gender identities did Czechoslovak sexology deem normal and what forms were diagnosed as pathological? What subjectivities were rendered visible by sexological accounts and which remained invisible? Of what avail was sexology to the state apparatus? How did sexology contribute to the regulation of the population under the constraints of a communist regime? To what extent did it allow for agency, reflexivity and change?

The materials to be analyzed are sexological and sexology-related texts written during the normalization period (1968-89), consisting of sexological articles published in scholarly press; transcripts of sexological scholarly gatherings; sexological textbooks for medical students; marriage and relationship manuals, handbooks for young people authored by sexologists; communist party materials pertaining to political interventions such as sex-educational policies, legal codification of sexual rights, etc.; articles in period popular press.

To analyze the contradictory relationship of sexology, sexual subjectivities and the state, the proposed paper will employ the concept of sexual citizenship. Coined by Ken Plummer (1995) and further researched notably by Weeks (1998) and Richardson (2000, 2006), sexual citizenship encompasses the 20th century turn towards understanding sexuality through the prism of three signifi-

cant social developments: the proliferation of new `stories' about the body, the erotic and intimate life; the emergence of new subjectivities; and the democratization of relationships. However, the sexual citizenship studies refer to the Western context and thus do not conceptualize the emergence of sexual rights outside of the confines of democratic state. The proposed paper brings together analyses of sexualities and the questions of scientific discipline formation. It focuses on the establishment of the discipline of sexology in its connection to the state and sexual citizenship (i.e. the formation of sexual rights and their legal codification, repressive state action against the bearers of "pathological" sexualities, etc.).

SEX AND THE SINGLE WOMAN IN AN AGE OF UNCERTAINTY – MAKING COMPARISONS BEYOND EUROPE.

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Abstract: Much had been made of the impact of rapid social change on sexual lives over the last half century, often told as a story of progress, or, in Jeffrey Weeks' words, 'The World We have Won'. The 'world' however, generally means our own countries, Europe or the western world more generally. This paper will draw on ongoing comparative work on social change and intimate life in the UK and Hong Kong, set in the regional contexts of Europe and East Asia respectively. In the latter region social change has been spectacularly rapid along with its accompanying uncertainties and tensions, complicated in Hong Kong by the colonial heritage and its relationship to mainland China. Drawing on data on the lives of young women from the UK and Hong Kong, we will explore both similarities and differences in their sexual lives and attitudes, demonstrating how these are related not only to general conditions of global late modernity but to the material conditions of each locale and shifting, but culturally specific, understandings of 'traditional' and 'modern' ideas on female sexuality. In so doing we hope to contribute to moving debates on sexuality and modernity beyond their currently Eurocentric focus and to re-thinking the relationship between global change and local particularities as they impact on sexuality.

DO GIRLS TALK PORN?: YOUNG GIRLS' DISCOURSES ABOUT SEXUAL CONTENT ONLINE

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Abstract: Within the context of a continuously growing debate about young people's experiences with sexual content online, the need for further research in the field becomes paramount. My doctoral study aims at addressing the nature of young people using sexual content online. Among an extensive number of questions about risk and harm as well as about children's use of and behavior on the internet, here are some research questions that this study examines:

How do children talk about sexual content online?

What kind of narratives do they construct about themselves when talking about sexual content online?

What kind of discourses emerge from their talking about the topic?

This paper examines in specific girls' talk about sexual content offline and online. It aims at discussing the nature of their discourses about pornography and sex through their views and through their knowledge of the public debate around the same topic.

Methodologically this paper and the overall doctoral study was conducted with the use of semi- structured interviews with young people aged 18-21 years old from Britain, Denmark and Greece who have been asked to think retrospectively about their childhood and teenage life. Although the limited sample of this qualitative study does not offer an opportunity for cross cultural comparisons, it does on the other hand offer a deeper and detailed view of young people's experiences with and narratives of sexual content online.

Nonetheless, this paper and the doctoral study on the whole aims to go beyond the debate about whether encounters with sexual content can be risky and/or harmful for children and focus on the actual stories and the discourses, on the concerns or topics of interest for young people, regarding the use of sexual content and pornography.

Given the lack of research on the nature of young people using sexual content online and the methodological and ethical difficulties of interviewing people younger than 18 years old, I hope that this study comes as close as possible to exploring in depth young girls experiences of that kind.

LOOKING FOR A NEW IDEA OF "NORMALITY" ITALIAN YOUTH AND NEGOTIATION OF SEXUALITY BETWEEN MAINSTREAM MEDIA AND THE INTERNET

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Abstract: The present paper seeks to explain part of the qualitative data presented in the author's PhD dissertation, which deploys different methodological approaches (the latter part of the research is based on a survey, however the present work only focuses on the qualitative analysis). The data is drawn from four focus groups, forty in-depth interviews, and two focus groups conducted online, all of which involved Italian male and female teenagers in the age range of 16 to 18 years old.

Adolescents and youth are major Internet users. What has come to be known as social media, such as social network sites (facebook, myspace, twitter, etc.), blogs, and chat rooms, plays an important role in young people's lives (Pujazon-zazik, Park 2010). Youth are increasingly resorting to such platforms to support or enhance their "off-line" relations (Drusian 2005; Subrahmanyam, Greenfield, 2008).

The author's research focuses on a field that is very much neglected by the Italian sociological studies, aiming to understand the current state of youth culture with regards to the Internet and sexuality. The work seeks to understand how young Italians use the Internet to gain access to information, visuals and debates about sexual and intimate life and activities.

The idea of sexuality that is expressed by a number of influential institutions in Italian culture, such as family, school, the Church and the media, tends to be rigid and embedded in a strictly heterosexu-

al and patriarchal representation of society. Conversely, the Internet provides young people with a variety of cultural models, as it gives access to multimedia materials produced all over the world, and to websites from other countries and continents. In other words, it allows to compare different cultures.

Thus the question "what is normal?" might take a different meaning since the labels of what is normal, straight, and so forth tend to fade in the heterogeneous setting provided by the Internet. Therefore, this work attempts to gauge whether and to what extent Italian teenagers use the Internet to negotiate the monolithic idea of sexuality that popular culture has bestowed on them.

MUSIC,TEENAGERS AND SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF SEXUALITY: A CASE STUDY OF REGGAETON IN MEXICO CITY

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Abstract: In recent years the field of sexuality studies has increase in México; basically they have focus in young people. One of the reasons is the growth of young population, more than 50% of Mexicans have less than 30 years-old, and according to the INEGI[1] this number will be growing. This situation makes necessary to think about youth's problems or necessities like education, health, unemployment and sexuality.

Sexuality is one of the topics that teenagers are most interested and entertainment activities too, like listening to music, going to parties or watching music videos. According to this, we want to think about the relation between sexuality and music.

In México are two elements that contribute to generate teenagers´ social and sexual problems -like school desertion because of pregnancy-, one is the limited sexual education and the other is the Mass Media. Mass Media play a significant role in this problem because spread sexual contents that show an idealized, playful and glamorous sexuality without risk, responsibility and consequences. So when young people watch these imagines they are not able to understand or realized that those imagines are not real life. An example is *reggaeton*, this music contains an explicit sexual behavior in music videos and lyrics too, and is one genre of the most distributed by Music Industry and listened for teenagers in México.

The purpose of this paper is to reflect and share information about social representations of sexuality in teenagers who listening *reggaeton*, to think about how these representations have influence in teenagers´ life and relationships. Specifically in social practices, processes of interaction and sexual behaviors.

Keywords: teenagers, sexuality, social representations and music.

[1] INEGI: National Institute of Statistic and Geography.

I HAVE TO LOVE HER/HIM TO HAVE SEX WITH HER/HIM. OR MAYBE NOT. ARTICULATIONS BETWEEN SEX AND LOVE IN YOUNG PEOPLE'S DISCOURSES AND PRACTICES.

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Abstract: Nowadays, in western societies, the ideal of love is strongly implemented as a justification for sexual activity and as something that legitimizes and should guide relations between partners, into conjugality; whereas, sex is considered a vehicle through which intimacy is created and maintained.

In this paper I will reflect on the ways love and sexuality are (or not) interconnected in young people's intimate lives. Data presented here is part of an on-going research on young adult's sexual paths to conjugal relationships and to parenting. Interviews were conducted to 60 young adults (50 heterosexual, 8 homossexual and 2 bisexual), from Leiria (central Portugal), belonging to different social backgrounds, whose ages ranged from 18 to 29 years old.

I argue that love and sexuality tend to be interconnected in young people's discourses and experiences, being considered sources of well being and important bases for intimate relationships. For many young people, regardless gender or sexual orientation, love is seen as the main motive for having sexual intercourse and sexuality is thought of as something that strengthens the relationship and deepens the knowledge and the feelings one as of/for the partner. Notwithstanding, sex and love don't always go hand in hand. For several young people sexuality acquires value as a form of pleasure, not always connected with profound emotional feelings, as expressed in hooking up. A "romantic" and a "libertarian" sexual ideology coexist, sometimes resulting in tension and ambiguity in the form young people represent and experience sexuality in their lives.

RECOGNITION AND REDISTRIBUTION: CLASS AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SEXUAL CITIZENSHIP

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Abstract: The widening acceptance and incorporation of sexual diversity within modern European societies has made possible sexual citizenship but what or who constitutes a sexual citizen? Drawing on work conducted for the UK Equality and Human Rights Commission which advised on asking young people about their sexuality for research and monitoring, this paper considers the dilemmas for social scientists in creating sexual knowledge which may legitimate particular groups of people and hence institute sexual citizenship norms.

Measuring young people's sexuality highlights the inherent tension between the 'fixed' sexual identity categories required for large-scale data collection and the 'fluidity' and uncertainty of 'youth' and 'sexuality'. Research demonstrates that young people use a profusion of sexual identity categories (e.g. queer, questioning, pansexual) in addition to heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual; and they may be resistant to, and uncertain or undecided about, sexual categorization. There is also evidence that social class position and ethnicity influences young people's sexual identification.

Both nation states and those working to improve equality argue that sexuality needs to be measured, counted and 'known'. This knowledge becomes part of the state apparatus for the control of populations by making them understandable and governable. Furthermore, they make some sexual identities intelligible and exclude others. The danger is that we establish through quantification, homo-normative categories which only render visible white, middle class, LGB youth. In these turbulent times of widening inequalities

and increased youth unemployment, there is an urgency to ensure that sexual citizenship includes all young people

STUDENTS' SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN SLOVENIA

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Abstract: The paper will present preliminary results of the first national study of sexual life styles of university students in Slovenia. The survey was conducted with on-line questionnaire on the sample of 6,800 students from three major Slovenian universities (Ljubljana, Maribor and Primorska) in the period from December 2010 to February 2011. Focusing especially on gender differences and sexual orientation the paper will present and discuss survey results related to the following two aspects of sexual behaviour: (1) the main parameters of heterosexual activities (age at first coitus, coitus frequency, number of coitus partners, etc.), and (2) the prevailing forms of social organisation of intimate relationships (from sporadic sexual encounters to stable partnerships). These data will be compared systematically to the results of the German survey of students' sexual behaviour which was conducted in the nineties and to the results of a survey of sexual life styles of general population in Slovenia conducted in the beginning of the previous decade. The comparisons will be led by the assumption that sexual behaviour of Slovenian university students does not differ substantially from the behaviour of their German counterparts and that in comparison to the sexual life styles of Slovenian general population the students represent a dynamic sexual "vanguard".

YOUNG PEOPLE DISCOURSES ABOUT SEXUALITIES

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the way young people learn and confront sexualities in Portuguese urban and rural schools. More concretely, it focuses the importance of sex education on sexualities production, framed by educational concerns and sexual citizenship. It attempts to develop a critical and gender approach on young's people discourses and representations, through the analysis of sixteen Focus Groups Discussion with secondary schools students (aged 13-18) (Fonseca, 2009).

To support this framework, Michele Fine's (2006; 2009) typology about prevailing discourses of the way sexuality is managed inside schools is a central contribution. Four young sexualities ideal types are presented: sexuality as violence; sexuality as victimization; sexuality as individual morality and sexuality as desire. It is considered that school is under a sexual and gender regime, where girls (and also many boys) are educated and positioned as victims of male desire, of coercion and of moral judgments. Fine (2009) argues that hegemonic discourses and practices are an obstacle to the development of a critical approach, namely for girls, for whom equality can only be considered in more systematic way if school education *acknowledge* "sexuality as desire". Therefore, the aim here is to explore and reformulate this typology, through listening to youth heterogeneity, proposing new dimensions of sexualities – sexualities as a silent pact, sexualities as "girl power" and sexualities as citizenship practice.

Under public and political pressure, schools, and especially sex education, emerge as "spaces of negotiation" confronting policies and moral interests that regulate young people desires and support social institutions, as heterosexuality and marriage. Thus, for us, to perceive schools as powerful places of sexuality learning, free of "discourse of victimization" imply the compromise of educational institutions with sexual and intimate citizenship orientations (Richardson & Turner, 2001; Plummer, 2003).

FLEMISH TRANSSEXUALS: THEIR OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: Although hormonal and surgical gender reassignment procedures have been increasingly refined and accepted medically over the past 40 years (Green, 2010), little is known about the direct effects of changes in the gender identity and role on the socio-economic position, health and wellbeing of transgender people. Research examining the quality of life (QOL) of transgender people is exceptional (Newfield, et al., 2006; Weyers et al., 2009; Kuhn et al., 2008; Ainsworth & Spiegel, 2010) and existing studies lack an analysis of the role of major socio-demographical indicators such as age, gender, educational level, and social position in the explanation of the QOL outcomes.

To increase our understanding of the consequences of being transgender on the quality of life, we designed a survey based the European Quality of Life Survey (Eurofound, 2007). The EQLS 2007 focuses on quality of life broadly, measuring resources and living conditions through objective indicators, and also incorporates subjective indicators of general well-being.

In this paper we present the results from our QOL survey among 242 transsexuals (male and female), and compare the objective and subjective QOL indicators with the Belgian data from the EQLS 2007, with particularly attention for similarities and differences related to gender, age and income.

IDENTITIES AND (IN)VISIBILITIES OF TRANSSEXUAL WOMEN AND MEN: THE 'GENDER' STRIKES AGAIN

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Abstract: The paper presents some results from the research project "Transsexuality and Transgender: Gender Identities and Expressions of Gender", which was undertaken at CIES-IUL, with funding from the Foundation for Science and Technology. Completed in 2010, is one of the first approaches to the topic within the field of the social sciences in Portugal.

Transsexuality is fertile ground for discussions on femininity and masculinity; on what it is to be a man and to be a woman in both intimate and social levels. The biographic interviews and ethno-

graphic incursions highlighted the existence of a major difference between transsexual men and transsexual women at the level of both gender identities and social trajectories. This shows that sex/gender is one of the main difference-producing variables, just as it is for the cissexual population (i.e. people for whom there is no mismatch between the sex they were attributed at birth and the gender they experience). But in the case of transsexual people, the analytical complexity is greater, inasmuch as it requires us to deal with a dual reference: the sex/gender which is attributed, and that which is expressed. When we analyse transsexual identities, we must bear in mind that we are in the presence of highly medicalised identities, and that there is a 'classic narrative of transsexuality' which arose in the medical sciences, and which has more recently been joined – often in opposition – by new or alternative references constructed on the basis of movements 'from inside'. These new references, which are materialised in new expressions of gender, have the potential to change the identities and visibilities of transsexual women and men.

REGULATING TRANSITIONS: ANALYZING DISCOURSES AROUND TRANS IDENTITIES.

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Abstract: In most psicological, biomedical and judicial discourses, as well as in many activists and academic ones on trans identities, emphasis is primarly settled on a movement from one gender pole to the other. Yet there is huge criticism to this image as it does not recognise the posibility to inhabit nor one pole neither the other. In fact, there are also many activists groups and academic tradition which has taken trans identities as models for gender disruption.

In a moment where several voices claim strongly for the despathologization of trans identities, regulations of gender transists do not seem to disapear, but to rearticulate in a new fashion that perpetuates gender poles as stable nodes of identity, however transforming what counts as pathological –as it emerges from the proposal to modify "Gender Identity Disorder" in "Gender Incongruency Disorder" in the forthcoming DSMV-.

In this paper we analise the tensions and rearticulations emerging in actual discourses around trans identity regulation in the psicological, biomedical and legal arena contrasting them with the demands displayed from diferent trans activist groups. In particular we emphasise in the production and reproduction of old and new polarities that seek to contain and constrain the limits of gender poles and to set a severe control on it transits.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANS PEOPLE IN BELGIUM: A COMPARISON OF OFFICIAL STATE, MEDICAL AND SOCIAL DATA

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Abstract: Although many transgender people experience high levels of inequalities and discrimination in all walks and aspects of their life, few empirical studies have investigated the social position and life circumstances of transgender people. One of the major problems in this area is that transgender people constitute a 'hidden population' and as such, are difficult to access (Whittle et al., 2009). The population is both very diverse and very private, and many transgender people may not be visible as transgender, since not all transgender people modify their body according to their gender identity by gender reassignment surgery (GRS).

Throughout the history of medical studies on transsexuality, efforts have been made to investigate and determine the prevalence of trans people. These prevalence studies focus on transsexual people only, however defined (see for an overview, Gomez et al., 2009), so using the more narrow interpretation of who counts as 'trans'. Within this area of work, little is written about the prevalence and/or socio-demographic features of trans people in the broader sense of word, including those who do not undergo a medical GRS.

The present paper describes the socio-demographic profile of trans people in Belgium in both its broadest and most narrow interpretation. To do so, we rely on three different data sources. First, using the Belgian National Register, data were gathered from all individuals (male and female) who officially changed their sex on their birth certificate, from 1993 till 2008. Second, we rely on medical data from the Belgian gender clinics, of both female and male transsexuals after GRS, between 1985 and 2003 (De Cuypere et al., 2007). Third, data is used from the Belgian TransSurvey (Motmans et al, 2010), which describes the social and legal situation of gender variant people in Belgium. The combination of these three different data sources, allows us to differentiate between transsexual and transgender people.In the first part of the paper, we will describe the socio-demographic characteristics and the sex ratio of transsexual people in Belgium based on the medical records, the official numbers of sex reassignments and the survey findings. In the second part, we will elaborate on the 'grey zone' of those who have not undergone GRS but who identify themselves as transgender.

CONSTRUCTING IDENTITIES IN NO MAN`S LAND OF SEXUAL BOUNDARIES: THE CASE OF BISEXUAL WOMEN

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Abstract: Empirical data stemming from different studies on sexual behaviour converge on the fact that a high percentage of people engage in sexual encounters with both sexes over the lifespan. This seems to contradict the comparably small number of persons identifying as bisexual since most persons rather regard themselves as either hetero- or homosexual. This paradox of sexual identities not being closely tied to sexual behaviour is taken as a starting point to investigate the following questions: which social processes and factors do prevent identifying oneself as bisexual, and which do support bisexual identification? The theoretical background is provided by classical sociological approaches such as Mead's and Goffman's as well as by Social Identity Theory and focuses on interactionist aspects of identity and self-categorization. Due to gendered differences in constructing sexualities, the research I report is confined to female bisexuality only. The study is based on qualitative interviews with twelve women who were either self-identified bisexuals or have had sexual experiences with men and women, or transgenders. I will report on three main obstacles for bisexual identification, all connected to a hegemony of dichotomously structured sexual identities: (a) the construction of a female heterosexu-

al identity that does comprise homosexual actions, (b) the difficulty to act out a bisexual identity for an audience in the Goffmanian sense, and (c) the blurred concept of bisexuality itself which may hold many different contents. Results are interpreted in light of recent developments in the availability of the category 'bisexual' as a potential identity, which may be effected by media representations of bisexuality as an 'interesting' new lifestyle and the coming-out of celebrities that occurred within the past few years. These changes might influence the framing of bisexuality and thus contribute to dynamic developments concerning sexual identification in the future.

CONSTRUCTIONSOF THE FEMINIST (SEXUAL) SELF:INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPIES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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Abstract: This paper will draw on our previous work on theorising sexuality and on constructions of the self, but will be based on recent, in depth life-history, interviews with self-defined feminists, both lesbian and heterosexual. The paper will explore the ways in which competing cultural scenarios are drawn on and appropriated in making sense of the self. In particular, we focus on the relationship between personal biography and social location in shaping reflexive self construction, and the forms of sense-making available to and appealing to particular individuals, and/or avoided by them - for example preferences for, or rejection of, psychological, biological or social self explanation. Using narrative analysis, informed by G. H. Mead's conceptualisations of time and the self, we explore the re-making of the self, and particulalry the sexual self, over time and ways in which self is continually reconstructed from the standpoint of the present.

FUNNY TALKS: SEX AND LAUGHTER IN DOING HETEROSEXUAL MASCULINITIES

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Abstract: The paper aims at exploring the processes by which men perform their masculinities while accounting for their heterosexual biographies and making sense of their sexual experiences. Assuming a notion of gender as something we *do* more than something we *are*, masculinities are analysed through the practices enacting them. Activities of body management, and more specifically sexual activities, are core practices in the production of masculinities. In this perspective, male sexuality is strongly regulated by homosociality: the male gaze entails a reference to a community of practices sustaining and reproducing hegemonic masculinity.

Based on the analysis of 30 in depth interviews, carried out in 2007-08, with a sample of men aged 18 to 35 living in Piedmont, Nothern Italy, the paper focuses on a specific mechanism of doing heterosexual masculinity: the use of humour within intragender interviews (with a male researcher) on the topic of heterosexual biographies. Previous research has pointed out how jokes, banter and humourous stories about sex belong to a cultural repertoire shared by young men in expressing their masculinities and recalling male complicity and solidarity.

In this perspective, intragender interviews are interpreted as a particular homosocial context within which men not only tell their heterosexual stories, but also perform their heterosexual masculinities. Humour is analysed both as *content* (which topics it is used to talk about) and as a *context* (to which audience it is directed). The paper shows how the use of humour, while generally working as an organising principle of heterosexual masculinities, can assume different meanings and functions (reproducing, negotiating, challenging and subverting hegemonic models).

THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF CHANGING IDENTITY AND SEXUALITY ACROSS THE WORLD

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Abstract: Keywords: gender identity, sexuality, fuzzy logic, socialization process, cross-national survey

Fluidity, uncertainty, indeterminacy, which characterize our historical age, are reflected in the growing diversity and richness of gender identity. In fact, gender and different expressions of sexuality can be thought of as fuzzy concepts in transition.

In this framework we consider an exploratory research aiming at achieving a classification of genders that takes into account both the relationships with sexuality and the role of socialization agents which might have a larger impact on the transformation of sexual and gender identity. The exploration of gender identity should take into account individual and external factors connected both to socio-cultural variables and to economic indicators.

For this purpose a cross-cultural research is being carried on by means of a web-based survey. Cross-cultural research allows the development of contingency theories in which cultural and socio-economic factors moderate key relationships in the theoretical models.

In order to consider micro- and macro-level dimensions, in the framework of Item Response Theory (IRT), a Multilevel Analysis approach is adopted. IRT models are routinely employed in behavioural and social research, where latent variables play an important role in the statistical modelling of response data measured on an ordinal scale. The multilevel analysis allows to integrate an item response model with the hierarchical structure exhibited from data.

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SOCIOTECHNICAL CHANGE AS GRADUAL TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract: Processes of sociotechnical change that are caused by new technological opportunities do not occur in the short term as radical upheavals that quickly lead to a new period of technological, institutional or organizational continuity. What appears, after a period of ten, twenty or thirty years, to be radical sociotechnical transformation is in fact the result of longer processes of searching and restructuring, which are impacted by a multitude of related technological and socioeconomic changes. First when these changes accumulate do they then lead to substantial modernizations of the technological, institutional and (inter-)organizational foundations of society, the economy or of a sector. How can one analyze such processes of radical as well as gradual transformation? Via which mechanisms do such transformations take place, which patterns and variations do they assume? Against this background of changes to economic sectors as triggered by new technologies, this paper develops a *concept of gradual sociotechnical transfomation* that allows for the analysis and structuring of the multi-phased and often erratic or non-linear processes of radical sociotechnical change. Over a period of time these processes consolidate into substantial sectoral adjustments. These conceptual considerations on the mechanisms and patterns of sociotechnical change are linked on the one hand to research on sociotechnical transitions, which has for several years attempted to identify varying transition contexts and – building upon this – to devise and delineate differing transition pathways. On the other hand these conceptual considerations refer back to more recent research on the gradual institutional change of modern capitalism, which is primarily represented by the work of Kathleen Thelen and Wolfgang Streeck.

THE CONCEPT OF TRANSDISCIPLINARITY AS PROMISING PARADIGM FOR SOCIOLOGY?

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Abstract: In the last couple of years, transdisciplinarity has been discussed, developed and specified in many areas as for instance environmental and sustainability sciences, human ecology, technology assessment, north-south research, and health sciences. At the core, the concept of transdisciplinarity denotes a form of knowledge production that starts from social problems, transcends disciplinary boundaries and as well goes beyond sciences, aspires a mutual learning process among science and society and wants to contribute to a transformation or solution of the problem at hand.Thus transdisciplinarity is a specific concept for the science-society interface.

In this paper I present some essential dimensions in the development of the concept since the early 1970s and give an overview on its different understandings. Doing so, I will as well visit some of the critical views expressed from the perspective of the sociology of science. In essence, these views point to the development of role conflicts for scientists involved in transdisciplinary projects. In addition to soundness of science, scientists are as well responsible for the usefulness of their results. Some scholars argue that transdisciplinarity cannot be understood as science but rather as policy advice or even more bluntly even as policy itself. It is as well argued that quality of its output cannot be guaranteed as peer review only functions in a precise disciplinary context.

Pondering these role(s) and potential conflicts I will refer to my own experiences from more than 16 years working as sociologist at the fringes of science and society in the field of environmental issues. In turn, I will review a number of handbooks of environmental sociology and try to disentangle which role(s) is foreseen for sociologists when dealing with environmental problems. I conclude with some considerations if and how transdisciplinarity could be useful for sociologists aiming to contribute to practical solutions or transformations of environmental problems.

GIVE ME A SIMULATION AND I WILL RAISE THE WORLD? THE ROLE OF NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS IN SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

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Abstract: Numerical simulations have come to be widely used in contemporary science, alongside more traditional scientific practices. Numerical simulations are based on transformations of mathematical models into algorithms, which are then translated into computer code. What is the status and role of this scientific practice - in science as well as in society? How can we understand this from a sociological perspective? This paper summarizes findings from a qualitative, comparative study of numerical simulations in three physics-based disciplines (astrophysics, oceanography and meteorology, including climate modeling) in order to move from the situation in these particular fields to a more general social condition.

Observing simulationists' working days easily gives the impression of individuals sitting by themselves, tapping on keywords, switching among many computer windows, and occasionally solving equations, but to scrutinize this scientific practice sociologically involves focusing on collective work and accomplishments. This paper summarizes the analysis of two fruitful settings for such an endeavor, which also acknowledge the technoscientific character of numerical simulations. First, simulationists gather through their work with numerical codes (technology) and different ways of organizing these collaborative efforts generate different perspectives of what it means to be a user and developer, respectively. Second, simulationists gather due to common research problems (science) to create standards for what constitute reasonable results for these problems. These findings suggest how numerical simulations have become an established scientific method and simulation codes a routine technology.

Situating these findings in a broader context, this paper suggests that on the level of science, numerical simulations are related to

interdisciplinary problems and models of complex systems. The current development regarding climate science and climate models are examples of this. On the level of society, numerical simulations constitute the core of a more general quantitative logic, involving not just science but also areas such as urban planning, architecture, and bureaucracy.

30 YEARS OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION IN EUROPE

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Abstract: 15 international conferences were held by EASST (the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology) between 1982 and 2010 involving the participation of about 5000 distinct individuals and about 1300 distinct organizations. This paper presents an analysis of the development of the field over this time. All papers presented at these conferences have been analysed in terms of the organizational affiliation of the presenter which enables characteristics such as national location and disciplinary affiliation to be identified and the patterns and trends assessed. In addition an analysis has been undertaken of the content of the papers presented. Text based analysis of titles and abstracts has been carried out in order to follow the changing discursive structure of the field. The changing preoccupations of the field in both conceptual foci as well as empirical domains are presented.

Fred Steward is presently the President of EASST and, with the assistance of Dr Athena Piterou, has compiled a database of all conference presentations based on EASST records. Statistical and social network analysis methods are utilised in the study. Some preliminary results were published in Fred Steward & Athena Piterou (2010) 25 years of EASST conferences 1983-2008 Patterns of participation and their strategic implications **EASST Review 29** (3) 8-13

SPEECH ACT THEORY AND THE COMPLEX RULES OF THE SCIENTIFIC GAME.SCIENTIFIC CONTROVERSIES AND THE CONTESTED NATURE OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

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Abstract: A major, unresolved issue in the philosophy, history and sociology of science is how to account for the fact that scientific discoveries are always contested and that the emergence of scientific consensus is so slow and difficult to accomplish. A major contribution to this issue was offered by Thomas Kuhn who in his book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, suggested that the main reason for this phenomenon might be that the rules of science were much more complex than previously assumed. Whereas Popper´s theory of science basically only admitted one single rule (the rule of falsification), Kuhn´s interpretation, which based itself on wide readings within the history of science, suggested that there might be other binding rules that scientists participating in the scientific game had to consider apart from the rule of falsification. What he didn´t do was to firmly base himself upon a a theory of science which from the very start conceptualized science as a complex game. In this paper I suggest that Wittgenstein´s theory of language games in combination with Austin´s and Searle´s theory of illocutionary speech acts, allow us to arrive at a more precise description and analysis of what the scientific game is about and what binding rules are at stake that drive scientific controversies.

UNDERSTANDING QUALITY IN SCIENCE IN SCIENTIST'S TALK

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Abstract: The paper reports on a research conducted between October and December 2010 exploring how scientists in the natural sciences construct quality in science. Twenty interviews were conducted, transcribed and discourse analysed. Quality was treated as 'topic' and the emphasis was on the ways in which scientists talk about quality, the resources they draw on to do so and in what context, and the ways in which they position themselves in the flow of talk.

Quality seems to be negotiated in the juncture of global, external and established metrics on the one hand, and personal, internal understandings, on the other. This is context (and task) dependent and reveals that understandings of quality in science are dynamic.

OPEN SCIENCE - OPENNESS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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Abstract: Innovations in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are changing scientific work. Collaboration and sharing of research tools, data and knowledge among scientists is made easier by the scientific community's widespread use of ICT. Science, as a collaborative knowledge production and dissemination system, is adopting these new resources in the daily routines of scientists, which is generating quantitative and qualitative changes in the way science is done. We will debate this issue, integrate it with our inquiries to the scientific community through questionnaires and interviews, and illustrate the new trends we observed in the direction of a more "open" model of science.

The development of ICT gave rise to new communication networks. Together with the applications developed by their users, these digital networks were the platform for communication channels with unprecedented properties. Individuals and groups adhered to the new resources in the most differentiated ways, which led to reorganization in a vast amount of human activities. Contemporary scientific work relies heavily on ICT. They are often directly linked with new scientific breakthroughs, e.g. the mapping of the Human Genome, made possible through collaboration between hundreds of laboratories and the use of large scale computation. But ICT are also in the daily routines of scientists and throughout the different research stages and practices. The increasing amount of knowledge available online structured a new informational context for scientists. The development of applications available on the networks gives scientists new tools that enable immediate, long-distance collaboration. Scientists use ICT to process and store large data volumes, but also for contacting and sharing of information among themselves. Digital tools behind research and communication, international research networks, the advent of new data sources and

large scale processing capabilities brought changes described as radical shifts in scientific practice, or even as a transformation of what is the "essence" of science.

The possibilities for collaboration and sharing through ICT strengthened the desire for a more "open" science inside the scientific community. Scientists are now pioneers in defining the strategies to attain greater degrees of openness in Science.

CHANGING SCIENTIFIC ENGAGEMENT THROUGH INTERDISCIPLINARITY

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Abstract: There exists a strong belief among many biomedical researchers and funding agencies that interdisciplinary methods are necessary to overcome the complexities of important medical questions and the numerous research methods available. Interdisciplinary research requires investigators not only to work within their own disciplines but also to develop at least a working knowledge of other disciplines in regard to basic concepts, terminology, research methods, and research findings. Professional interactions among scientists from different disciplines should change when they decide to work together to support an interdisciplinary structure.

The National Institutes of Health, through its Roadmap for Medical Research, funded multiple programs supporting team science, including the Interdisciplinary Research Consortium Program. The primary program goals for the Interdisciplinary Research Consortia follow:

• Encourage the integration of different scientific disciplines to develop new intellectual and technological approaches to complex health problems;

• Support interdisciplinary approaches to solving significant and complex biomedical problems, particularly those that have been resistant to traditional approaches;

• Catalyze the creation of new disciplines.

The Consortium Program was the subject of a national evaluation. Activities, experiences, and perspectives of participating faculty-level investigators were documented through individual interviews, electronic surveys, observations, and bibliometric analyses. One important feature in the evaluation of interdisciplinary team science is the distinction between standard biomedical indicators involving research quality and productivity and the additional value offered to scientific innovation and discovery by interdisciplinary research and training. Specific expected value-added outcomes (that is, attributable to an interdisciplinary approach) that should be observable in investigators at the mid-course of a program, about three to five years into a biomedical research program, include an expanded research vocabulary, the ability to work in more than one discipline, and the adoption of interdisciplinary perspectives in scientific speaking and writing. Findings from the evaluation will be discussed in the context of these expectations.

RESEARCH UNDER PRESSURE. THE PBF IN MEDICAL FACULTIES AS AN EXAMPLE FOR GOVERNANCE OF SCIENCE

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Abstract: In recent years, performance based funding (PBF) has taken a central role among competitive elements in German universities. Links between performance evaluation and mechanisms of financial distribution are now in place not only at statewide levels, but also at the faculty level. The main ideas of the New Public Management framework, as well as New Governance literature, to some extent, are based on the assumption that output-oriented governance is the most efficient form of governance. As of yet, however, little is known about the impact of PBF as a means of managing higher education. Also, recent empirical findings do not offer clear answers about whether such a method of governance actually leads to increased performance, and to what extent unintended effects occur. An analysis of German university medicine suits this question well, given that it has been over a decade since the first PBF models were implemented nationwide in medical faculties. The Institute for Research Information and Quality Assurance (iFQ) in Bonn therefore investigates this problem though a project about the organization, perception, and effects of performance based funding.

The proposed paper will present selected results of multivariate analysis of both intended and unintended effects of PBF in relation to the intensity of publications of faculties and the amount of third party funding. It builds on the framework of our iFQ project that conducted document analyses of PBF models, analyses of statistical data from university medicine, and a survey of faculties. Contrary to the expectations, the results of our multivariate analysis established that the researched characteristics of PBF models and the actual volume of third party funding, as well as the actual publication output per professor, are *not* related. However, a comprehensive evaluation process and the size of financial resources are related to both third party funding and the intensity of faculty publications. Furthermore we can show interrelations between the amount of third party funding and the intensity of faculty publications; nevertheless these interrelations vary with different characteristics of PBF models.

We found intended and unintended effects of governance on the faculty level. As our aim is to find out how these effects occur in the faculty departments, we will conduct a detailed bibliometric analysis of publications per faculty.

UNIVERSITIES, REFLEXIVITY AND CRITIQUE: CULTURES AND CONTEXTS OF RESEARCH PRODUCTION

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Abstract: In the paper we will analyze two interrelated questions: first, we will explore how the organizational forms shape and formulate the conditions for and possibilities of knowledge production in the epistemic agora. Second, interrelated to that, more generally, how the new institutional rearrangements and governance in the academic institutions presently formulate the research agenda for the epistemic communities and knowledge production, through the changing work cultures and value formation, through which the epistemic communities establish their boundaries. Both these questions are related to the issues on the cultures and institutional con-

text in which researchers work, and how knowledge gets articulated within the research community and outside of it. The new organizational structures we have previously explored in the Finnish case (Poutanen & Kovalainen 2010) embody the present politics of knowledge that reign in science policies globally, that is, focusing on the usability of knowledge created, and the user-value orientation in the knowledge creation. The new organizational structures, as potentially new agoras, also epitomize several of the changes that have taken place in the science and industry landscape of the past decades all over Europe and the world. We are interested in understanding how epistemic communities are situated vis-à-vis different forms of agora in knowledge production. The empirical examples used in this paper come from Finland, where major new institutional reforms in science policy have taken place, thus changing the research landscape in a major way. In the analysis, we will not delimit ourselves on the cultures and organizational forms of research, but wish to look at the new intermediate organizations epitomizing the networks of actors that extend across universities, businesses and state.

CONSTITUTING DIFFERENCE THROUGH GENETICS - FINNISH BIOBANKS AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: During the past decade Finnish research groups have actively engaged in the use of biobank material in the study of population genetics whereby the genetic similarities and differences of populations are explored using genetic material collected for various research projects. The research presented here begins with the simple question of how does one define and characterize the borders and boundaries that constitute a population. What are the characteristics according to which groups of people can be said to belong together or differ from one another? The question of boundaries within human populations has been a central element within sociological, historical and anthropological studies of communities, identities (Anderson, 1991; Pálsson, 2007) and the classification and categorization of people using different criteria (Bowker and Star, 1999). Indeed it is also a central question relating to building Europeanness in a time of turmoil and uncertainty.

This question has more specifically been tackled within the natural sciences, namely within population genetics, through the analysis and identification of genetic differences among various human populations (M'charek, 2005; Reardon, 2004). The constitution of difference through genetic markers is playing an increasingly important role in biomedicine as it relates to our understanding of disease, the development of public health policies, as well as personalized medicine. This research explores the ways in which new knowledge of genetic variations in population structure creates – if at all – new social categories and communities and the ways in which such population groupings change our understanding of disease in Finland.

Recent publication by genetics research groups in Finland has spurred a great deal of public discussion relating to the genetic identity of Finns. The discussions reflects an attempt by Finns to come to terms with destabilizing forces relating to identity because Finns have traditionally been seen as a homogenous group of people. The more recent studies indicate large differences among various population segments, which has spurred popular debate among Finns among what it is to be Finnish genetically and how this translates to cultural and other arenas of identity. These population studies also have an important impact on the way European populations are categorized and characterized genetically.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: THE CASE OF RUSSIA

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Abstract: The paper is based on the analysis of the results of the public opinion polls held in Russia in the period 1995–2009. Surveys eliminated considerable discrepancy between the declared positive attitudes of Russians towards science (i.e., acknowledgement of its high level, general importance for society, believe in instrumental value of science) and factual alienation of the majority of population from science (which is most vividly reflected through international comparisons – in lack personal interest and involvement in S&T, insufficient level of scientific knowledge, poor understanding of differences between science and pseudoscience), certain conservative character of consuming practices and low acceptance of technical innovations. At the same time Russians is very realistic about the conditions and barriers to innovation development. On the one hand, the respondents recognize the importance of technological innovation for the modernization of the national economy. On the other hand, the economic growth and technological development is seen only as a condition for the achievement of a major national priority – the welfare of the major population, which is not possible without improving institutions of civil society. Increasingly people agree that science and engineering solutions can help to overcome environmental problems and to control the socially significant diseases. But the respondents give mostly negative assessments of the current introduction of the innovations to industry and everyday life. A significant number of respondents do not believe that new technologies will help to improve their lives in the next 20 years.

MORE THAN WORDS CAN SAY. USING IMAGES IN THE DEBATE ABOUT GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS IN AGRICULTURE. A PICTURE-DISCOURSE-ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Since the mid-1990s agro-biotechnology has become one of the most hotly debated issues. The controversy started over the promise of making this world a better place. Scientists and organizations in favour of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) argue that these organisms would help agriculture to be more effective. Opponents of GMOs, on the other hand, reject the idea, that agro-biotechnology can provide a clean technology for enhancing eco-efficient agro-production and health benefits for the poor. Rather, they refer to multiple risks: the contaminated food chain, inherent hazards for both eco-systems and humans, and socio-economic problems.

While the pros and cons are well known in the debate about genetically modified organisms in agriculture, little attention has been paid to the pictures which have been used by actors of both sides

and to the question how they illustrate and correspond to the respective point of view. Following the results of the discourse on the "visual turn" in the social sciences we analyse how pictorial messages are produced and what underlying ideas they transport. GMOs are often shown either as monsters or as the outcome of the fine art of engineering sciences. We will identify how illustrators play with the recipients´ fears on the one hand, and we will highlight, on the other hand, the attempt to give people a sense of security through images which say: "Everything is under control". We point out that what is frequently employed for these purposes, especially by promoters of GMOs, are graphic metaphors from the medical and military areas.

WHAT TYPE OF GOVERNANCE FOR TECHNOSCIENCE ? INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS TECHNOSCIENCE AND VISIONS OF NATURE

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Abstract: Since technoscience alter everyone's life along with our planet's future (Hottois, 2002; Rocco & Bainbridge, 2005), public perceptions and governance of technoscience need to be scrutinised. On one side, technoscience may engender ambivalent attitudes because proponents mobilize the hype discourse of solving environmental, medical, energy or food problems and because technoscience questions our vision of nature, in particular human and animal boundaries, human and machine boundaries, natural and artificial boundaries (Wickson, 2008). On the other side, technoscience, with the change from interdisciplinary to convergence, lead to a transformation of the relations between science, technology and society, since it presupposes a political wish that assigns a goal to the production of knowledge (Bensaude-Vincent, 2009). The question of the more or less participative view of governance is therefore central.

On the basis of the Swiss data of the 2010 Eurobarometer Science and Technology, this presentation will first map out the public perceptions towards a selection of technoscience (in particular animal cloning and synthetic biology) and towards their naturalness or artificialness. It will then analyse the type of governance wished for technoscience and relate positions on governance to public perceptions about technoscience and about nature, i.e. environmental problems and naturalness of technoscience. These results will open to a discussion on the possibility to govern technoscience and on the need to dedicate more research to the relations between technoscience and society.

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MEDIA REPRESENTATION OF SCIENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGES IN CROATIA

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Abstract: The media in contemporary societies are in intensive interaction and intertwined with many segments of society, including the scientific community. Researchers argue that the media are principal social arena which play an important role in the formation and transformation of public opinion about science and (science) policy options and priorities. Therefore, analysis of media representation of science can be used as one of the indicators of (changing) status and the impact that science has in a society, that is, of the broader social evaluation of science, and also to predict emerging future trends (Bauer et al., 2006).

The main research question from which we start in this paper is "mediatization of science" (Weingart, 1998) in Croatia as well as how Croatian media (daily newspapers) display and evaluate science in two different periods and socio-political contexts - the modern, "democratic", i.e. (post) transitional and the former, late socialist context. Media images of science and their changes will be linked to the Croatian social context and the transitional processes as a potential social origin of media representation of science, as well as to global changes in a relationship between science and society. The research methodology will be based on content analysis, which will include sample of widely read daily newspapers in Croatia in the period between 1986 and 1988 (Večernji list, Vjesnik, Slobodna Dalmacija) and in the period between 2006 and 2008 (Večernji list, Jutarnji list, 24 sata).

MEDIA PRESENTATION AND AUDIENCE UNDERSTANDING OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IN HUNGARY

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Abstract: Hardly any previous research has dealt with biotechnology issues in Hungary from a social scientific perspective. In this presentation results are presented from two research projects which analyzed the coverage of two types of biotechnologies in the Hungarian media and the way the media resourced audience discussions of the issues.

The common theoretical background of the research projects included the framing tradition, perspectives on the role of "schema processing" and Gamson's (1992) concept of media content as a "tool" or a "resource".

For the stem cell study, all 326 articles touching upon stem cells which appeared in the five most read Hungarian dailies between May 1, 2006 to October 30, 2008 were chosen for the media analysis. Data on the diffusion of the coverage into press outlets show that the topic was present in both the political newspapers and the tabloids and both in soft and hard news.Results show that the topic was framed in the papers as scientific breakthrough and human interest stories with both frames laying heavy emphasis on benefits. 7 focus groups were conducted in 2008 to see how media resourced discussions on the stem cell topic. Although participants did rely to some degree on analogical reasoning to talk about stem cells, the dominant media frames *were* echoed in the focus groups.

For the GM study all 196 articles touching upon GM crops/food that appeared in the two most read political papers and two most led tabloids from May 1, 2007 to October 31, 2009 were analyzed. GM coverage differed in many respects from stem cell coverage: it was less salient, hardly present in tabloids, and not present at all as soft news. Two distinct valenced frames could be differentiated. Argumentation of the dominant ANTI-GM (Threat) frame went that GM crops which were risky and disadvantageous for economic and other reasons were being forced on people by GM producing multinational companies, the WTO, the US, and the EC. The minority PRO-GM (Advancement and Benefits) frame argued that incompetent politicians stand in the way of a technology which is beneficial and represents scientific advancement. 8 focus groups were conducted in 2009 to see how these media frames resourced the discussions. Preliminary results show that despite the low salience of the topic in the media several elements of the media frames were more or less present in the audience discussions.

VIVA LA NANO REVOLUCIÓN! A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF SPANISH NATIONAL PRESS

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Abstract: This study analyses nanotechnology's anchoring and codification (Moscovici, 2000; Hellsten, Dawson et al., 2009) in the Spanish national press to determine in which thematic contexts this technology has been discussed. Within the methodological framework of latent semantic analysis, quantitative text-mining techniques were applied to identify themes based on semantic clusters and their longitudinal evolution. Predictions from the relevant scientific literature about patterns of coverage were tested on the Spanish case. This analysis was carried out on a corpus of more than 600 articles from the most important Spanish national newspapers (*El Pais*, *El Mundo* and *ABC*) and includes more than ten years of coverage (1997-2010). Findings indicate an overall positive coverage and several dominant thematic clusters related to science governance, national policies, economic development and business opportunities. There is also an emphasis on national and European policies of investments. Controversies on nanotechnology are present in early years of coverage but later become more and more marginal, a pattern that is different compared to previous studies on other countries.

A GROUNDED ASSESSMENT OF TV PORTRAITS OF HIGH SCIENCE? HOW CRIMINALS VIEW CSI

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Abstract: A substantial part of the information that the general public receives about science and technology in criminal investigation is conveyed by the media, in particular by high-tech crime television series, such as CSI. Some recent literature discusses the role of the media in providing to criminals *or potential criminals information on how to avoid or remove traces from crimes scenes* - something which is *reported as variant of the so-called CSI effect, according to which the series acts as an educational vehicle for perpetrators of crime.*

Instead of a CSI effect we call for a 'grounded assessment' of the fictionalized portraits of TV series. On the basis of interviews with prison inmates in Portugal we discuss how this group blends the media's discourses with their personal experiences in dealing with the criminal justice system and their own perceptions about both the criminals' activities and the work of authorities when investigating crime.

We discuss the ways in which this particular group's representations about forensic genetics reveal modes of exposure but also distancing from the media discourses. The results indicate a convergence between the prisoners' discourses and the representations of forensic technologies disseminated in the media's discourses, which are close to the main trends of public understandings of science created by exposure to crime dramas. Simultaneously, the empirical data reveals the existence of a critical and reflexive stance by this group, namely when interviewees stress the discrepancies between TV fiction and reality and point out the fragilities of DNA technologies due to possible human errors or abusive uses by authorities. Criminals are not immune to the media's capacity for constructing collective views about technology in criminal investigation, but enact agency – through their 'criminal' expertise – to expose some fragilities of the imagery of science conveyed by TV series.

QUALITATIVE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AS AN ANSWER TO THE METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF EVALUATING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACROSS CONTEXTS?

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Abstract: In this paper we explore new avenues of analysis on the thorny issue of the impact of participatory technology assessment (PTA). We apply Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to data abstracted from a series of detailed country case studies of policy making on xenotransplantation to explore what factors are decisive for policy outcomes. Contrary to our expectations that PTAs would contribute to restrictive policy outcomes, we find that this is not the case and that a combination of politicisation and public vigilance is pivotal to explaining policy outcomes. Further, our analysis was symmetrical in attempting to account for both permissive and restrictive policies. We conclude that the paper makes both a substantial and a methodological contribution to the literature on public participation in technology assessment and policy making.

COULD PARTICIPATION BE TRANSLATED INTO PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT? THE ROLE OF IDENTITY.

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Abstract: The construction of infrastructures that have a high environmental impact has proved to be an interesting field for the studies on citizen participation. The communities affected often complain about the potential consequences of these technologies and how the decision-making processes usually avoid taking their opinions into account, highlighting the need for more information. Recently, the adoption by decision-makers of hybrid forums has been shown to be a possible answer to these problems. Based on the

notions of inclusion and deliberation, these forums could be a solution to both the issues of knowledge management and political representation.

This paper draws on some preliminary results from my PhD research. Three case studies are considered, each concerning different stages of the institutionalization of participation: a "spontaneous" protest campaign, a deliberative workshop within a UK academic research organisation, a citizen engagement process arranged by a local authority. The presentation aims to highlight how the discourse about the socio-technical object is co-constructed in different ways depending on the perception participants have of their role and their agency in the deliberative arena. For this purpose I will try to highlight the impossibility of a divorce between the concept of *participation* and that of *identity*. The focus on different steps on the line connecting *bottom-up* to *top-down* participation gives us also the possibility to underline the change in the relation between experts and lay people in different contexts. By this way it's possible to give a new contribution to the debate about the risk of a repetition of the deficit model within public engagement.

The research is done through the analysis of in-depth interviews conducted with the citizens, experts and policy makers engaged in these processes, the analysis of the discussions recorded in these deliberative arenas and the analysis of newspapers.

POLITICISATION OF TECHNOLOGY ISSUES VIA CITIZEN PARTICIPATION?

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Abstract: Over recent years, citizen participation has been acknowledged as a major means to render decision-making in technology issues more robust. This has also had repercussions on the way technology assessment (TA) is being performed today and how political decision making over contested technologies such as GM crops, nanotechnology or stem cell research is expected to be done. In particular, the Danish form of consensus conferences served as a blueprint. More recently, however, the enthusiasm for the Danish model appears to have chilled. This calls for a more thorough consideration of participation.

Among the functions in technology controversies, participation is said to enhance deliberation processes and to lead to socially more robust decisions. In addition, the claim is that it leads to an enhanced politicisation of issues technological beyond debates within statutory institutions (such as Parliaments). In our contribution, we suggest that this claim is overstated with regard to (i) the involvement of potentially relevant actors, (ii) the broadening of the range of arguments and (iii) the criteria that may influence decisions.

After an overview over different understandings of the term politicisation, we will empirically investigate in what respect its various understandings can be associated with different forms of participation such as institutionalised procedures and experimental events. For comparison, we will have a look at protest-driven mobilisation leading to a plebiscite. Empirical cases are the Swiss Publiforum events, various consensus conferences in UK (early, in1994) and Germany (later, in 2004) and the peoples' initiative on GM crops in Austria (1997). Today, participation seems to be reduced to a pragmatic tool of exploring citizens' preferences rather than a means to enhance politicisation.

ETHICAL ADVISORY INSTITUTIONS IN ADVANCED S&T POLICYMAKING: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND POLICYMAKING FUNCTIONS

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Abstract: The aim of our paper is to explore the public participation practices and policymaking functions of ethical advisory institutions within a specific segment of S&T policymaking that pertains to new and emerging sciences and technologies, especially ethically and socially contentious ones, such as biotechnology, nanotechnology, neurotechnology and human enhancement technologies. The focus of our interest will be on the mechanisms that are used to include the public in discussions on S&T developments within ethical advisory boards (EABs), as well as on the stated and actual functions of these institutions in regard to S&T policymaking and advising.

Emerging technologies are being increasingly debated within the broader public sphere and require regulation and detailed scientific as well as societal consideration. Thus we are witnessing growing interest within S&T policymaking for public participation or engagement as a new model of public understanding of science and technology where the public is actively involved in the practices of policymaking bodies. However, there are doubts about the effectiveness of activities intended to enhance public participation in policymaking. Some critics point out that it leads to just another debate on S&T impacts without any evident indications of whether the results of such participatory exercises are even taken into account by the policymakers. Our primary interest will be to identify and evaluate public participation practices within different ethical advisory bodies (EABs), specifically national ethics committees (NECs), as well as the stated and actual function of these bodies in S&T policymaking and advising, using the theoretical and empirical study of the output of selected NECs from different EU countries.

We will be dealing with questions like: What is the function and impact of EABs in S&T policymaking? Which advanced S&T themes are currently salient topics in EAB output documents? Are different stakeholders consulted in the preparation of these documents and on what basis? Are citizens involved in discussion within these institutions? Can public debates on particular issues trigger the debating of the same issues within these bodies?

The relevant data will be obtained by using different NEC databases and by analyzing their S&T policymaking and advising functions, and mechanisms for including the broader public in their consultations.

ACCOUNTABLE HOW, ACCOUNTABLE TO WHOM? GOVERNANCE OF CZECH SCIENCE IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Research has undergone major changes in recent decades as the traditional notion of science as a self-governing and self-regulating ivory tower has given way to a more porous notion of science entangled in a mesh of links leading to the state, private corporations and civil society with various claims made on public accountability of science. In the Czech Republic science policy doc-

uments (such as the 2009-2015 National Research, Development and Innovations Policy or the 2008 Research, Development and Innovations Reform) underscore a similar shift toward opening up of academic research to new interests, most notably industrial and commercial actors and the government. This shift is also reflected in the research assessment methodology which has given increasing priority to applied and marketable results. In 2009 these changes and reforms led to public protests of researchers and establishment of civil society organisations and associations which openly and actively oppose the values inscribed in the governmental documents.

Against the backdrop of these turbulent developments in Czech science, the paper aims to explore various notions of public accountability of science extant among Czech R&D policy makers, researchers actively contributing to shaping research and development policy through various governmental advisory bodies as well as those actively engaged in public debates on public accountability of research, including representatives of the newly established civil society organisations. Through this exploration I aim to identify major public accountability concerns of these stakeholders and position the situation in the Czech Republic against debates in other countries and at EU level. In doing this I wish to contribute to current debates about the role of science in society, the public value of science and its accountability to various stakeholders.

Empirically, the research draws on the study of science policy documents and qualitative, in-depth interviews with stakeholders defined above, carried out within FP6 project Knowledge, Institutions and Gender: an East-West Comparative Study, contract no. 017617, and the Grant Agency of the Czech Academy of Sciences project titled Negotiating Science Policies in Research Practice and Academic Path, contract no. KJB700280907.

DELIBERATION AS A TOOL IN MITIGATING THE SOCIAL CONFLICT ON NUCLEAR WASTE? A CASE STUDY ON THE GOVERNANCE OF NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to discuss why introducing deliberative elements into nuclear waste governance could theoretically have a mitigating effect on the social conflict on nuclear waste management and what these effects could be. This will be backed by a first analysis of the already implemented deliberative elements in Germany and Switzerland, the countries analysed in this case study, based on first results of an empirical study using a hypothesis-generating approach.

One of the reasons for the nuclear waste conflict to have become so turbulent in both Germany and Switzerland is that finding a solution to the waste problem has long been considered a purely technical task that scientists and engineers would soon be able to solve. Nowadays, building a final repository is considered technically feasible, but attempts to do so have caused major social conflicts in both Switzerland and Germany. The purely technocratic approach excluding social questions from the decision-making structure led to a deep mistrust among the public into governmental decision-making in this field.

Both in Germany and Switzerland governments now attempt to manage the social conflict by moving towards a governance approach by introducing some deliberative elements. Theoretically, introducing deliberative elements into nuclear waste governance should be an appropriate approach to integrate those societal questions into nuclear waste management, but it needs to be analysed what effects the real-world attempts at doing so did in fact have. This is especially as both governments set strict rules as to who is allowed to participate and who not, leaving open the question of these attempts' potential to mitigate the social conflict as it is present in the public sphere. Answering this question will help to understand how the success or failure of attempts at mitigating technology related social turbulence are dependant on the nature of the conflict at hand, including the nature of the technology, but also on the governance structure under which the turbulence came into being.

BEYOND RISK GOVERNANCE – ELITE AND LAY PERCEPTION OF TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE

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Abstract: Past experiences with the regulation of technological innovations have shown that societal resistance can substantially jeopardize their development. Resistance is not only triggered by perceived risks but also by concerns over social, political, economical or ethical issues. In other words, there is an 'internal' boundary of technology governance: public acceptance. However, regulation mostly focused on 'external' boundaries constituted by international treaties. In some cases, such regulation has proved to be insufficient to solve technology conflicts. Appropriate models of science and technology governance therefore need to navigate between multiple, and sometimes conflicting, concerns and demands. Regarding internal boundaries, a variety of methods for governing technologies have emerged; prominent examples are the 'Danish model' and the 'Ethical Council' model:

Our contribution will investigate which of these models addressing the internal boundary of technology governance might become more important in the future. Based on elite-interviews in Austria, Denmark and Germany, elite perception of past and preferences for future forms of governance will be discussed and contrasted with the results from pertinent questions on preferred models in the recent Eurobarometer survey on biotechnology. We will show that members of political, scientific, and other elites differ substantially from the general public in favoring one approach over the over. The empirical material gives a unique opportunity to reflect on the central challenges for the governance of new technologies.

BIOBANKING AND THE RECONFIGURING OF SOCIOTECHNICAL BOUNDARIES: GOVERNANCE UNBOUND?

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Abstract: Key boundaries along which biomedical genomics research and its governance frameworks were organized are now considered to be in flux. The emergence of biobanking, the systematic, large-scale procurement of human tissue and data for research purposes, provides a significant contribution to such boundary reconfiguration processes, since it is situated at the interface of of a number of crucial destabilized interfaces. These interfaces implicate a number of ontological, epistemological, organizational and political-economic boundaries such as those between informational data and biological material, between research and care, between biobank donors as participants vs. donors as patients, between public and private spheres of action, as well as between national and transnational governance regimes.

While many of these boundary reconfigurations have been studied in isolation, their combined implications for the governance of sociotechnical change in biomedicine are not well understood. Drawing on previous work in Science and Technology Studies and sociology, we will discuss what boundary reconfiguration processes are implicated in the emergence of biobanking, how these impinge on prevalent models and arrangements of governance, and what challenges these reconfiguration processes raise for governing sociotechnical change in biomedicine.

NEW MOBILITIES AND THE FINNISH INFORMATION SOCIETY

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Abstract: Various international comparisons show that Finland has lost its position as a leading information society. Finland has been criticized for underdeveloped and fragmented public sector information systems and a lack of national coordination in the field of information society development, but considerably less attention has been paid to a rapidly changing and turbulent environment to which Finland should response with appropriate political measures, technological innovations, and scientific knowledge. This paper will analyze four national information society strategies (from 1995, 1998, 2006 and 2010), and scrutinize how they address (or ignore) new social challenges as they are framed by John Urry in his 'mobility paradigm'. The mobility paradigm suggest that today's most urgent social problems to which nation states should response to are not 'societal' (i.e. taking place within the boundaries of sovereign nation states) by nature but rather 'mobile' and 'fluid' transgressing national boundaries. The paper will look at how the main forms of mobility, that are 1) the corporeal travel of people, 2) the physical movement of objects, 3) imaginative, 4) virtual and 5) communicative mobility are addressed in the strategy papers, and what kinds of technological and scientific solutions are presented to tackle them, respectively. It can be expected that corporeal (e.g. increased international migration and national commuting) and communicative (e.g. personal communication tools, broadband infrastructures) mobilities are more extensively addressed, but considerably less attention is paid to the challenges of and technological responses to imaginative and virtual mobilities (e.g. hostile online communities, cultural clashes on the internet). The paper is based on an ongoing research project 'Geographical and Social Location in the Everyday Use of ICTs' funded by the Academy of Finland. The three-year postdoctoral project takes place from 2011 to 2013.

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR RESEARCHERS' PERFORMANCE IN DIFFERENT SCIENTIFIC FIELDS

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Abstract: The idea of this study is to establish whether theoretically expected disciplinary differences in organizational support for high publication output will be corroborated by an empirical comparison of different scientific fields. The theoretical framework of the study relies on the main theses of the organizational and cultural theories of science about the social and intellectual (cognitive) differentiation of the scientific fields (Whitley, 1984; Fuchs, 1992, Becher & Trowler, 2001). Consequently, the differences of the social and intellectual organization of sciences may be reflected in different organizational support for innovative researchers' performance and output in the individual fields/areas.

An empirical analysis is based on a questionnaire survey of a sample of 915 Croatian researchers from all scientific areas. The questionnaire was constructed to gather data on respondents' relevant social and professional characteristics, their publication productivity (published output), and their perceptions of organizational support for innovation measured by the use of OSIQ developed by Pirola-Merlo (2000). The 21 item OSIQ (Organizational Support for Innovation Questionnaire) consists of three scales and the corresponding underlying constructs: organizational encouragement of innovation, access to resources and empowerment.

The aim of this analysis is to explore and to compare the organizational factors that are important for high output in each scientific area/field – natural sciences, (bio) technical sciences, biomedical sciences, as well as social sciences and the humanities. In accordance with TSO (theory of scientific organizations), different contributions of organizational support factors to the innovative performance (output) are expected in the observed scientific areas (fields).

THE WAY WE ASK FOR MONEY…" A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC GRANT WRITING PRACTICES FROM 1955-2005

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Abstract: The paper addresses the question, how the practice of academic grant writing changed over the last 50 years. External funding became a prominent issue in the academic world (Rip 1994). The phenomenon needs to be understood on the background of 1) a reframing of research and development as an economic and social investment, 2) increasing budgetary pressures on public research institutions and 3) the inclusion and institutionalization of grant writing skills in the professional repertoire of academics. Although scholars have developed a critical understanding of the working mechanisms of funding schemes (Heinze et al. 2009) and attached evaluation procedures (Laudel 2006, Swan et al. 2010), little is known about the actual grant writing practice. "The way we ask for money" is a qualitative, longitudinal study of research proposals and funding program documentation in Germany from 1955 to 2005.

Our theoretical framework builds upon neo institutional assumptions. Thus, we understand institutional change of grant writing

practices as a (r)evolution of "institutional logics" (Friedland/Alford 1991, Thornton/Ocasio 2008). Institutional logics shape worldviews by providing relevance structures and frames to construct issues, problems, and solutions as well as script actions. As such, they supply a repertoire of legitimate arguments to scientists who wish to get funded. Preliminary findings of our content analysis discern a tendency towards the standardization and rationalization (Whitley 2000) of the application procedure. Furthermore, the research proposals we studied reveal an incremental implementation of logics of efficiency and feasibility in the scientific argumentation. This results, however, in the overlapping of conflicting logics.

THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND US RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES: ANALYZING THE IMPACT ON THE PORTUGUESE UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract: The object is to identify and characterize the impact of the international partnership programs on Portuguese universities. This program was created in 2006-2007 by inviting several American universities (MIT/CMU/UTA) to help universities and contribute for the further development of the Portuguese knowledge base. The US research universities were selected based on their research excellence and quality of postgraduate education (engineering, information technology, medicine and business), their degree of internationalization and their links with industry. Our research question is what impact did this have on 1) organizational change 2) curriculum innovation 3) staff development 4) student mobility 5) industry-university collaborations.

Our unit of analysis is the research team level within universities. Our research procedures will proceed by stages:

1) A strategic analysis will be done to map the research teams. A preliminary study disclosed 144 institutions and teams involved in the partnerships so far, among which 87 are firms, 24 are higher education institutions and 12 are associated laboratories. This analysis already showed the consolidation of structured networks and a substantial increase in the participation of firms in R&D projects (it was 7% before the International partnerships begin and now is 42%).

2) Interviews and in-depth case studies of research teams; with the same for some research teams that were not involved with the IPS but are based in the same university and work in the same field. They will serve as a "control" group.

3) A questionnaire of all research teams involved and the activities engendered by the international partnership program will be conducted. This will include research teams from the same university and disciplinary field that were not involved in the international partnership programs.

The main objective of this project is to contribute to the science policy and internationalization of higher education, to provide policymakers with an assessment of the impact that these types of international partnerships can bring to countries that are fast developing their scientific system.

SOCIAL DYNAMICS IN RESEARCH GROUPS: NEW RISKS OR OPPORTUNITIES?

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Abstract: Many analyses of the recent changes in research systems converge on one point: research processes carry a large mass and variety of social elements which in the past seemed to be less important or invisible.

The paper aims to contribute to the analysis of university research groups and to consider the social and cultural dimensions involved in scientific practice, as part of "performing science" and as sources of potential risks.

The lack of awareness of the threat, as well as the absence of forms of reaction inevitably undermines the formation, development and subsistence of research groups. Instead, the presence of a strategy and governance can lead research groups to come through the present complexity of scientific and technological research, improving its quality and underpinning its potential social use.

Starting from the general assumption that social dynamics affect the life of the groups and the scientific practices (Latour and Woolgar 1979, Latour 1987), the following working hypothesis drive our analysis: the transformations of research increase the relevance of social dynamics in scientific practice; these social dynamics, if not properly managed may pose risks to the survival of groups and for the quality of research; if well-managed, social dynamics may represent opportunities for research groups.

The work is exploratory and focuses on two "excellent" Italian STEM research groups, outlining the dynamics of change and the adaptive strategies within the groups, as well as the broader social and institutional context and the individual experiences of the members.

In particular, we reconstructed their history, photographed their current state, prefigured the *ad hoc* socio-organizational settings and sketched insights into the management and governance of the groups' dynamics and research practices.

CHANGING ROLES IN A CHANGING WORLD: SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES IN CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE

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Abstract: Scientific associations are among the least researched objects in studies of science. Despite their growing number and increasing diversification, most studies still focus on the historical role of academies and societies in early modern science. And yet, they are one of the types of organisations involved in the Mode 2 of knowledge production, taking part in research, in the development of science policies, in the protection of professional standards, in government advice, in public debates and in the dissemination of science.

Drawing from the case of Portuguese scientific associations, this presentation intends to discuss their activities and functions, in

order to explore how they respond to transformations in the social context and in the scientific system. In a relatively small scientific community such as the Portuguese, the number of scientific associations is astonishingly high (over 300 associations) and has been increasing (a third created in the last decade). But does this translate into accrued influence on science governance? And what has caused this growth? Which new roles are these associations playing and how do they interact with other social actors in the S&T field?

This paper is based on an on-going research project, funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, which comprised a survey to scientific associations and in-depth case studies of a sample of these organisations (sustained by document analysis, interviews to governing bodies, ethnographic observation at events and surveys to their members).

ACADEMIC INBREEDING: INSIGHTS FOR ACADEMIC BASED RESEARCH AND RECRUITMENT

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Abstract: The manuscript analyzes the impact of academic inbreeding in relation to academic research practices and productivity, and proposes a new conceptual framework for its analysis. The first novel analysis that the study brings forth is the confirmation that the academic productivity and information exchange behaviors of silver-corded are similar to those of non-inbreds rather than to inbreds. This empirical finding clarifies which academics should be considered academic inbreds, while providing a sound methodological instrument for the future analysis of academic inbreeding. A second analysis, still based in untested literature assumptions, analyzes Dutton's (1980) arguments, which hypothesized that those academics that are not inbreds but which only moved once in the whole of their academic career would have similar information exchange behaviors and scientific productivity to that of inbred academics. The analysis shows that academics that only moved once in the academic career have similar information exchange behaviors and scientific productivity to that of inbred academics. This suggests that mobility throughout the academic career needs to be fostered notwithstanding if the academic is inbred or not.The third analysis aims at a conceptual contribution to the literature. It takes into consideration that the conceptual understanding of academic inbreeding was established in the 1960s, and that science systems have changed considerably since then. In particular, the position of the postdoctorate emerged in recent decades when it was a rather unusual position several decades ago. The results indicate that mobility at an early academic career stage is absolutely critical even for academic inbreds. However, this mobility is not sufficient to mitigate the detrimental effects of academic inbreeding.The analysis of this study is based on data from a survey applied in 2008 in Portugal, which focused on all academics working at Portuguese universities that held a doctoral degree.

RECONCILING ORGANIZATIONAL DIVERSITY: INFLUENCE OF INSTITUTE GOVERNANCE ON INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COLLABORATION

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Abstract: International research collaboration is associated not only with numerous benefits derived from access to increasingly specialized knowledge, additional information and facilities but also with difficulties and transaction costs such as need to reconcile different management cultures, financial and reward systems, promotion criteria and time scales. One potentially important type of factors influencing scientific collaborations across national and organizational borders is governance of public research institutes. While some converging trends in the institute governance can be observed in the last decades, for example, as a result of the New Public Management reforms leading to increasing role of evaluation and competitive funding, there is still a lot of diversity in a way different research institutes are governed nationally and internationally. Diversity in institute governance related to differences in institute profiles and mission, autonomy, hierarchy, recruitment and funding can affect emergence, development and outcomes of international collaborations.

In this context the following research questions are studied: What motivates scientists based in different institutes to collaborate internationally? If and how do their institute governance facilitate or hamper international collaborations? How do organizational differences get reconciled within international collaborations? And how does the institute governance interact with other types of factors influencing collaborations such as individual ideas and initiatives, self-organization and incentives provided by policy schemes?

Empirically, international collaborations of German, Dutch, French, Belgian and British institutes in an emerging field of nanosciences and technologies are studied. Emerging field of nano S&T can be particularly relevant to explore these questions as science studies literature (Merton 1968; Crane 1972) suggests that in new research fields a lot of cognitive and social dynamics take place. Methodologically, in-depth case studies of collaborations are undertaken using multiple sources of data: publication, project, organizational and CV data as well as 50 semi-structured interviews with scientists. Results of the case studies reveal that a number of chartacteristics along thematic, organizational and resource dimensions of institute governance influence emergence and development of international collaborations.

ADDRESSING COMPLEXITY IN LEADING AND MANAGING RESEARCH GROUPS

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Abstract: Society has great expectations with regard to the ability of science and technology to develop solutions for climate change, the economic crisis, and other major societal problems. Solving such highly complex societal issues requires a change in the way science is conducted. The increase in the complexity and interdisciplinary nature of research problems has created a need for greater and more varied expertise combined in one research group. In response, research is increasingly conducted in research groups, even in disciplines were researchers traditionally do research on their own. Strong academic leadership is required to manage the collective work of individual creative and enthusiastic researchers. In earlier work, we found that research group leaders use different strategies to achieve different research goals. Group leaders have many options in steering their research group and each option affects research performance in a different way. This is what makes

the management of a research group highly complex. We elaborate on the complexity of research group management and explore the mechanisms behind the relationship between academic leadership and research performance, also in relation to the environment of research groups. Earlier bivariate analyses link individual leadership practices to different indicators of performance. We take the analysis one step further by combining the various dimensions of academic leadership in a single model. Using the results of a survey among 325 leaders of medical research groups, we examine how organizational design, group management, network management, leadership activities, and the properties of the leader affect different dimensions of group performance, controlling for differences in the group's environment. This approach allows us to measure how academic leadership practices are interrelated and simultaneously influence research performance.

WOMEN ENGINEERS AT THE TOP CHANGING ORGANISATIONAL CULTURES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATIONS

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Abstract: The topic of institutional practices of science and engineering can provoke the question, if there are differences between women and men in leadership positions, especially in management and innovation, and how that affects the organisational culture. The hypothesis about a shift from traditional to modernised leadership styles, and if it is linked to gender is an empirical question. The question if leading women in science and technology will have an impact on management and innovation is one subject of a current German study which will be presented in the paper.

The cooperation project between the University of Wuppertal and the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy Project, funded by The German Ministry for Education and Research together with European Social Funds, focus on potentials of innovation, which women in leadership positions can realise and which barriers they experience and will last from April 2009 to March 2012. Power and organisational culture are the two perspectives, together with sustainability. Theoretical perspectives are taken from organisational, science and technology as well as gender studies. For empirical investigation eight case studies are done in companies, governmental research organisations, political institutions and universities. Methodological instruments are website analysis, focus discussion groups and guided interviews. Eight case studies in companies, governmental research organisations, political institutions and universities have been constructed. Homepage analyses, expert interviews and focus discussion groups have been done for fieldwork; for deeper analysis of results typological and contextual methods have been used.

First results show that top women use their power for changing content and culture of organisations, but meet at the same time obstacles of more traditional working cultures. They try to use power relations and to change organisational cultures in four ways:

1) Expectation of efficiency by a media based form of all-time-availability

2) Being a new role model of top management behaviour

3) Being a new role model in flexibility and expecting the same from their employees

4) Less delegating and using less hierarchical structures.

Their entrance to men's networks is still hindered by power and gender stereotypes.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN HUMANS AND APES/MONKEYS IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF LABORATORIES

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Abstract: The aim of this preliminary work of this thesis is to increase the contribution of the sociologist's perspective on the relation human/animal in the environment of laboratories. The utilization of animals for scientific and particularly medical research purposes, as regulated in our society, remains a sensitive subject steeped with emotion which should to be taken into consideration by all involved professionals.

Also we would like to stress that the utilization of the non-human primate takes a specific dimension due to its closeness as evidence has been supported by the evolutionary theory and disciplines such as genetics and primatology. Furthermore, in case of future experiences with other species, it would be suitable to undermine the assumption of "the unique of apes/monkeys".

We would like to remind that the aim of the sociological study is not to establish any model. In this case, the aim is to understand the relations between human and non-human primates in laboratories and not to adapt them according to an ideological intention or design.

However, these works represent a source of innovative information. This information could be a start for reflection on the evolution of behavior/habits and working procedures and then for thinking over again these practices and for interrogation on the well-being of the animals as well as of their lab animal technicians.

The presented work is based on individual interviews and observations of the day-to-day work of veterinaries, ethologists, lab animal technicians, administrative and maintenance agents in a structure dedicated to breeding and trials with non-human primates.

The questions that have been discussed were especially about the relation with the animal, the perception of the trial, the level of understanding of the challenges of research and the concept of ethics. The results are interesting and worth being explored. The concept of empathy towards the animal and the need of working in an environment warranting its well-being come out significantly. One question mark though would be whether compassion and ethic concern don't go along with suffering at work for some technicians, a reinforced bad-being by the negative image of these professionals which is sometimes reflected by the society In this way, new questions will emerge and find, being investigated by the sociological prism, clarification supporting both animal and human.

GENETICIZATION OF THE FAMILY? THE USE OF DNA TESTING IN THE CONTEXT OF IMMIGRATION

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Abstract: In 1991, Abby Lippman coined the term "geneticization" to designate the tendency that social structures and practices are more and more shaped by the explanatory models and rationalities of the new genetics. While the term has been used by many social scientists to analyse the social impact of genetics and genetic technologies, the debate so far has predominantly focused on the medical sphere. It is our objective to extend the discussion by exploring the usefulness of the concept of geneticization for analysing the emergence and institutionalisation of DNA testing in the context of immigration. Today, many countries around the world have begun to use DNA testing to establish biological relatedness in family reunification cases. Family reunification refers to the right of family members living abroad to join relatives who hold long-term residence permits in a given country. We will investigate how DNA technology is used to "verify" family relations and its impact on the concept of family.

In our talk, we will present arguments and lines of investigation of an ongoing research project. The project aims at investigating the social, political and ethical implications of DNA testing for family reunification. We will argue that DNA testing for family reunification subscribes to a "genetic inheritance ideology" (Finkler): Only biological relatives are eligible for family reunification – which excludes all family members who are related socially. The focus on genetic links devalues alternative forms of family that are seen as secondary. The argument is based on interviews with representatives of NGOs and immigration authorities, lawyers specialising in family and immigration law, geneticists working in DNA laboratories and those applying for family reunification.

THE POLITICS OF REPRESENTATION IN THE GOVERNANCE OF PROSPECTIVE HEEL PRICK CARD BIOBANKING IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: The role of users in technological development is receiving increasing attention for the contributions that they can make in the innovation process (von Hippel 2005; Epstein 2007; Douglas 2009), and for the social license to operate they can bestow on emerging technologies. While it may be the case that 'many have argued that participatory governance strategies are needed to destabilize and overthrow unsustainable and obdurate socio-technical configurations' (SSTNET cfp 2011); caution should be taken in seeing user involvement as a kind of panoptic answer to challenges in both governance and/or innovation (Epstein 2007; Davis and Abraham 2010). Similarly, caution should be taken in substituting one vague and broad term (i.e. 'publics') for another (i.e. 'users'). In an attempt to side-step this pitfall, this paper sketches out the empirical research on a case of user configuration in Dutch biobanking. Now in the Netherlands there is a discussion surrounding the storage, management and secondary use of heel prick cards for biomedical research. Blood spots from almost all newborn babies are routinely collected and stored on heel prick (or Guthrie) cards for neonatal public health genetic screening. Given the scale of the screening, these blood samples are now being seen as a wealth of biological data for medical R&D. While not a conventional biobank, the card collection could be treated as such if there would be societal support via a management body that could deal with use policies. We will draw upon survey data of Dutch parents regarding their views on the storage, management, and use of heel prick cards for biomedical R&D. In doing so, questions arise not only regarding how users are being represented in the prospective governance strategies **of** this particular kind of biobank, but also on the processes of how users are governed **through** biobanks and biobanking endeavours (Gottweis and Petersen 2008). We will tease out the politics of representation in this prospective heel prick biobank: who represents 'the user' and how is 'the user' represented? (Nelis, De Vries and Hagendijk 2007) We then explore what kind of management body would be necessary to stabilize these stored cards as a socially responsible biobank, and what 'participatory governance' might look like in the storage and use of the cards for biomedical R&D.

GOVERNING BIOENERGY R&D IN THE UK

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Abstract: Calls for better governance of science and technology beg the question of whether or how they have always been governed, regardless of public participation or even awareness. Historically such governance has involved various relationships between public and private sectors. Both sectors have raised expectations that technological innovation will provide societal benefits, as a basis to promote specific R&D priorities. In the past couple decades, such benefits have been linked with policy frameworks for 'the knowledge economy', emphasising forms of knowledge that can be commercialised, even privatised.

As a more recent policy concept, the 'bioeconomy' emphasises more efficient conversion of renewable resources into food, feed, energy and other industrial products. This concept has gained prominence as a means to address climate change, especially by substituting renewable resources for fossil fuels. Although the bioeconomy has been promoted as a common societal benefit, there are tensions among various objectives: different R&D priorities may be optimal for efficient resource usage, for environmental sustainability or for commercialisable knowledge. And such judgements are framed by expectations aiming to mobilise institutional commitments for specific R&D pathways.

Questions: How do public and private sectors express beneficial expectations from specific R&D priorities for bioenergy? How do state agencies relate to each other and to the private sector? How have technological expectations anticipated public and/or private forms of knowledge? What path-dependence (of resources and/or socio-technical systems) shapes R&D priorities?

To explore such questions, this paper examines the governance of UK public-sector R&D priorities for bioenergy. Unlike most countries, the UK has no single R&D agency for this sector; so our study looked at several state bodies, their inter-relationships and their restructuring over the past decade. These changes have impeded some R&D pathways, at the same time as highlighting the divergences. Bioenergy R&D priorities arise from actors' perspectives on natural resources, sustainability and economic competitiveness.

The analysis draws on the sociology of scientific expectations and imaginaries, i.e. economic and socio-technical visions prefiguring desirable, feasible futures.

GOVERNANCE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: RATIONALITY FORMATION IN INNOVATION POLICY MAKING

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Abstract: In his seminal article "The science of 'muddling through'", C. E. Lindblom argued that "[…]it is not irrational for an administrator to defend a policy as good without being able to specify what it is good for". Empirical evidence shows that this is true and that "bounded rationality" – as suggested by H. A. Simon and colleagues – must be considered as a crucial element in the analysis of decision making processes. Lindblom as well as Simon and others pointed to the fact that focusing solely on mean-end-rationality and ignoring cognitive limits will be quite insufficient. N. Luhmann builds on such considerations in looking at decision premises (together with issues such as decision programs and cognitive routines).

In innovation policy making, bounded rationality is of specific importance. Not only innovation policies' object is somewhat ambiguous (publications?, patents?, goods?, services?), but also its addressees are quite heterogeneous. This is caused by the fact that innovation is a societally distributed process, which depends on contributions not only from science and economy, but also from education, law, and mass-media (and, not to forget, politics itself).

The aim of this paper is the exploration of the main characteristics of bounded rationality in innovation policy making. The respective theoretical background will be provided by the work of Herbert A. Simon (concerning the concept of bounded rationality) and by Niklas Luhmann (concerning the concepts of self-/hetero-reference, decision premises and steering by differences).

The object of the investigation will be the process of policy making (and only partially its results). Thereby, the examples of the R&D-intensity-target of the European Union and the greenhouse-gas-reduction-target of the United Nations will be used as empirical examples. Issues such as agenda setting, discovering and choosing alternatives, dynamics in decision making, and generally organizational/institutional contexts will be examined.

GOVERNING TRANSFORMATIVE SOCIO-TECHNICAL CHANGE. TOWARDS A CLOSER INTEGRATION OF INNOVATION SYSTEMS AND TRANSITION STUDIES APPROACHES

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Abstract: The multi-level perspective on long-term socio-technical transitions has attracted quite some interest in academic as well as in policy circles over the past years, but the innovation systems approach is still the dominant perspective when it comes to devising research, technology and innovation policies, which are a crucial element on any policy agenda to support long-term processes of transformative change. A closer conceptual integration of the multi-level transition perspective and innovation system approaches promises both, to theoretically enrich our understanding of transformation dynamics and to practically enhance the compatibility of transition thinking with (and thus also its relevance for) policy discourses and framings.

Whereas the transition framework is stressing the long-term and multi-level character of sectoral transformations, the innovation systems perspective is very explicit in terms of the role of actors and institutions for the shaping of innovations, and with respect to the legitimation of policy interventions on the basis of system failure arguments. In addition, innovation system oriented policies are focusing on the improvement of organisational or institutional infrastructures to enhance innovative capabilities, while transition management approaches aim at supporting transformation processes of sectors of provision towards particular socio-political aims such as a more sustainable generation and use of energy.

In this presentation we will systematically compare innovation systems and transition approaches, particularly with respect to the implications they have for the governance of socio-technical change. We will then suggest strategies to achieve better synergies, by more explicitly introducing system concepts to our understanding of sustainability transitions while on the other hand making better use of a multi-level understanding of transitions for mainstream national and sectoral innovation policies.

KNOWLEDGE GOVERNANCE IN CONTEXT OF INNOVATION-BASED SOCIETIES

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Abstract: The aim of the presentation is to contribute to the discussion about knowledge governance in a transdisciplinary perspective of science, technology and innovation studies. The evolution of neo-Schumpeterian concepts is well reflecting the nature of innovation and qualitative changes in their governance (innovation policies): the scope of innovation actors, the systemic institutional setting for their support (Nelson), mobilisation of available forms of co-ordination (Hollingsworth, Boyer). Recently, the concepts have been outlined in order to interpret identified social implications of systemic growth of innovation: concepts of social production of knowledge (Hollingsworth), concept of learning organisations and learning economy (Lundvall). The study of social implications of innovation systems and events at borderlines of innovation systems with the other institutions has indicated several new factual situations: (i) innovation systems are powerful source of competitive advantage, (ii) their impact on changes of social and human environment is so extensive and intensive that the orienting power of current institutions has become eroded, institutional changes become urgent, (iii) the concept of innovation system is based on hidden assumption of techno-economic paradigm (Felt, Wynne), not on an universal discursive principle, and (iv) participatory public assessment of social consequences of innovation "systems" has problematized the concept of innovation system, and current forms of innovation of governance as well. Following this issue I intend to argue that chances for governance of innovation advances can be maintained if dilemmas in modern knowledge creation are understood - one has to count with …dilemmatic innovation systems" (certain / uncertain; reliable / risky; expert knowledge / symbolic

tokens; codified / tacit knowledge; explanation / understanding; practical / functional). Counting with such interpretative framework further argumentation will be focused on the discursive issues of institutional reflexivity and its role in the institutional change and knowledge governance. The discussion will be supported by references to some typical situations or cases in the CR having been called up by a push to radical institutional changes. Also methodological issues of institutional analysis will be addressed.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT: THE CASE OF DEMAND RESPONSE SYSTEMS

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Abstract: Consumer-side energy management technologies (Load Management, Demand Side Management) are to be considered as essential tools for maintaining the balance of supply and demand in future electrical energy systems with higher shares of renewable power sources. However, effective demand response implementations are rare to non-existent so far. An ongoing national transdisciplinary research project approaches the problem of missing demand response implementations in Austria by analyzing demand response as a multidisciplinary phenomenon with technical, social, economic and ecological aspects, in order to identify opportunities and starting points for future developments.

Based on previous work and own ideas a set of demand response scenarios showing the range of technically feasible as well as environmentally worthwhile solutions was developed. In a next step the project team has selected 3 to 5 most promising scenarios for further analysis. The selected scenarios have been described in more detail to enable comprehensive assessments using technical, ecological, economic and social criteria. Among the evaluation methods used are Life-cycle Assessments, Focus Groups, and Stakeholder Workshops. The interdisciplinary project team as well as end-users and relevant stakeholders will be involved in the scenario assessments.

The paper will focus on (1) how the project deals with different types of knowledge production (innovation-oriented as well as assessment-oriented) and on (2) how the contributions of different disciplines (computer sciences, natural sciences, social sciences) and social groups involved (end-users, energy providers, utilities, energy experts, decision makers) in the project are managed. We will present selected results of the project, discuss some experiences as well as advantages and limits of the applied approach.

ENERGY COOPERATIVES AS SOCIAL INNOVATIONS IN THE ENERGY SYSTEM

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Abstract: With rising concerns over ecological sustainability as well as security of supply, the energy system has come under increasing pressure over the last years and various efforts have been made aiming at a transition towards more sustainable systems of energy provision. At the grassroots level this has included the establishment of energy cooperatives and other forms of collective citizen ownership of renewable energy technologies. Indeed, a variety of different models of collective ownership patterns can be found in different countries across Europe.

Energy cooperatives and similar initiatives have been important sites of technological innovation activities, as has been documented for the cases of self-construction groups in the area of solar thermal technology in Austria and wind turbine development in Denmark (1995; Olesen et al. 2004; Ornetzeder 2001). Collective citizen ownership of renewable energy technologies, however, also constitutes a new form of socio-economic organisation in the energy system as well as a new form of citizen engagement in energy issues. On this basis it will be suggested that energy cooperatives can also be thought of as social innovations in the sense of 'new ways of satisfying societal needs, in particular new forms of organisation, new regulations or new lifestyles' (Zapf 1989).

This understanding then in turn opens up the question how this particular innovation process is unfolding, i.e. how different actors, their resources and strategies, as well as different institutional framework conditions are shaping the development of energy cooperatives as a particular organisational model in the energy sector.

Based on interviews with representatives of energy cooperatives in Austria and Germany as well as on an international literature review, this paper will first examine the multiplicity of understandings (legal forms, organisational structures, roles in the system of energy provision) and rationales (empowerment, green investment, local acceptance for renewable energy technologies) associated with energy cooperatives. In a second step it will take a closer look at the 'innovation dynamics' around energy cooperatives, tracing development processes over time and examining interdependencies between different ownership models, institutional framework conditions and interests and rationales attached to energy cooperatives.

REGIONAL INNOVATION POLICIES INFLUENCE ON THE THIRD MISSION IN THE UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract: In recent years, the European Comision (2003) and the OECD (2004) have emphasized the need of a cultural change in universities to foster the so-called Third Mission. Otherwise, different researches have proved a growing role of the regional governments in regional innovation systems (Edler *et al.* 2003; Cooke *et al.* 1996; Leydesdorff, L. & Meyer, M., 2007) in these practices performance. Today, Spanish regional governments contribute, from their respective budgets, to fund the Spanish research system, with an amount equivalent to 60% of the central government's competitive R&D subsidies (Sanz, 2005). In addition, innovation becomes the main goal to the regional systems as an important instrument for both, regional development and human capital promotion (González Ramos y González de la Fe, 2004).

This paper examines the sociological aspects of both, the researchers' motivation and attitudes towards cooperation with the private sector. In a previous study t has been detected through in-depth interviews, that many researchers consider evaluation system as a barrier for public-private cooperation. For this reason, all the conditions are studied stressing the regional innovation policies influence. Moreover, a special attention is put on the individual evalua-

tion research system determining the scientific dynamics. The main contribution of this work is to assess the regional systems studied, according the recent turn to innovation.

The research reported is based on both, legal documents and qualitative interviews, with different professional profiles from the different regions. The profiles are experienced scientists in policy-making or R&D management, particularly those who involved in the Technology Transfer Offices and the research groups directors.

THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF PROFESSIONAL CAREERS OF MANAGERS AND ENTREPRENEURS

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Abstract: Internationalisation of professional careers is critical because of globalization in the S&T labour market, and even more relevant in the case of managers and entrepreneurs. Due to their influential position, they might transfer a new work culture, ideas or procedures from abroad. It is expected that the organization takes advantage of their international experience in terms of training, and incorporation of new technologies and innovations at the organizational level.

However, some studies show ambiguities about the real benefits of internationalisation and their contribution to promoting changes in the company. They state that repatriation is a crucial moment for these professionals, and point out that companies tend to lose them as a consequence of their negative perception of progression in the company. Moreover, despite international careers being mainly motivated by professional goals, personal aspects also play an important role in decisions regarding moving abroad or returning home, which affect the success of their careers.

This study is focused on the life course of twenty male and female top managers and entrepreneurs in high-technology firms. The objectives are focused on: 1) addressing the impact of international assignments; 2) the exploration of mutual interference of personal and professional issues; and 3) the extent to which these innovations and skills acquired abroad are transferred to the firms.

Preliminary results confirm that despite a strong orientation towards professional goals, personal reasons are intertwined when making decisions about when to go and when to return. Managers and entrepreneurs place greater importance on the high skills of workers with international experience rather than the opportunity of adopting new methods in their companies.

This study also concerns a comparative analysis between the experience of managers and entrepreneurs who went abroad and then returned, as well as those who will never return. They state the adverse context of the Spanish economy (in some cases Europe) regarding research and innovation activities. Through their opinions the study addresses the encultured knowledge derived from the socialization of different cultures in the workplace and the process of achieving mutual understanding.

VARIETIES OF THE THIRD MISSION: MODES OF UNIVERSITY-SOCIETY RELATION-SHIP IN THREE RESEARCH AREAS

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Abstract: Recently, a transformation in understanding the relationship between science, university and society has taken place. In science studies, it has been analysed in terms of changing norms of science, “Mode two knowledge production” and “triple helix” of university-industry-government relations. In policy arena, science and technology policy was transformed into innovation policy with focus on competiveness of nations in the global knowledge economy.

The U.S. Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 exemplifies this transformation. It aimed at accelerating the utilization of university research by enhancing patenting of research results. Later, it was used as a model in reforming IPR legislation in many European countries including Denmark, Germany and Finland. Because the societal impact of university activites has gained weight in national innovation policies, the need for more complex view on the topic is pronounced.

First, the perspective in impact assessment has been one of centralised administrative planning. At the same time, however, big differences between disciplines in terms of their typical societal influence mechanisms have been noted. What the current knowledge thus lacks is an understanding of the ways in which researchers collaborate with societal stakeholders. Second, the innovation systems approach has focused on the commercialization of research results. It is only recently, however, that the need to understand other forms of knowledge tranfer was recognized. Third, the current policy runs the risk of conceptualising the third mission as a task separate from research and teaching. There is thus a need to analyse the ways in which these tasks are connected to the societal impact of university activities.

To address these gaps in knowledge, this paper investigates research activities in three areas: 1) urban studies, 2) Finno-Ugrian languages and 3) learning difficulties. By using these cases as springboards in theoretical understanding, the paper contributes to the current literature 1) by uncovering and typifying the diversity of forms of university-society interaction and 2) by investigating the ways in which epistemic, societal and educational motives are intertwined.

PARTICIPATIVE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND POLITICAL CULTURE. AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISION OF THE CASE OF XENOTRANSPLANTATION

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Abstract: Politics is often confronted with problems that turn out to be not only knowledge intensive but also controversial in public. Well known and often quoted examples in this respect are genetically modified organisms, medical applications of biotechnology and genetics, nuclear energy or nanotechnology. Political decisions on such issues are frequently taken in a delicate and charged constellation between politicians, experts and the public. Attempts to solve the Gordian knot of knowledge intensive and controversial problems of science and technology policy with the help of partici-

patory technology assessment (PTA) in some countries reach back several decades.

Countries' experiences vary in this respect. While some countries and international organisations completely rely on experts when looking into knowledge intensive and controversial issues of science and technology policy, others established technology assessment organisations which also included PTA in their methodological toolbox. Results of these PTA are integrated, more or less successfully, into political decision making. In a third group of countries nongovernmental actors in fact carried out PTAs, however, were unable to establish them within the political structure.

Our contribution is based on an international comparative project, which was financed by the European Commission within the 7th Framework Program. The project …Impact of Citizen Participation on Decision Making in a Knowledge Intensive Policy Field" (CIT-PART) compares the way in which experts and citizens were involved in decision making in xenotransplantation policy in the late 1990s and early 2000s in nine European countries (Austria, Denmark, Latvia, Netherlands, Italy, The Holy See, Sweden, Switzerland, UK), the OECD, the European Commission and Canada. Xenotransplantation is the transplantation of cells, tissues and organs across species and raises an number of questions concerning risks and ethics.

We compare when and under which circumstances expert TA and PTA were carried out. We will focus on the following questions: What explains the differences in the use and impact of expert TA and PTA? To which extent can we explain this difference by the role of and the self-perception of citizens, civil servants, scientist and politicians, the concepts of representative and direct democracy and different social practices of policy making in particular countries?

"AFTER ALL, WHO DEFINES THE SKY SIZE?" - THE PRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG SCIENTISTS AND LAY PEOPLE

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Abstract: The participation of non-scientists in the production of scientific and technological knowledge has been leading to scientific advances in different areas of science. This participation has been allowing the complementarity of the experts' knowledge with the observation and knowledge of lay people, and the organization of spaces where the various actors argue and make recommendations (eg. Irwin, Wynne, Gonçalves, Joss, McCormick). But, regardless the specific and irreplaceable knowledge produced by the laboratories, experts and lay people work closely together, being the knowledge discussed and adapted by a diverse set of actors thus constituting a collective learning (eg. Callon, Callon & Rabeharisoa).

This paper focuses on the field of astronomy, an area where some of the key findings of unpredictable phenomena (the case of supernovae, comets and exoplanets) belong to the lay people, as often they know the night sky better than scientists. Lay people's interest in astronomy has greatly increased in Portugal with the International Year of Astronomy in 2009 and it is an area that has watched the creation of new groups with the aim of developing ProAm projects.

Through interviews to scientists and non scientists that participate in research projects, this paper aims to identify and characterize these modes of production and legitimation of science, understand to what extent the input of lay people in the production process transforms the professional practices of scientists and describe and interpret the nature and scope of social relations.

THE IMPACT OF THE NEW BRAZILIAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION POLICY ON RESEARCH PRACTICES OF SCIENTIFIC ELITES IN THE COUNTRY (2000 - 2009)

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Abstract: This proposal addresses the transformation in the disciplinary regime of scientific knowledge production in Brazil after the redefinition of the national policy of science and technology in the beginning of the 2000 years. The main aim of this paper is to show how changes in the legal framework of science (particularly, the incorporation of innovation as a major goal) influenced scientific practices of the Brazilian scientific elites (that means, the researchers working in the country's most important universities and scientific institutions). The paper will present the results of an empirical research based on:

(i) the analysis of the new Brazilian program for science, technology and innovation (2003) and of the new Brazilian innovation law (2004);

(ii) interviews with laboratory directors, members of scientific bureaucracy (directors of innovation agencies, coordinators of funding agencies, etc.) and;

(iii) most important, a survey applied to 211 scientists working with nano and biotechnology in a very important Brazilian laboratory (the National Laboratory of Sincrotron Light).

The foremost conclusion is that Brazilian scientific elites both articulate the change of the legal framework to promote the university-enterprise links and support scientific practices that preserve the relative autonomy of science.

SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM IN SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CONFLICTS

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Abstract: The presentation expose some results ofa survey about environmental activists which have been participants in environmental conflicts included in the research project *Scientific-technical information, public participation and effects of sustainability in environmental conflicts* (CSO2008-00291/SOCI), included at the Spanish National R+D Programme.

The survey examines opinions of environmentally concerned citizens about the social role of science and the experts, social participation, the effects of conflicts, etc. It is based on a representative sample of people involved in Spanish environmental movements.

The project aims to produce new knowledge about social movements or collective actions that are produced from social conflicts built around environmental problems or greatly connected to them. Also, it tries to detect changes produced through the interaction between experts and activists in the pattern of social movements (effects of collective learning, building capacity for proposal, etc.) as well as in the social role of science (expanded knowledge communities, legitimacy of information sources based on traditional or experiential knowledge, and so on.). In particular, it attempts to establish to what extent the scientific arguments supporting the environmental movement have certain characteristics that very often have been attributed to them: holism, complexity, criticism of androcentrism, etc...

SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DIGITAL DIVIDE AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN THE AGE OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY: EVIDENCES FROM THE SPANISH CASE.

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Abstract: It is often agreed that in advanced contemporary societies education and age are considered the most relevant variables explaining the access/no access to Internet. This paper claims that along with these classic socio-demographic variables also social representations play a key role –even if a very complex and non-linear one- in the process of social exclusion brought by the digital divide. This does not mean to deny any relevance to the mentioned socio-demographic variables. Rather highlighting how ambivalent and techno-phobic social representations of science and technology are able to shape a third factor that, combined with low education level and an older age, bring about a strong bias towards the non use of ICT and particularly Internet. Nevertheless this does not imply that every non positive social representation about science and technology ends up producing a tendency to exclusion, just like there are people under social exclusion with positive social representations regarding science and technology. In sum, the different relations between these three variables will be examined to give an account of the digital divide and thereby the social exclusion and inclusion processes in information and knowledge societies. To do so, some empirical data –both quantitative from a survey and qualitative from in-depth interviews and focus groups- from the Spanish society will be provided.

S&T DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE AND PRODUCTIVITY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Abstract: In an a paper published in the journal *Nature*, R. May (1997) concluded that the top seven countries were the world's seven largest economies, and USA dominated with 35% of the publications in science world followed by United Kingdom and that the production of the EU15 at the time was approaching that of the USA (32%). David King essentially reached the same conclusions in 2004 for the period from 1993 to 2002.

This paper focuses on the analysis of the EU's performance in science using the above as our starting point together with the assumption that the more scientifically developed a country is, the more productive it will be in the science area. We analyze the relationship between the development of S&T and scientific productivity in science as a whole and in Social Sciences in particular. The focus on Europe is due firstly to the fact that the strategy and goals defined for Europe (Europe 2020) are heavily dependent on R&D development if the *knowledge society* model is to be achieves. Secondly, on one hand the European Science space is highly segmented (Oliveira & Carvalho, 2009) and hierarchized, and on the other European science policies implemented a set of measures in the last twenty years aimed at integrating the less developed countries. In this context, we consider whether the impact of these measures has changed the stratification profile of the European science space (Cole, J. & Cole, S., 1981).

The paper is divided into two parts. The first analyzes the development of S&T in the European countries in the last 20 years and the evolution of the structure of the *European Science Space* (ESP). The second part analyzes the relations between the number of published articles and the hierarchical position of countries in that space.

The results are surprising in that central European countries have lost their centrality in the development of their C&T systems, and northern European countries namely Finland, Denmark and Sweden are in the top positions. Secondly, this does not mean that the number of publications in science and social sciences corresponds with this hierarchy. We admit these results may be explained by scientific and disciplinary cultures and practices on one hand and limitations of the ESI data base on the other. These new hypotheses should be tested in further research.

GOVERNING THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOVERNMENT: SECTORAL RESEARCH UNDER TRANSITION

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Abstract: Public research systems have undergone many substantial reforms in most European countries during the last few years. Along with universities, these have had a strong impact on state research institutions which conduct research to support societal decision-making and service production. These so called sectoral research institutions have been subject to significant changes in funding, governance and institutional structures. The aim has been to facilitate horizontal co-operation, to create more effective steering mechanisms and to increase productivity and innovativeness. Steering relies more and more on market-type mechanisms and new modes of governance, while the pressure to produce economically useful and marketable knowledge has increased. As research policies are reshaping the way sectoral research is conducted they also influence what kind of knowledge is produced and offered for the administration and what kinds of societal problems are raised to public awareness. Despite the significance of these developments their effects have been little studied as of yet.

This paper focuses on the reforms of sectoral research system in Finland and looks at their effects on researchers and research insti-

tutions. My paper is based on analysis of Finnish research policy documents and interviews I conducted among staff members of two Finnish sectoral research centers; The National Institute for Health and Welfare (27 interviewees) and The Finnish Environment Institute (24 interviewees). This analysis shows that the new policies and methods of steering research in Finland in fact contain several contradictory elements. Contradictions can be found both between policy objectives and steering mechanisms. This leads to a situation where these objectives and methods tend to either cancel each other out or at least weaken the research establishments' ability to carry out their functions. Consequently, the measures taken to increase the productivity and quality of research may turn out to be counterproductive.

European countries differ in terms of how their research systems are built up and governed and have different ways of implementing these reforms on a national level. Yet, recent reforms of public research systems seem to be following the same guiding principles in most countries and they are likely to face similar problems as Finland.

EFFECTS OF TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH – HOW TO CAPTURE SOCIETAL EFFECTS OF RESEARCH PROJECTS ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

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Abstract: Besides producing new knowledge social scientific research is often also expected to have effects outside the academic sphere. In contrast to the well established scientific impact measurement the investigation of societal effects is still uncommon and faces a specific set of challenges. The expectation that social sciences will produce problem solutions ensures research resources, but it may also lead to unrealistic promises. Research activities, especially transdisciplinary research, certainly do have effects. These need to be described systematically, in order to develop a realistic appreciation of the problem solving capabilities of transdisciplinary research.

Within the focal topic "From Knowledge to Action – New Paths towards Sustainable Consumption" (2008-2012) of the German BMBF (Federal Ministry of Education and Research) a special accompanying research project is being funded. One of its goals is to investigate societal effects of the ten research networks involved in the focal topic. Three basic types of research outcomes which could cause societal effects were identified, and an exemplary investigation of the effects is conducted. The aim is to arrive at a more precise description of societal effects of research and to draw conclusions with respect to realistic expectations on the problem solving capabilities of targeted research projects.

The paper presents the approach and ongoing work of the accompanying research in investigating societal effects of transdisciplinary research projects. The challenges and constraints of the approach that was chosen will be discussed.

RATIONALES IN SHARING AND PROTECTING PERSONAL INFORMATION IN DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

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Abstract: New technological systems are nowadays introduced in a fast pace, and people are faced with decisions of whether to participate in them or not. In technological applications – such as social media, personal health management technologies, tracking and positioning systems or biobanks – vast amounts of personal data are gathered and distributed. People have to decide whether they choose to share information or not. We will discuss what different publics think about these information flows and how they negotiate and manage their boundaries of privacy. This paper is based on 12 focus group interviews with people of different age groups in Finland and Austria.

People acknowledge that there are personal as well as social benefits in most technological applications, but simultaneously they are concerned with possible risks. One gets easily overwhelmed by the increasing complexity and inter-connectedness of technological applications as well as their expansion to almost all spheres of life. In this paper we analyse peoples' opinions about sharing different types of data (like biological samples, health data, pictures or purchasing patterns) and what kind of conditions and reservations they identify for their use and collection. The management of personal boundaries of privacy is dependent on complex social processes of action that cannot be reduced to a simplistic cost-benefit model. People have different strategies and rationales to cope with this entanglement of data. While Web-2.0.-applications enable participants to choose the information they share, top-down data collections like biobanks mostly rely on prefixed settings. However, both settings require social, political and legal regulation.

RISING SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS ON RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ALIGNMENT PROCESSES IN BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

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Abstract: Scientific knowledge is confronted with rising societal expectations. Therefore research is increasingly concerned with demonstrating its social relevance (i.e. if applying for external funding). In contrast, research also is measured by its scientific reputation. Hence, research organisations have to tackle with different demands. How are research organisations adjusting to those demands? And how do they organize multiple references to society (i.e. science, economy, politics, etc.)?

In my presentation I will compare three types of German research organisations that are equipped with different degrees of scientific autonomy and societal references: Firstly, institutes of the Max-Planck-Society, secondly, institutes of the Fraunhofer-Society and thirdly, Government research agencies. Max-Planck-Institutes are known for its great scientific autonomy, whereas the other two institutions offer scientific solutions and expertise to non-scientific agents (like business companies or government institutes). For the purpose of comparison nine scientific units concerned with material science were selected for case studies. Those rely on structural data on the organisations, on their scientific outcomes and on 20 interviews with representatives of all organisations examined.

I will demonstrate that there are diffusions on the level of societal relevance as well as increased distinctions concerning organisation's profiles and its scientific orientation. It has consequences for the governance of science, particularly for its research criteria and mechanisms.

The results presented are part of a module within the research project: *Governance of research agencies between politics, science and society* (German: Governance staatlicher Forschung im Spannungsfeld von Staat, Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft) that is located at the Leibniz University of Hannover (2010-2012) and funded by the German Federal Ministery of Education and Research.

YOUNG RESEARCHERS' INTEGRATION IN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS: SCIENTIFIC POLICY, ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RESEARCHERS' ATTITUDES

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Abstract: The current science policies in most countries have as one of its key concerns attracting young people to scientific careers and promoting the integration of new generations of researchers in scientific institutions. This paper analyses a recent iniciative of science policy in Portugal aiming at integrating national and foreign young PhDs in research laboratories and research centres. In 2008 and 2009 over a thousand young post-doctoral researchers were integrated in research units from all major scientific areas. We present the first results of a questionnaire survey to these young researchers about the hosting conditions they found, the forms of integration they pursued and the expectations they have for their scientific careers.

ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP AND RESEARCH INVOLVEMENT OF EARLY CAREER SCIENTISTS

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Abstract: Competent leadership is of vital importance for research groups as it affects both creativity and productivity of scientists. After selecting and hiring good scientists, the next challenge and difficult tasks for group leaders is to get and keep their researchers motivated in order to perform well. Leaders organize management activities such as reward and promotion system, internal communication structures and positive research climate which enable and stimulate performance of research groups and their members.

Today, changes in nature of research reinforced the need for competent leadership. For example the increasing complexity and interdisciplinarity of research problems calls for more and different expertise combined in one research group. Additionally, several developments in the science system have consequences for the organization of research groups. The emphasis on research excellence, the call for societal relevance of research and finally the strong competition in order to receive funding are examples. These developments pose new important questions of how to organize research.

We will study whether the young generation of academic group leaders take up these leadership challenges explicitly. We also study their research involvement; dedication to one's work which is expressed by motivation, self-reliance, commitment to research activities and satisfaction. The study encompasses two main research questions: (1) What is the relationship between academic leadership and research involvement? and (2) What is the relation between research involvement and research performance? We will answer these questions by studying scientists, young academic group leaders, who are selected to be educated within scientific career stimulating systems. The Principal Investigator system (PI) and the Tenure Track system ((TT) are two most important systems that are recently used in the Netherlands to stimulate the scientific careers of young talented researchers. At the ESA conference we will present the preliminary results of a questionnaire study among medical and health scientists.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL NETWORK THEORY PERSPECTIVES ON YOUNG RESEARCHERS' PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION

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Abstract: Supportive relationships in the professional socialization of young researchers can be studied as networks. However studies on the topic remain scarce and one-dimensional in their approach. The research design of this study draws from approaches that recognize science socialization culture as interplay of individual, disciplinary and institutional but also local and national cultural layers, and core social network theory approaches that regard egocentric network as a source of rewarding interactions. By combining qualitative and quantitative methodology, we focus on professionally rewarding young researchers' egocentric networks as products of unique socialization cultures. A questionnaire about the professional egocentric network is introduced at the end of in-depth interviews (N=40) with Croatian scientific novices from natural and social sciences with parameters such as the respondent's scientific productivity, productivity of alters - formal mentor(s) and research group - also gathered. To provide statistical generalizations, online core network questionnaire is administered to the additional sample of 140 young researchers from natural and social sciences. We analyze structure of core-networks and by analyzing the alters' origin and history of acquaintance with ego, we place influences in the cultural spaces and try to discern more about the functioning of disciplines and institutions in which those networks are embedded. We relate findings of the core-networks structure characteristics with productivity and PhD thesis completion in order to better understand the "success" or "appropriateness" of the types of networks that support young researchers professionally. Research methodology is potentially valuable because it provides insight into whether and how the overall structure of a young researcher's relationships matters in professional science socialization.

PRODUCING PIONEERS? A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF THE ERC STARTING GRANTS

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Abstract: The European Research Council's ERC Starting Grants – currently on the fourth call – are designed to provide young researchers with a long-term support to allow them to establish their own research team at a scientific organisation in Europe and to conduct their research independently. This grant especially seeks to support pioneering frontier research. Despite its relative newness the grant is very prestigious, not least because of the high funding sums and of the selection process: It claims to consider solely the excellence of the researcher and of the proposed research project.

To evaluate this grant programme the MERCI (Monitoring the ERCs Implementation of Excellence) research team combines a quantitative and a qualitative approach. The qualitative part of MERCI (Prof. Dr. M. Meuser and I. Kuesters from TU Dortmund University, Germany) is based on 40 in-depth interviews with grantholders and rejected applicants of the second call in 2009.

The qualitative approach addresses questions as: In how far produces the ERCStGrant the output it aims for, i.e. pioneering frontier research? Does it provide the young researchers with a position of autonomy and independency? Does the grant affect organisational hierarchies? What is the grant used for besides conducting research? Does the selection process only react to excellence of investigator and project proposal (and to what kind of excellence?) or is it also sensitive to other factors? Does the grant encourage internationalisation and mobility?

This paper will present the findings on the following topics: characteristics (especially novelty) of the funded research projects; the grant's impact on the reshaping of scientific organisations in different European countries (especially on hierarchy); its effects on mobility and internationalisation. For example, it can be shown that the grant rather rewards mobility at earlier stages of the scientific career than to encourage internationalisation in the present; in fact, it is often used by grantees to return to their home countries from abroad. It is also often (and in some cases: in vain) used to compensate structural shortcomings of the scientific organisations of their home countries in general and of their host institutions in particular – in benefit of the scientific research as well as in benefit of the researcher's position and career prospects.

GENDER ISSUES IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: A STUDY WITH ITALIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND YOUNG RESEARCHERS

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Abstract: More and more often, the European Commission asserts that excellence in science would be reached solving gender issues. It would be possible allowing the best human resources - both women and men - to develop science to the highest standard. It is well known that nowadays more women then men approach the world of the scientific research, but many of them drop out through the career path (leaky pipeline). Also in Italy gender statistics are coherent with the European ones and, in most cases, even worse. A wider research plan analyzed the perceived - and/or effective - role played by different factors with respect to the issue, such as: gender stereotypes and gender-biased communication; motherhood and work/life balance; historical and socio-cultural influences inside scientific thought and practice; psychological, cognitive and biological constrains. The inter-relation between different levels - the psychological, the relational and the societal ones - was taken into account. To this end, the theory of Social Representations was chosen as theoretical framework and Flick's contribution seemed to be the most suitable view. This perspective considers the SR as a 'space in between' macro-structural changes, changes in practice and everyday life activities, and changes in the individual and relationship experience. The enquiry was conducted considering three different Faculties at University of Padova (Italy), characterized by different proportions of enrolled women and men as well as linked with long term gender stereotypes. A first phase was carried out with students (N=365) through a paper&pencil instrument; a second one with young researchers (N=24) through six focus group discussions. This contribution aims to examine if and how students and young researchers perceive and live gender issues in scientific research and in their own experiences. To this end, it focuses on answers to specific questions. Results show scanty and gender-biased information on the issue: participants acknowledge that the issue of gender in scientific research exists but they perceive it weakly in their academic experience; moreover, according to expectations and to previous studies, the main factors influencing the careers are linked to a historical perspective and to the work/life balance issue. Results will be discussed also considering differences due to gender and academic field belonging.

HOW TO MOTIVATE YOUNG SCIENTISTS

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Abstract: In this paper, we focus on the important role of young scientists. They will be the new generation of researchers and group leaders, and it is therefore important to understand what motivates them. In that way, we can create the appropriate conditions to hold on to scientific talent. So far, very little research has been done on the motivation of scientists. In our study we distinguish between internal and external motivation, as well as job satisfaction and motivation. In our definition, motivation is involvement in one's own work. Motivation arises from the inside; from confidence in one's own ideas, but can also be externally stimulated. Job satisfaction is different from motivation, as it results more from the work conditions surrounding the researcher. In this paper, we will present the first results from our study, which is based on data gathered from 15 interviews with young scientists from the Dutch biomedical and health sciences – both PhD students and postdoctoral researchers. In the interviews, a number of important topics are discussed. The first topic is academic careers. Why did they choose to pursue an academic career, and how did they select the topic of research? What do they want to achieve in their career; what goals have they set for themselves? Do the young scientists receive any career guidance from their institute? Academic leadership is the second topic. How do the young scientists experience the supervision they are receiving in their academic career? Is there anyone they consider to be a mentor to them in their academic career? The third topic is job satisfaction. What are their experiences with the culture of the research group? How content are they with the working environment?

PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING AMONG PHD STUDENTS: HOW IMPORTANT IS THE MENTORING STYLE OF THE SUPERVISOR?

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Abstract: Obtaining a PhD is hard and stressful work. Thus far, the well-being of PhD students has obtained little attention. During the PhD track, the supervisor often plays a fundamental role in stimulating his/her students to obtain a doctorate. The relationship between a PhD student and his/her supervisor is therefore expected to have an important effect on the well-being of the student.

The present study makes use of data collected by the Survey of Junior Researchers from 1918 PhD students in the 5 Flemish universities. Three measures of psychosocial well-being were included: perceived job demands, job control and social support. The mentoring style of the supervisor was assessed by two scales, measuring how strongly PhD students perceived their supervisor to be either authoritative and directive (authoritative supervisor) or encouraging and supportive (supportive supervisor).

Using regression analysis, the main and interaction effects of these two mentoring styles were assessed on doctoral students job demands, job control and social support. The results indicate that the more doctoral students perceive their supervisor to be authoritative, the higher they perceive their own job demands and the lower they judge their job control and social support. PhD students who evaluated their supervisor as supportive had a higher feeling of job control and perceived more social support at work. Also, two interaction effects were observed: the extent to which the supervisor is perceived as highly supportive strongly differentiates the impact on job control when this style is combined with a low authoritative style. Regarding social support, the combination of a high supportive and low authoritative supervisor had a more positive impact compared to the other supervisory style combinations.

The present study demonstrates that the mentoring style of the supervisor is clearly related to PhD students' psychosocial well-being at work. Practical implications will be discussed.

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY AS A MECHANISM FOR TRAINING OF YOUNG SCIENTIST IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: Training of young scientist is playing an increasingly important role in the future of Russian science. In Soviet-Russia, the emergence and reproduction of the academic staff was inextricably connected with a significant self-organizing element of the scientific community, known as a 'school of thought' (*nauchnaya skola*). The scientific elite not only matured in a particular school of thought, but this was how scientific work itself, as a scientist's free activity, could be done. Any form of mobility and especially international mobility wasn't necessary and quite often was even undesirable for a scientist of Soviet past.

The post-Soviet social and economic transformations have led to significant changes in Russian science. The idea of a 'school of thought' as a self-organizing form in the scientific community was destroyed. The collapse of the various schools of thought implied that an important tool for reproducing the scientific elite was broken. The process of liberalization is a condition for stronger mobility among Russian scientists. The 'international mobility' of scholars proves to be a significant new instrument for reproducing the academic staff.

The paper analyses the international mobility of Russian scientists at the different historical stages and tries to identify its effects on training of young scientists in Russia.

This research reported will also highlight the methods of international exchanges of young researchers such as scholarships, internships, and grants. These exchanges are particularly useful for young researchers carrying out experimental work elsewhere if relevant equipment (such as large research facilities) is unavailable in Russian institution.

International mobility is crucial for integrating Russian science into the global scientific community. The participation of Russian scientists in the world division of labor can help to solve difficult problems for post-Soviet science as the generations change.

The author will present results of a sociological study "Mobility as Mechanisms for Reproducing the Scientific Elite in Russia" conducted by the Center for Sociology of Science and Science Studies, Research Institute for the History of Science and Technology, St. Petersburg Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences.

SCIENTIFIC LABOUR IN TURBULENT TIMES: YOUNG RESEARCHERS' PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: The literature of past twenty years has identified a restructuration of the social organization of science, both in its internal organization and its interaction with society. There are several readings of this changing organization: Mode 2 of Knowledge Production, the Corporate University or post-academic science, are some of the more influential. However, most of them identify the strengthening of the relation between the academy and industry and an increased external accountability of scientific work as the main features of the new university. This changing organisation of scientific production has significant impact on the labour conditions in the university, particularly for researchers in the early stages of their careers, by restricting access to tenured positions and strengthening the universities' reliance on graduate students for research and teaching. As a response to the growing concern over these issues, a social/political movement is emerging among young scientists and several organizations are being created as means of collective bargaining and political representation.

This issue remains insufficiently researched, as existing works are few in number and only cover a limited set of national contexts, mostly concerning the unionization of graduate students in American universities.

The propose of this presentation is to contribute to the reflection on the impacts of the changes in science organisation over the early stages of scientific careers and their connection to this recent trend of young scientists' mobilization by taking on the Portuguese context. The work will focus on two associations, each representing young researchers in different stages of their careers, which emerged in Portugal in the last decade. It intends to explore the changes in scientific work taking place in Portuguese science and the way they relate to the emergence of the young researchers organizations, as these associations reflect not only broad concerns

of scientific labour movements, present in the literature, but also specific issues related to the organization of the Portuguese science system and its recent development.

This paper is based on an on-going project, "SOCSCI – Scientific Societies in Contemporary Science", sponsored by the Foundation for Science and Technology.

YOUNG SCIENCE APPRENTICES: GENDER, DISCOURSE AND INTERACTION

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Abstract: This is a case study of a Science Internships Programme, in Portugal, in which more than 8.000 girls and boys (K-10 to K-12) worked alongside scientists at their workplace within the scope of a National Science Programme – Ciencia Viva*. Combining survey with a range of interconnected qualitative methods, it was found that students experienced their engagement with the scientific community not only as an opportunity for knowledge understanding, but also as an induction into the processes of science, their organizational environment and their societal implications.

In many ways, the internships were perceived differently by boys and girls. The latter valued some aspects of their experience more than boys as part of the development of their identity as future scientists. In particular, these aspects were linked to the clarification of their careers, their professional future, and, ultimately, their feeling of themselves as scientists. The findings in this inquiry suggest that the understanding of the different ways in which boys and girls connect to science should not over-rely on essentialist explanations, such as the often assumed feminine tendency for choosing care-oriented careers. Other factors, such as peer influence, social mobility or, simply, girl-friendly learning design must also be considered as part of a complex frame of gendered social expectations and interactions.

This indicates that any strategy intended to address issues of gender in science will need to be sensitive to the differences that exist among girls and respect their subjectivities and shifting identities. The challenge will centre on the ability to develop a programme of action which pays simultaneous attention to the 'established' *common* traits of womanhood *and* to the *differences* among women, in the diversity of their individual responses to the impact of gender.

* Ciencia Viva is the Portuguese National Agency for Scientific and Technological Culture. Ciencia Viva is a private association of Portuguese scientific institutions.

RN 25 Social Movements

"THE FIELD OF NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS" AND "THE NEW ACTIVIST HABITUS" IN TURKEY

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Abstract: Sociologists have shown that compared to the previous generations, today the actual participation of youth in political life has decreased.[24] Apoliticism observed in youth increases especailly between the ages 20-30.[25] The researches concerning the political participation of Turkish youth reflect a similar situation.[26] The researchers point out the relation between the increasing apoliticism in youth and the crisis of the traditional political parties and the political representational system. On the other hand, apart from the classical organizations and movements, the New Social Movements start to become widespread among the youth both in Europe and in Turkey. The New Social Movements increased in number within the last twenty years differ from classical social movements both in terms of organizational forms and action repertoires. Likewise, sociologists have illustrated that the movements such as ecology, anti-war, anti-authoritarianism, anti-capitalism and new anarchist movements as well as islamophobia, xenophobia, neoconservatism, and new ethnical and religious identity movements are advocated by the youth.

This study aims at problematizing the political participation of middle-class educated youth in big cities and analyzing the new social movements and new activism forms supported by the youth. Within this research, the works of Migration Solidarity Network which aims at building a solidarity network with the immigrants, Bağyanfest which has organized a first feminist festival in Turkey, Resistanbul which has organized demonstrations against IMF-WB, Imece which organizes social urban actions and Say Stop to Racism and Nationalism Initiative which struggles against racism are investigated by participant observation and depth interviews are done by activists of the groups.

The youth who gather beyond classical political engagements to protest a specific issue without becoming a member of an organization, can organize horizontally at international level, with the possibilities rendered by internet. "Project based engagement" put forward single issue mobilization based on limited targets.

Up to now, we have elaborated new action forms such as performative actions, action-space relationship, new militant habitus and new means of action organization, afterwards we intend to map the field of new social movements and study new activist habitus.

BETWEEN CASUAL AND WILD PUBLICS: A BAKHTINIAN STUDY OF POST-REVOLUTIONARY IRANIAN PUBLIC SPHERE

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Abstract: An attempt is made to offer a Bakhtinian conception of public sphere with a focus on post-revolutionary Iran as a case study. Various spaces, like the parks, coffeehouses or public squares, are identified here as ensemble sites of contestation: lived interactive locations wherein changes, (de) constructions, subversions and shifting of both individual and collective identities take places. As heteroglossic spaces of communication, such public spaces not only create communicative spheres, but also produce performative sites of misrule through which the official ideology of the state is defied and alternative publics of dissent are formed. The paper elaborates on two distinct types of carnivalesque spaces: (1) "casual publics" or those sites of interaction where official culture exert authority over the population (such as public squares or ceremonial spaces) and (2) "wild publics" or those shared spaces that refract ordinary social relations by openly defying official norms of interaction and behavior. The reversal strategies is described here in close connection with various state-led strategies that aim to institutionalize a cohesive and orchestrated collective identity, absent of spontaneity of public interaction and docile to state authority. The study finally considers the post-election 2009 period and attempts to offer an analysis in how "casual" and "wild" publics have contributed to the evolving social movement in changing state and society relations.

ORGANIZING AND MOBILIZING IN THE ARAB WORLD

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to test social movement theories, mainly applied to the analysis of mobilization in Western countries, on some Arab countries. We will draw on theories linking organizational engagement to levels of mobilization. While resource mobilization theories (McCarthy and Zald 1987) see organizations and engagement in organizations as resources for mobilization, evidence in non-Western contexts, especially in repressive context, is more controversial. Particularly, while most types of organizations ignite mobilization, religious organizations do not (Pilati forthcoming *Mobilization*).

In light of such findings, we take a peculiar look at levels of mobilization in 7 Arab countries (Jordan, Palestine -West Bank and Gaza-, Algeria, Morocco, Kuwait, Lebanon, Yemen) 5 of which, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy, are classified as authoritarian regimes. We do so by using data collected at the individual level through the 2009 Arab Barometer survey. We aim to investigate the impact of organizational engagement and, more specifically, of engagement in religious organizations, on participation in demonstrations and protests in such contexts.

Preliminary findings using such data show that levels of mobilization in the Arab countries observed are rather high in most of the countries observed compared to other non-Western countries, namely, African countries. With the exception of Jordan, around or more than 20 per cent of individuals of the countries observed are engaged in at least one protest. At the same time, findings show that individuals in the Arab countries analyzed, except Jordan, tend to have high levels of organizational engagement. Future drafts will

thus aim to test this relationship –organizational engagement and mobilization – by taking a peculiar look at the role of engagement in religious organizations.

THEORIZING MICRO-MOBILIZATION UNDER STATE REPRESSION

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Abstract: This paper seeks to discuss Islamist micro-mobilization in Egypt since 2000. It seeks to increase our overall understanding of activism under repression by looking at low-level activists' explanatory narratives The activists' discourse is analytically divided so that one can discern how emotions, identities and beliefs are affected by repressive state policies. During the last four years, my research has developed and contrasted several different theoretical frameworks all in connection to the extensive empirical material gathered in the field. In order to contrast activists' explanatory framework, the hosting social movement organization's (the Muslim Brotherhood - MB) strategies are also presented as a background for discussion. The vast majority of Islamist movement organizations are non-violent, and some are prepared to work within the political structures set up by the ruling regimes (as the MB). For this reason it is necessary to revisit theories of state repression and social movements in order to increase our understanding of activism under extreme conditions. This paper therefore seeks to address questions such as: What leads some of people to engage in high-risk social activism? How do activists explain their decision to "get from the balcony down to the barricades?" How are everyday practices transformed into socio-political activism in repressive states? Lastly, the paper argues that social movement researchers have given little attention to (Islamist) social movement organizations active in repressive states. The process of (continuous) repression of social movement mobilization therefore supposedly have different implications for the activists' lives than in the democratic societies where policing of protest events and other types of contentious displays is limited in scope, time and space.

EMOTIONS, MEDIA DISCOURSE AND THE MOBILIZATION OF CITIZENS.

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Abstract: What is the mechanism that explains how political entrepreneurs created mass mobilisations by engaging European citizens against Haider's FPÖ, against the Bolkestein directive and against Turkish membership? The paper presented at the session organised by ESA RN25 will present a research programme that sets out to unravel the mechanism with which citizens on a few, but yet a growing number of occasions have been mobilised on European issues. Moreover, the research programme is illustrated with a plausibility probe with data from a reanalysis of media discourse and mobilisation on the Haider affair, and, as a control case, EU enlargement with Central and Eastern European countries.

The lack of citizen participation is often assumed to be the main problem of democracy at the European level. The recent mass mobilisations - except for the Haider affair all directed against EU decision-making - are puzzling, as not much has changed in the circumstances that were thought to cause the apathy of citizens towards European politics. Contrary to the actor- and structure-centred accounts found in the European integration literature, this research programme focuses on the activating quality of emotionally loaded media discourse by incorporating insights from media effect theory and collective action theory. While it is known how citizens become politically engaged with national politics, the peculiarity of multi-level European decision-making, and, especially, the profoundly different political opportunity structure for mobilisation on European issues need to be taken into account.

PROTEST COVERAGE AND MEDIA DIVERSITY AT THE COP15 DEMONSTRATIONS

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Abstract: Numerous studies show and problematize how violence oriented media reporting and categorization delegitimize and distort activists and activist claims (e.g. Fridolffson 2004; Gitlin 1980; Halloran et al. 1970; Kielbowicz and Scherer 1986; Rosie and Gorringe 2009; Rucht 2005). The problem with much of this literature is that it is based on a *generalizing* assumption. While there is no doubt that a focus on conflict, drama, and violence is a pervasive feature of all media in all countries variation between (a) different media in a given country and (b) between countries has so far escaped systematic theoretical and analytical attention. These two aspects are interrelated. As discussed by Hallin and Mancini (2004) each country's media system is shaped by its interaction with, in particular, the political system and the market. It is a unique historical outcome. Their perspective should caution us against advancing general assumptions about the relationship between activism and the media. The guiding argument of the paper is that a deeper understanding of this variation is crucial in order to advance discussions of the relationship between media and activism and to offer more nuanced assessments of the democratic implications that can be drawn from the study of this relationship. In order to systematically test and develop these assumptions the paper analyzes and compares activist related coverage of the 2009 COP15 climate conference in Copenhagen in five Danish newspapers. The results of the comparison are discussed and explained by relating them to the characteristics of the Danish media system.

PUBLIC JUSTIFICATIONS ANALYSIS: A TOOL FOR ANALYZING PUBLIC DEBATES

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Abstract: This paper introduces Public Justifications Analysis, a new research method developed for studying public debates. The method is based on the analytical framework presented by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot, consisting of seven "worlds of justification" – the world of inspiration, the domestic world, the world of fame, the civic world, the market world, the industrial world, and the world of ecology. The method looks at the moral justifications of claims presented in public debates, their combinations, and ways of denouncing the justifications by other parties. The method makes it possible to incorporate quantitative classifications into qualitative

analysis, enabling the method to be used in the analysis of extensive research materials. The use of the method is illustrated through two empirical examples. The first one deals with claims and justifications in the globalization debate in Finnish news media in 1999 – 2005, particularly those presented by social movements on the one hand and economic and political elites on the other. This case demonstrates the usefulness of justifications analysis in exploring the moral dimensions of social conflicts. The second example focuses on local political conflicts in Finland and France by looking at the justifications presented by citizens and representatives of the city in the local press. This example highlights the strengths of the method as a tool for comparative analysis.

READING POSSIBILITIES OF DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION IN MASS MEDIA AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT PUBLIC SPHERES

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Abstract: Stories of political controversy, whether they be of international protests, national social spending policies or local redevelopment projects, vary vastly depending upon which public sphere one turns to for information. This is particularly evident in the records of social protest found in the public spheres of mass media and social movements. Often it is not just the framing or content of the events that are at odds. It is also the ontological understandings of public participation embedded in the public spheres themselves that differ. Further, and more insidiously, these ontological positions function to legitimate larger practices of democracy. It is this discursive organization and authorization of public engagement emerging in mass media and social movement public spheres and their material effects that I will address in this presentation.

Drawing on an analysis of an anti-gentrification campaign in an inner-city neighbourhood in Vancouver, Canada, I will explore the formation of public spheres in the local mass media and in a social housing advocacy group. By comparing representations of these media and analyzing the logics of political participation upon which they rest, I will highlight the various framings of the redevelopment project as legitimating particular actors, issues, and modes and spaces of engagement (to the exclusion of others), as well as discuss the broader implications for issues of local democracy. I will argue the mass media tended to present the redevelopment as an objective and discrete event, occurring most legitimately within sanctioned civic fora, while the social housing campaign tended to represent the issues subjectively and as part of a continuous struggle for neighbourhood-level autonomy, which was necessarily fought for in multiple public spaces. I will demonstrate that these two views are reflective of competing ontological understandings of political participation that are characteristic of mass media and social movement public spheres more generally. However, because these are unequal public spheres, I will also argue the discursive structuring of representations of social and political engagement in civic forums ultimately, and unevenly, impact broader possibilities of democratic participation.

AGRICULTURE IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE ERA: BETWEEN FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract: The paper analyses core and secondary policy beliefs as well as mobilising strategies expressed by competing discursive coalitions in the context of EU agricultural policy. Two coalitions emerge from the analysis: a productivist coalition – based on the idea of productivity and food security - and a multifunctional coalition – organised around the concept of sustainable agriculture, quality food and a critique of agro-industrial farming.

The paper argues that after significant successes of the multifunctional coalition in establishing its preferences at the beginning of 2000s, in recent times the productivist coalition is fighting back. In particular the climate change crises is interpreted as a non-cognitive event that is helping the productivist coalition to put food production and food security on the top of EU agenda, effectively questioning some multifunctional principles and assumptions. By providing a detailed analysis of policy discourses over a period of 10 years, the paper allows for a reflection on the food issues in the climate change era and provides some updated empirical evidence of ongoing discussions in the field.

CLIMATE PROTEST AND THE CLIMATE MOVEMENT: CHARTING AND EXPLAINING VARIATION IN FRAMES AMONG CLIMATE SUMMIT PROTESTORS IN THREE COUNTRIES

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Abstract: In December 2009, the UN Climate Change Conference was held in Copenhagen. While the official summit involved meetings and seminars with politicians, scientists and established NGOs, it also prompted extraordinary protest activities, both in Copenhagen and elsewhere in the World. In this paper we analyse surveys of three large climate demonstrations in Copenhagen, Brussels and London with a focus on how demonstrators frame the climate problem, who is responsible, and preferred solutions. The demonstrations are results of the mobilization of broad coalitions of groups, and we find significant variation in the demonstrators' framings in terms of (1) a tension between system-critical and more individualist approaches, (2) the scale of the solutions, and (3) frame-bridging with socialist and justice frames. Variation between countries is explored, and explanations are sought in terms of differences in organizational and individual composition of the demonstrations, as well as the specific mobilizing contexts. We discuss the extent to which the characteristics of the climate demonstrations reflect the current state of the climate movement, at the grassroots level. The between-country comparison is made possible by a unified methodology for sampling participants in demonstrations and controlling for response bias.

MEAT CONSUMPTION AS LOCAL ANSWER TO GLOBAL WARMING

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Abstract: Feeding is a essential physiological need to human life. Meanwhile meat is a central component of Western diets whose symbolic and nutrient intakes are considerable. At the end of 1990s fears related to meat consumption appeared in forms, particularly following the crises of mad-cow disease, dioxin in chicken or the beef hormone dispute. Moreover, the correlation between livestock intended for human consumption and greenhouse gas begins to prevail as indisputable among scientists and the public opinion.

The objective here is to demonstrate on the first hand that collective mobilizations focused on decreasing meat consumption obviously looking to reduce their environmental footprint. In the meanwhile they look for maintaining a healthy diet adapted to their physiological needs. Taken individually these actors are deeply thinking about their meat consumption. They experience the cultural changes through their own bodies and responsible consumption, reflections and quality. On the other hand they protest against excessive consumption promoted by agribusiness culturally represented as the pinnacle of modernity. Their ambition goes further than food concerns. They examine symbolic practices and values related to social status, socio-economic and consumption patterns.

In Belgium this consideration is echoed in collective and individual actions. The city of Ghent in the north of Belgium is the most cited example. Thursday was suggested as*veggie day*by the local authorities. Elsewhere in the country similar initiatives have begun. These protests echo the dynamism of actions developed across the Atlantic and across the Channel. Like Quebec where vegetarian restaurants chains have emerged and where growing popularity of *meatless Mondays*have appeared.

This abstract proposes to show the forms of activism of individual and collective actors about their meat consumption on the grounds of reducing of greenhouse gas emissions. Special cases in Belgium and Canada will serve as examples to explore local initiatives and highlight links between their actions, claims and concerns with global warming. Societal, political and environmental features will surely be raised as anchor of the meat as food in Europe is deep and representative of a lifestyle.

DOES MONITORIAL CITIZEN EXIST? POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN LITHUANIA

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Abstract: Most scholars indicated that postmodern concepts of citizenship are getting more important in contemporary Western societies. According to them, new generations of citizens are interested in politics and social life, but are less likely to participate in traditional forms of politics. The concept of the “monitorial citizen” refers to an individual, who is interested in politics, has high levels of political efficacy, participates in political acts only, when it is necessary and does not participate in traditional political organizations. The focus of this article is to investigate whether this type of citizenship actually occurs in Lithuania. Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 20 in –depth interviews, the article draws conclusions that this form of citizenship occurs in Lithuania, but it does not confirm theoretical expectations. The article draws conclusions that the characteristics of identified groups (traditional, monitorial, opportunistic and bold) are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

Keywords: postmodern citizenship, monitorial citizen.

RE-APPROACHING NIMBY: COMMON GOOD, PRIVATE INTEREST, AND PARTICIPATION WITHOUT MOVEMENTS

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Abstract: This paper takes a fresh approach to NIMBY phenomenon. Rather than looking it from the perspective of the planning authority, I analyse the arguments of one NIMBY movement from their own perspective. This provides a better standpoint to analyse their claims and their relation to local political culture.

The empirical section of this paper focuses on one land use debate. The inhabitants of one district in Helsinki, Finland, were opposed to a planned intensification of the area. The Finnish law on planning grants individual inhabitants a possibility to provide written feedback to the city planning official.

This feedback (107 contacts) is analysed using the theory of Justification developed by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot in *On Justification* (2006) and the concept of different grammars of commonality by Thévenot. A brief history of the nimby concept and different waves of academic discussion concerning the phenomenon is provided.

The opposition to the intensifying project can be seen from two different views. On one hand it is a struggle over the definition of common good, on the other hand we have the debate between liberal pluralistic conception of democracy and the republican view, ie. between the claims of interest groups and references to common good and solidarity.

Another interesting aspect of this “movement” is, that the method used to influence the planning official actually presupposes no movement at all. Individuals citizens and organizations are equally powerful, they can both send a written note to the planning official. So this case of NIMBY can be seen as a movement without movement. Another theoretically viable perspective to the participatory nature of NIMBY is provided by the concept of "counter democracy" by Pierre Rosanvallon.

As a result of this analysis, four new types of NIMBY are provided. These types aim to give us understanding on the complex relation between negative aspects and effects of NIMBY and the possibilities of local participation and deliberative democracy.

1) NIMBY as a local phenomenon with basis on the intimate relationship between inhabitants and their place of living

2) NIMBY as market-based argumentation

3) NIMY as a problem of representation: as argumentation superficially about common good but actually benefiting a small group

4) NIMBY as argumentation based on liberal conception of politics in an otherwise republican political culture.

TECHNOLOGICAL MOVEMENTS: THE STRUGGLE FOR A WIDE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

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Abstract: Full access to the internet is increasingly considered essential for citizenship practices. The internet appears as a most important tool for practical issues, relational needs and is also a tool for social transformation as the recent events around revolutionary uses of social networks web tools has shown. So, to fight up the digital divide and to promote a wider access to the internet, empowering social actors with the tools and the knowledge for a complete, free and informed use of information technologies, appears as a most important field of social action.

This paper, based upon an on-going postdoctoral research on technological movements, addresses this question, discussing the action repertoires and the impact of social movements acting as promoters of full access to the internet. A set of associations and informal collectives that are being researched through ethnographic fieldwork will be presented, and their social impact will be discussed. The experiences presented, quite diverse, will contribute for a deeper understanding of the struggle for full digital access including (1) the spread of basic resources as computers and wireless networks; (2) the dissemination of digital literacy and the importance of training; (3) the fight for freedom of expression in the web and (4) the polemic issue of activist piracy and contents sharing.

TICK-BOX ACTIVISM? THE LIMITS OF CURRENT INDICATORS OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN SOCIAL SURVEY DATASETS

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Abstract: For many years, social scientists have sought to capture political participation in order to build a quantitative understanding of what makes a 'political activist' in contemporary society. Notwithstanding the inevitable difficulties encountered with measuring what is often seen as a subjective concept, it is argued that the longstanding indicators favoured for this task are not only inflexible but increasingly outmoded.

Drawing from UK survey data such as the Hansard Audit of Political Engagement, the British Social Attitudes Survey and the General Household Survey, it is argued that their implicit definitions of political activism carry a number of assumptions and presuppositions about modern activism, and often generate research findings that are self-fulfilling. First, such surveys conflate parliamentary-based civic engagement with social movement activism, which is made more problematic by their tendency to prioritise the *range* of activism above the *frequency*, placing undue significance to increasingly marginalised repertoires such as union strikes. Second, most surveys demonstrate an underdeveloped understanding of online activism, and fail to produce indicators that capture online behaviour in a way that can be distinguished from 'offline' activism. Third and finally, these surveys do not take the opportunity to explore subjective self-reflection on activist identities – how does *feeling* like an activist correlate with statistical measurements of activism?

This paper argues for a fundamental re-thinking of contemporary activism – and activists. Future surveys need to deconstruct activism in order to capture both its measureable and subjective properties, and employ a more flexible understanding of the different fields in which activism can be performed, reflecting in particular the rise of extra-parliamentary and online activism opportunities. Doing so will not only enable us to generate quantitative research data that can be comparatively measured across national boundaries, but offer a more realistic picture of contemporary activism today.

DE LA MOSQUÉE DE "LA ZEITOUNA" AU NOUVEAU "PARTI DES INDIGÈNES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE". ETHNOGRAPHIE ET ANALYSE DES MODES D'ACTION COLLECTIVE DES NOUVEAUX ACTEURS ISLAMIQUES DU QUARTIER DE LA NOUE À BAGNOLET, DANS LA PROCHE BANLIEUE DE PARIS

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Abstract: Cherchant à caractériser les différentes modalités d'articulation entre le renouveau islamique, en tant qu'il manifeste une capacité d'agir (*agency*), et les mobilisations collectives dans les quartiers populaires en France, j'émets l'hypothèse qu'elles peuvent être discriminées selon qu'elles relèvent d'une lutte pour la reconnaissance (Honneth) ou d'une lutte pour la visibilité (Arendt, Tassin). Alors que la première ne présuppose rien de plus que la subjectivation éthique orientée vers la question de la vérité qu'implique le renouveau islamique, seule la seconde pourrait caractériser le renouveau islamique comme mouvement social. En effet, en tant que lutte pour la visibilité dans l'espace public, le renouveau islamique pourrait être analysé comme support d'une subjectivation politique orientée vers la question de l'égalité qui entre en tension avec le mode de subjectivation éthique qu'il présuppose, dans la stricte mesure où la visibilité publique de l'islam n'y apparaîtrait pas comme tributaire d'un procès de légitimation, mais comme constituant l'enjeu même de l'action.

Dans cette perspective, je présenterai les premiers résultats d'une recherche par observation participante sur le quartier "La Noue" de Bagnolet, au sein et autour de la mosquée appelée "la Zeitouna", dirigée par un imam lié au mouvement islamiste tunisien *Ennahda*. Le contexte est celui d'une forte communauté musulmane sortie victorieuse en 2008 d'un conflit judiciaire avec la municipalité qui voulait fermer la mosquée située au sein d'une copropriété du quartier. Marquée par cette histoire, les relations semblent aujourd'hui surtout faites d'allégeance à la mairie dirigée par le PCF, notamment au travers de l'AMB, l' « Association *culturelle* des Musulmans de Bagnolet » qui sollicite des subventions des pouvoirs publics. Mais aussi de conflit, avec des réseaux islamiques rassemblés dans le GAB (Groupe d'associations de Bagnolet) dont les acteurs parviennent à la fois à se faire employer dans les centres sociaux de la commune, à prendre des initiatives en y associant les acteurs publics (par exemple pour lutter contre la violence entre les bandes de Bagnolet et de Montreuil), tout en s'y opposant au travers d'une fréquentation assidue des bancs du public au conseil municipal, et d'une inscription pour les uns au Parti Socialiste qui localement s'oppose à la mairie PCF, et les autres dans le nouveau Parti des Indigènes de la République.

STUDENT PROTESTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN MALI

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Abstract: Altbach (1998: 112) remarks that …student activists frequently serve as a social and political barometer for their societies." Student protests and activism is a common phenomenon. So what does that say about society? And how are there possibilities to influence social and political change?

Nowadays this topic obtains a new relevance concerning the recent developments in Northern Africa. This is also reflected by the broad media presence. It seems, that students and intellectuals are an important factor for initiating political change though activism and protest against the political power structure - but a movement's success and impact depends on different conditions, its historical, social and political context.

My research interest focus on Malian students and intellectuals and their influence on the political transformation in the 1990s, when they were an important factor for the democratic transformation of the dictatorial regime of Moussa Traoré. Remarkable and important beyond the specific context is, that in a multiethnic, resource-limited country like Mali with a low literacy rate it was successful to develop a democratic system, which seems to be relatively stable.

For my PhD theses I work with theories on social movements and conflict theories. An important question is in how far the theories – mainly developed in Western Europe and the USA – are practicable to analyze and explain the situation in Western Africa. It is important to link micro-level- with macro-level-analyzes to study and explain the historical significant events as well as the present situation of Malian students and (education) policy. On the basis of two field studies in 2007 and 2010 and interviews with former and actual participants of the social movement and main student organization I plan to present some early results of my PhD research.

Key Words: social movement research, democratization, transformation, student protests, West Africa

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SUPER-SOAKERS FILLED WITH URINE – INTELLIGENCE, POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE MILITARIZATION OF PROTEST POLICING

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Abstract: This paper examines how scraps of intelligence about protester violence have so often led to the overpolicing of protest. Manning (1999, 2008), della Porta and Reiter (1998), de Lint and Hall (2009) and others have shown how police behaviour is deeply influenced by both police knowledge and organization. Over the past fifteen years, police organization and knowledge has shifted, with an increasing emphasis on the importance of intelligence gathering in determining crowd control strategies. This approach of using intelligence to evaluate risk and threat, combined with a police organizational structure and culture that is hierarchical and conservative and increasingly transnationally organized - has led scraps of information about protesters and their intentions to be given undue weight and emphasis.

This use of intelligence led policing, when combined with increasingly militarized police forces, has resulted in increasingly overpoliced protest events.

The findings of this paper are based on an analysis of police testimony in court

documents from mass arrests of protesters in Toronto, New York, Washington DC

and Montreal between 1995 and 2005. This is combined with an analysis of catalogues of

protest events from these four cities, and considered along with an examination

of concurrent shifts in police organizational structure and practice.

THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT: STREET PROTESTS IN LONDON 2010-2011

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Abstract: The UK general election of May 2010 was preceded by good-natured and ritualistic demonstrations that were minimally policed. It was immediately followed by a period of political uncertainty marked by innovative protests demanding electoral and constitutional reform, which were tolerantly policed. This pattern continued until in November the first student demonstration against proposed increases in university fees ended in confrontation and property damage. Thus began an escalating spiral of conflict with police seeking more aggressively to contain protesters and protesters innovating to avoid containment. This culminated on 9 December when heavy policing failed to intimidate protesters and central London played host to violent confrontations of a kind not seen for two decades. Yet in the first anti-cuts protest of 2011, policing was more relaxed and permissive and the demonstration passed without incident. In this paper, the succession of protests is described and illustrated, and the tactics of police and demonstrators are described and analysed. Of particular interest are the changing tactics of a police force that had in 2009 been sharply criticised by an official inquiry into policing tactics employed at previous anti-globalisation and environmental protests. The research on which this paper is based was conducted as part of the 'Caught in the Act: Contextualising Contention' project, in the course of which street demonstrations have been studied in seven European countries since May 2009. The paper will refer to the data derived from surveys of participants and informal interviews with police officers, but it will principally rely upon observers' reports and photographic evidence.

MOBILIZING HEALTH RISKS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROTEST AGAINST MOBILE PHONE MASTS

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Abstract: Why do people in some neighborhoods start rallying against mobile phone mast because of health threats and not in others? The answer, we argue, lies in the political process, especially in mast siting policy. First, health risks of mobile phone technolo-

gy have to framed as relevant by policy (makers), which then creates an entry point for mobilization. Second, this entry point has to be perceived as such, which happens in localized political conflicts. Health risks are constructed as such in specific interactions between citizens and authorities.

Theoretically, this article builds on Discursive Opportunity Theory (Bröer & Duyvendak 2009) and the growing literature on health social movements (Brown et al. 2004).

This article is based on comparative research in three cases of conflicts about mobile phone antennas. In the first case, local politicians actively put forward the issue of possible health effects. In the second case, local politicians reacted to citizens concerns. In the third case, local authorities hardly reacted at all. These differences are crucial for the emergence of electromagnetic fields as an health issue and growth and decline of local opposition.

Bröer, C. and Duyvendak, J.W. (2009) Discursive Opportunities, Feeling Rules, and the Rise of Protests against Aircraft Noise. *Mobilization*, 14, 337-356.

Brown, P., Zavestoski, S., McCormick, S., Mayer, B., Morello-Frosch, R. and Altman, R.G. (2004) Embodied health movements: new approaches to social movements in health. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 26, 50-80.

THE MOVEMENT THAT IS NOT. ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT'S NON-EXISTENCE IN FINLAND

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Abstract: Political movement, such as an anti-nuclear movement, can be understood as a discourse in terms of Michel Foucault's archeology of knowledge. The rules of formation of the discourse change during the process of discourse. In a Foucauldian frame, attention will be given to points of rupture and bifurcation, to that economy of the constellation of discourses in which the discourse in question is an element, to non discursive elements and the like which might have an effect to the discourse under scrutiny.

The afore-mentioned concepts familiar from Foucault's archaeology of knowledge will be applied in the presentation to find a crucial point of attack to a strange phenomenon: there is no significant anti-nuclear movement in Finland despite a massive on-going expansion of nuclear power. The presentation aims at exposing those features of politics and pubic administration that might, perhaps, help to understand why this is so.

A MOBILIZING ROLE OF DISASTERS: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, NETWORKS AND DEMOCRACY

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Abstract: Nature disasters which embraced European subcontinent in the last two years had a mobilization impact on civil society's organizations, and in particular on Russian social movements and its SMOs. Basing on the empirical research of forests and step fires as well as of the ice rains in some countries of the EU and the European part of Russia, the paper presents a detailed analysis of mobilizing effect of natural disasters on rescue operations implemented by civil activists, the framing of their activity by the SMOs' leaders, changing disposition of forces involved in these operations, and on the emergence of new initiative groups and building new networks. The growing potential of civil society organizations to play the role of 'programmers' and 'switchers' of the rescue networks is analyzed as well. Three phases of activity of civil society actors are investigated: The preparatory phase to a disaster; their activity during it; and their role in the phase of rehabilitation of nature ecosystems and human communities. A special attention will be given to the building of ad hoc virtual communities (sites, forums) by concerned people who lived far beyond the affected areas, to mobilization of transnational networks with sister organizations, and to the mobilization activity of the movement's leaders. The shift from nature protection movement toward the defense of basic human rights, from national to international networking, and by means of it the accumulation of social capital by individual activists and SMOs, the building of shared master frames of forthcoming climatic changes and mobilizing international support to cope with disasters and its consequences are of a no less importance. In conclusion, I'd analyze the dual social effect of a nature disaster. On the one hand, it activates national SMOs and other civil units, stimulates the process of refining their social and political technologies as well as gives the impetus to the reconstruction of public sphere. On the other hand, such disasters, engendering the state of emergency, narrows a political opportunity structure of civil actors.

CONTENTIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS, BETWEEN INSTITUTIONALIZATION & MOBILIZATION

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Abstract: The literature on watershed management is generally stuck between neoliberal and neorealist forms of I.R. theory. At one hand, the ideal theory of IWRM, advocates watershed cooperation as a medium to overcome inter-state anarchy. At the other hand, the non-ideal theory of hydrological hegemony, throws suspicion on cooperation as co-optation in asymmetric conflict. This is a classic theoretical disagreement between neoliberal and neorealist forms of state-centered I.R. studies.

In a debate stuck between those two academic ideologies, an attempt to find a way out, was done by applying an approach of "transnational contentious politics" (Conca 2005). In many of the water-related conflicts around the globe, political sovereignty is itself at stake. Additionally, environmental policy in general is known for involving the management of transnational flows. Of those reasons, researchers of watershed management should not take political sovereignty for granted, as a neutral container of contentious process. Instead, they should take into consideration what constitutes political order, the un-screwing and re-assembling of political systems. Conca (2005) proposes to use the tool box of "contentious politics", offered by McAdam, Tarrow and Tilly (2001). However, the conceptualization offered in that book does not conceptualize of what constitutes political order, which was Conca's question, instead McAdam, Tarrow and Tilly investigate the dynamic interaction between insiders and outsiders of states, while the state itself is static. My proposition is to make a political science informed by political anthropology, more precisely, to combine the tool box of contentious politics with the tool box of ANT. Those are compatible, as both study networked social action.

The paper uses a single-case study to research some possible mechanisms, and demonstrate a way that concepts of ANT and contentious politics may be interwoven in process tracing of river management controversies. The case is the conflict about a hydropower plant in the Alta-Kautokeino river in North Norway, from 1970 to 1983, that provoked institutionalization of environmental policies in the state, as well as representation of the indigenous minority in a trans-state region.

ECOVILLAGE MOVEMENT IN ESTONIA: GLOBAL AND LOCAL DIMENSIONS

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Abstract: Contemporary New Social Movements are considered not to have purpose in a revolutionary take-over of the official power, butrather aim at draw attention on certain problems presently ignored. The latest theoretical developments approach contemporary movements as Lifestyle Movements that "consciously and actively promote lifestyle, as a primary means to foster social change".

This paper focuses on diffusion of global lifestyle movement, using the ecovillage movement in Estonia as an empirical case. Recent decades have witnessed an increase in the number of global movements related to environmental issues. The ecovillage movement is one of them; it differs from the rest by its specific lifestyle and ideology, with emphasis on communality, environmental awareness, and spirituality.

The aim of this paper is to explain how the global ideology is adopted in parallel to strengthening of the movement in Estonia. The ideology of the ecovillage movement as a new "language" was first adopted by the "cultural vanguard" and spread later on. Global ideology became meaningful for the local community with localised ideas together with everyday practice of specific lifestyles choices.

The empirical part of the paper is based on open-ended interviews and participant observation conducted in Estonia in 2008-2009.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT CAMPAIGNS AS A FIELD WHERE MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE MEET

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Abstract: With governments and big business jumping on the green bandwagon, the environmental movement is finding itself in a position where it has to reinvent the wheel. In recent years we have seen the rise of an influential and growing minority within the movement calling for serious reforms. Crompton argues in 'Weathercocks and Signposts,' a 2008 World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) report, that by adopting a campaigning approach focussing on intrinsic values, the environmental movement can avoid becoming sidelined in a debate it ought to lead. Many scholars, including Geertz, Durkheim, and Hirschman, have explored how norms and values come about and are communicated throughout social groups. Yet, virtues differ from norms and values: whereas the latter two form a social contract deeply engrained in the individual, it will be argued that virtues are more progressive. Virtues are positive character traits, both integral to the individual's identity and fully integrated with other virtues the individual may hold, and they enable the individual to strive for self-actualisation whilst simultaneously actively creating space for others to flourish as well. It has to be noted that virtues and norms are not mutually exclusive. Instead, they are complementary: norms without virtues are instrumental action, and virtues without norms are a mere thought experiment.

In this paper I will treat the environmental movement as a site, a field if you may, at which moral philosophy meets scientific knowledge. Environmental movement organisations (EMOs) are in the business of spreading a moral message, backed up by scientific evidence, through the medium of campaign initiatives. It will be argued that by exploring how an environmental movement adopts a piece of scientific knowledge and combines this with a moral message, one gains insight into how this piece of knowledge is constructed, framed, and 'moralised'. Instead of figuring out how to stress intrinsic values in campaigns, EMOs such as WWF should focus their efforts on cultivating virtues through their campaign activities.

"CULTURAL LAG" AND "MICRO-RESISTANCE": WHY GOVERNANCE REFORMS OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES TAKE SUCH A LONG TIME

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Abstract: For several years now German universities have been subjected to quite substantial "new public management" (NPM) reforms. Whereas before the academic self-governance of professors, on the one hand, which highly respected each individual professor's work autonomy, and a tight bureaucratic regulation of all matters of finances, personnel, study programs and examinations were the two dominant forces shaping the performance of universities with regard to research and teaching now stronger competitive pressures between and within universities and a more hierarchical management by university leadership have been installed. However, changes of the formal rules of the game are one thing – actual practices show that the traditional "way how these things are done" (Berger/Luckmann) persists obstinately.

Two complementary explanations of this remarkable discrepancy between rules and practices are "cultural lag" (Ogburn) and "micro-resistance" (Anderson). The former must be spelled out with respect to the relevant actors' identities, beliefs, and motives which bring about a disregard for formal changes - as if nothing has happened. Concerning the latter, it has to be asked which identities and opportunity structures motivate and enable actors to fight back against formal changes. A clarification of both may help to anticipate things to come: whether practices gradually adapt to rules, or whether the rules become facades behind which unchanged practices proceed.

KNOWING THE EXCLUDED: PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY AND THE STEREOTYPING OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

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Abstract: The ongoing debate on new forms of social exclusion in western welfare societies connects public, political as well as sociological discourses. Especially sociologists who understand their work as a contribution to broader contexts beyond "academia" emphasize the risen number of people marginalised by society and the dangers attached to this development. But describing the dimensions of social misery in ever more drastic terms creates a two-edged form of sociological knowledge. Well meant on the one hand those texts also contribute to a long tradition of stereotyping social groups perceived as inferior. Using Andrew Abbotts concept of lyrical sociology my presentation explores, how in recent public discourses on new forms of social exclusion classical images of the poor and dirty underlasses, commonly used in literature and academic writing since decades, linger on.

LEADERSHIP AND REPRESENTATION DYNAMICS IN LOCAL CIVIC NETWORKS

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Abstract: Social networks often conceal the hierarchies and the asymmetries in the patterns of relations that link formally independent actors to each other. The absence of formally defined hierarchical positions and the complexity of the interactions taking place in a network combine to provide a view of networks – in the specific case, of civil society networks – as largely acephalous or, at best, policephalous. At the same time, this view of networks as horizontal and ultimately equalitarian form of social organization might be overly optimistic and ultimately misleading. In this paper, I explore to what extent the conventional image of social networks as systems of horizontal relations actually holds and provides an accurate portrait of what goes on in civic networks. In doing so I address issues of representation and leadership within complex and heterogeneous organizational fields. I ask in particular how are leadership and brokerage roles shaped within civic networks; what role do organizations that operate through social movement modes of coordination play in broader civic networks; to what extent do umbrella organizations actually coordinate local civic actors. I then move on to address the relations between civic actors and local political actors and public agencies. Does the fact of occupying specific network positions within civil society correspond to specific patterns of ties to institutions? And do civil society actors perceive different levels of political influence depending on the nature of their embeddeness in civic networks?

THE MIND OF ACTIVISTS: A COGNITIVE APPROACH TO CONTENTIOUS PARTICIPATION

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Abstract: In the social movement literature, we know fairly well who participates in protest politics (social anchorages, value structure, etc.) and how people join contention (social networks). However, the question of why individuals participate in protest politics is hardly addressed. The paper focuses on *activists' mental maps* in order to understand *why activists join contentious politics*. Cognitions (i.e. subjectively evaluated relation to specific objects) are less stable than values and thus raise serious challenges in establishing a causal relationship between cognitions and participation. Constant resocialization of individuals could not allow scholars to assess whereas a specific cognitive map has lead individuals to join protest politics. However, scholars could assess whereas activists, once they participate in protest politics, strongly differ from inactive citizens regarding their cognitive map. The paper addresses this issue by comparing activists' cognitive map from the rest of the population on specific cognitive dimensions. Do activists subjective world differ – and to what extend and what specific dimensions - from inactive citizens? The answer to this question constitutes the first step in evaluating the importance of cognitions in order to participate in protest politics. The paper is part of a larger project comparing activists in distinct political contentious sites in Switzerland.

ORDINARY PRACTICES, RADICAL POLITICS: INTERSECTIONS AND MOVEMENT IN THE ORGANISATION OF AUTONOMOUS SOCIAL CENTRES

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Abstract: Social centres emerged from European autonomist movements during the 1970s, and are alternately described as providing free education, non-corporate leisure, a counter-cultural social hub and a base for political protest. Using ethnographic data and semi-structured interviews with participants from social centres located in Barcelona, this paper investigates the social organisation of three centres as socio-cultural interfaces between ordinary daily practices and political protest. I argue that intersections among groups organising alternative education systems, leisure activities and new mobilisations create new and differentiated social groupings where social practices inflected with distinct political-utopian framings are adopted and normalised in new and different contexts.

This movement of politically-informed practices combines with attempts to diffuse alternative political perspectives and visions through the organisation of workshops and debates and in the production and consumption of alternative media. Participants have clear ideas about the political value of their everyday actions as well as their activism, and working through these reflections helps understand the significance of 'free spaces', and are vital in constructing and determining newly relevant political strategies, imaginaries and futures.

ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATION AND POLITICAL IMPACT IN THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT CONTEXT: THE CASE OF THE ANARCHIST AND AUTONOMIST MOVEMENT

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Abstract: Organizational innovation and political impact in the Swedish movement context: The case of the Anarchist and Autonomist movement

From the 1960s until the contemporary protests of the global justice movement, one can claim that the broader leftist movement milieu of many Western countries increasingly have been inspired by the general legacy of Anarchism and the libertarian Marxism of 'autonomia', and their critique of capitalism, the state and modern social organization. As have been discussed by various scholars, parts of the libertarian and anti-hierarchical critique have also led to changes in both the public debate and society as such. For instance, new questions have entered the political agenda, political parties changed their mode of organizing, new models of work organization entered industry, cultural production, and 'post-material values' broadly impacted society (cf. Boltanski and Chiapello 2005; Inglehart 1990; Kitschelt 1993). However, despite this impact on values, forms of critique and modes of organization, some scholars (cf. Day 2005; Graeber 2007; Epstein 2001) note that the political claims and utopias of the traditional Anarchist legacy have not attracted the same degree of attention.

Analyzing the case of the contemporary Swedish Anarchist and Autonomist movement, using interviews and survey data, this paper scrutinizes the role of this movement context in Sweden during the last 20 years, regarding its impact on politics, the general debate, and the broader leftist movement milieu of the country. Despite Sweden's traditions of consensus politics and integration of movements in the decision-making of the state, as well as the quite short history of the Anarchist/Autonomist movement in the country, it is argued that this movement context have had an impact on both intra-movement innovation and organizational values, and general debates and decision-making in society. Furthermore, it is discussed whether this 'radical flank' (eg. Haines) of the broader left milieu through this impact, and the reaction of the state and other actors, have left the original Anarchist legacy and adapted to the mode of traditional civil society politics, or rather introduced a new kind of contentiousness in Swedish politics.

ORGANIZING SPACES: MEETING ARENAS AS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE BETWEEN ORGANIZATION, NETWORK, AND INSTITUTION

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Abstract: This paper starts from two basic observations. (1) Despite repeated lament about the lack of knowledge about internal decision-making processes in social movements, these are still today black-box processes. (2) Despite the fact that any ethnographic field work in social movement activities involves attending numerous meetings, meetings rarely figure as a prominent category in studies of social movements.

The paper argues that both phenomena are due to a lack of a conceptual framework that is capable of grasping the peculiarities of internal social movement structures, and the sets out to provide such a framework in two steps. First, it introduces the concept of meeting arena, as the structure-side of meetings and specifies mesomobilization arenas as the place where movement level coordination takes place. These meeting arenas thus constitute an important infrastructure in mobilizing processes. Second, the paper explores how meeting arenas are a source of order in social movements and finds that their structure is threefold: meetings are consciously organized, institutionalized over time, and interconnected through personal contacts. Meeting arenas hence combine and intertwine elements of organization, institutions, and networks, forming a social movement infrastructure that cannot be adequately understood in terms of either one of these forms of order alone.

SECTION SYNDICAL APRUMA : POUR UNE ANALISE SÓCIO-HISTORIQUE DES LUTTES SYNDICALES.

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Abstract: Ce travail s'inscrire dans une recherche sur les mouvements syndicaux au Brésil et plus particulièrement sur le syndicat des professeurs de l'Université Federal du Maranhão (UFMA). On fait une analyse sur les conditions de travail des professeurs et les principales luttes qui ont étè menées par le syndicat. Ces luttes demontrent très bien que cette catégorie passe par um processus de proletarisation du travail et que dans l'état actuel le syndicat a perdu non seulement son pouvoir de negociation auprès du Gouvernement, mais aussi ça capacité de mobilisation. Le grand intérèt de ce travail est de compreendre les changements sociaux qui ont eu lieu surtout avec la montée d'um gouvernement de gauche (Lula).Ce travail est une modeste contribution à l'analyse des syndicats des professeurs de l'enseignement superieur.

AN ACTING CROWD: A CASE OF TEKEL STRIKE IN ANKARA, TURKEY

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Abstract: In this research, the worker strike which lasted for 78 days was studied. The strike took place in the capital city of Turkey which is not a worker city. The reasons why the workers who are known as TEKEL workers are protesting is the change in their status.

In Turkey, subcontracting has become an extensively used policy especially after 1990s. The increase in privatization policies and in labor costs of public sector resulted in the employment of contract workers of subcontractor firms rather than the employment of workers with definite labor description and security.

There are four types of employment as enacted by labor laws in Turkey:

A. Public employee

B. Contract Worker

C. Temporary Worker

D. Worker

Temporary worker status enacted by Act 657, 4/C article has been filled with the previous workers of privatized institutions since 2004. Most of the governments following the 1980 military coup advocated the state's removal from the production sphere. They endeavored to establish free market economy rules for "an increase in competition, The purpose of privatizing TEKEL enterprises and thus creating resources for the public treasury during the 60th term government gave rise to the TEKEL workers' resistance.

TEKEL workers had already begun to unionize within TEK-GIDA İŞ Union since 2001, the time when the rumors of TEKEL privatization

began. Their demands, not including preventing privatizations, were securing their employee personal rights and declining 4 C status. their status to 4C is February 2010. A resistance which is unexpected appeared because of the oppress of the security forces. Because of the cold weather and the prolonging of the waiting they built tents around the street where they are protesting. These tents have become a centre of interest of various groups of the society immediately. Despite hegemonic ideological influence of the government, these tents got support from almost all groups of the society particularly scientists, artists and students. In this study the support which was given by the citizens Ankara and appeared spontaneously is analyzed with Blumer's "Model of Acting Crowd". Social support mechanisms and how they came up were discussed by the concepts tension, exciting event, milling, circular attention, a common object of attention, common impulses of Blumer's model.

ARE THERE ANY MEN'S MOVEMENTS IN POLAND?SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PHENOMENA

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Abstract: The issue I would like to explore in my presentation concerns phenomena, which contemporary sociology calls 'men's social movements', which are the type of new social movements focused on gender identity. The issue of men's movements has been present in American and (western) European sociology for twenty years.In Poland this issue is still absent in the academy and therefore I decide to conduct my research on it. I would like to examine 3 types of men's movement – pro-feministic movement, spiritual movements and father's rights movement since these types are the most popular in Poland.

The aim of my presentation is the analysis of a specific character of men's movements present on Polish social arena. I have carried out sociological interviews with Polish participants of number of organizations and associations which constitute the most important part of contemporary men's movements. I am confronting and comparing the results of my research, and then find similarities and differences between four types of polish men's movements. This manner of procedure will be helpful in finding answers to my key research questions:

1. Can Polish men's movements be considered a typical example of new social movements?

2. What kind of social actors are participants of Polish movements? What kind of goals do they have? What kind of strategies do they use?

3. How do these social phenomena affect social change in Poland?

My research is based on a variety of sources: sociological interviews with Polish participants of number of organizations and associations which constitute the most important part of contemporary men's movements. The case studies of the following Polish associations has been provided: *Mężczyźni na Rzecz Równości (Men for Equality),Centralne Stowarzyszenie Obrony Praw Ojca (Central Father and Children Rights Association),Stołeczne Stowarzyszenie Obrony Praw Ojca (Capitol Father and Children Rights Association, Centrum Praw Ojca i Dziecka (Father and Children Rights Center), Fundacja Akcja (Action Association), Męski Krąg (Men's Loop), Mężczyźni Świętego Józefa (Saint Joseph's Men).* I have gathered sufficient materials from several Polish cities: interviews, newspapers articles and also numbers of opinions from specific websites or discussion groups created by men connected with specific type of men's movements.

"HANDS OFF OUR BODIES. THIRD WAVE FEMINISM AND SEMIOTIC GUERRIGLIA.AGAINST OFFENSIVE COMMERCIALS IN EUROPE"

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Abstract: Every patriarchal era has its own erotic ideal, in terms of body shape and attributes of femaleness. In a new world order strongly affected by the supremacy of the market - a grand 'unique thought' imposes itself on a multitude of 'weak thoughs' and approximations. An ideal of perfect body has been manufactured to fit the needs of fashion production and distribution: the global body is a mannequin, very tall and skinny, with silicon breasts and gluteus, with big eyes, long lashes, and plump lips - never aging and always sexy. A dictatorship of beauty took place – without we could realize it, an oligarchy of pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, style experts, vogue magazines, communication specialists, well paid creatives and trend producers, transformed our way to look at our own body. Fair skin, light eyes, blond hair, thin waist, flat abdomen, long legs – the Barbie model became prevailing, and influenced girls and women. Leading figures in the show business, movie stars, television actresses, singers and even journalists – any woman professional who acts in the public sphere, in different measure feels the pressure to conform to the dominant paradigm of beauty: being in shape, waxing legs and face, dying grey hair, hiding wrinkles, are considered to be minimal necessary activities for women in the public sphere.

Ten years ago, with my gender studies students, I started to collect sterotyping and offensive commercials from magazines and newspapers - reflecting about the improper use of women's body in the media. as a research focus for students to apply feminist semiotics. Every year hundreds of students selected images, discussed and analyzed collectively from all over the world. This long term experience gave me the impulse to formalize a research group to create an archive and start sharing the qualitative results with others, women's groups, gender activists and the media.

In my paper I am focusing on groups of young feminists who started to fight back and to write comments or creative 'corrections' on the commercials posted on walls, train stations, buses, and in the roadsides billboards. By dis-abling a dispotic signifiers, these 'feminist semiotic guerrilla girls' express a re-appropriation of the public space and an oppositional political agency. They often take pictures of their own intervention on the posted commercials and publish on internet - giving us the opportunity to discuss their activism.

MOBILISATION DES ÉMOTIONS AU RÉSEAU EDUCATION SANS FRONTIÈRES EN FRANCE: ANALYSE DES STRATÉGIES ET LOGIQUES ÉMOTIONNELLES AU SEIN D'UN MOUVEMENT « ALTRUISTE »

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Abstract: Dans les mouvements sociaux « altruistes » (« de solidarité ») où les militants (*conscience constituents*) visent la défense des

intérêts d'une population dont ils ne font pas partie et ne retirent pas de bénéfices directs de l'action, les émotions jouent un rôle particulièrement important dans le processus de mobilisation et de pérennisation de l'activité militante.

Les émotions partagées et réciproques sont au coeur de leur offre d'engagement : elles constituent, sous de formes différentes, les rétributions principales de l'activisme (en particulier dans le cas de primo-militants).

Parmi ce type de mobilisations se situe le mouvement français Réseau Education Sans Frontières, l'objet de ma recherche : fondé en 2004 à l'initiative de trois enseignants de la région parisienne en vue de défendre les enfants scolarisés d'immigrés en situation irrègulière, menacés d'expulsion de France, il est rapidement devenu une vaste mobilisation à l'échelle nationale (de facto, pour soutenir également leurs parents) composée d'enseignants, parents d'élèves et militants professionnels.

En m'appuyant sur mon enquête de terrain réalisée dans les années 2007-2009 au sein du RESF Paris (35 entretiens semi-directifs approfondis avec les fondateurs et militants [ou anciens militants] du RESF ; observation ethnographique; collecte documentaire et suivi régulier des listes de discussion internes), j'étudierai le type et le rôle des émotions présentes dans le mouvement et vécues au quotidien par les militants, ainsi que le travail des émotions et le mode de gestion des processus émotionnels par les leaders lors de différentes phases de la mobilisation (de l'enrôlement des soutiens jusqu'à la stabilisation du Réseau).

J'explorerai des éléments cruciaux :

•Construction symbolique de la cause des « enfants scolarisés de familles sans-papiers », victimes innocentes des lois injustes, « copains de classe de ton enfant » (dépolitisation) ; création de vocabulaire spécifique ;

• Conception de l'évolution des nouveaux entrants de l'émotion vers une réflexion sociopolitique ;

• Socialisation des militants au style émotionnel du groupe et consolidation de son identité ;

• Emotions–rétributions variées des activistes en fonction d'étapes de leur investissement dans le RESF (au prisme de leurs récits).

CONTESTED SPACES: PERFORMING OPPOSITION IN MOVEMENTS

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Abstract: Despite the increasing discussions on the 'democratic deficit' of global institutions, the focus of the literature remains on the concerning *practices of exclusion*, in arguments for improving the scope of participation: from a democratic ideal of self-determination, groups affected by global governance's policies should either have a say in its decision-making or access to mechanisms for controlling the process. Nonetheless, with international organizations increasingly opening up space for enhancing the participation of accredited civil society actors, the pressing problem of *practices of assimilation* or cooptation shall also come to the fore. This paper then puts in question the quality of institutional spaces that are opened to the exercise of opposition within international organizations, assessing how conducive those forums are to upholding *the possibility of competition over political alternatives*, that is, to empowering participants' exercise of political judgment in a way that they can cope with the difficulties of voicing and debating 'novelty' in their attempt to challenge the status quo. In order to do so, it contrasts the practices of discourse civil society actors must adopt in its direct engagement with international decision-making processes – looking at the case of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and the space the *New Diplomacy Strategy* creates for such engagement – with the practices of discourse promoted by civil society's self-organized spaces for the articulation of opposition – taking the methodology of the *World Social Forum* as the case in study.

For raising the concern with practices of assimilation, the paper first exams the risk of global governance engendering relations of domination and the solutions the literature on the 'democratic deficit' argues to prevent it. Then it expands from international relations' research on global governance in a fruitful dialogue with social movements literature, finding in the structural and cultural aspects of the interaction of social movements and political institutions important points for assessing the ideal space for the articulation of opposition. It concludes by investigating those parameters in the two cases, evaluating then the risk of opposition being co-opted in its engagement with international organizations.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE GLOBAL NETWORKS OF THE ALTERGLOBALIZATION MOVEMENT

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Abstract: This paper explores the construction of alternative decision-making practices within the global networks of the alterglobalization movement (those protesting multi-lateral organizations world-wide). Through extensive ethnography of the alterglobalization movement's own decision-making practices, I demonstrate how the alterglobalization movement challenges many of the assumptions we hold about what democracy is and what it ought to be. Specifically, I examine how movement actors transform the meanings of key democratic tenets by setting up decentralized network-based structures of decision-making that produce new meanings and practices of equality, liberty, representation, diversity and conflict within their democratic processes.

MOVEMENT BUILDING IN THE WORLD SOCIAL FORUM PROCESS: OBSERVATIONS FROM THE US SOCIAL FORUMS

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Abstract: The World Social Forum process has been called one of the most important political developments of our time. Its longevity and its success at convening many tens of thousands of activists in forums taking place at global, regional, national, and local levels attest to its importance for contemporary social movements. But as the WSF embarks on its second decade, activists are considering how the process can best contribute to the work of building durable social movements that can effectively challenge neoliberal globalization and the militarism, patriarchy, and imperialism inher-

ent to it. This paper draws from participant observation research in the United States Social Forum organizing process to uncover how organizers developed their analyses and strategies in the process of organizing the second US Social Forum in Detroit in June 2010. Drawing from meetings and discussions taking place in the aftermath of the Detroit USSF, I explore how activists learned and developed strategies to manage tensions and enable continued collaboration. I consider how the experience of organizing this large-scale event affected activists, and how they engaged in follow-up analysis and strategizing after the forum. Finally, I consider whether and how the World Social Forum process creates spaces and provides guidance for activists seeking to model new forms of action to advance alternatives to neoliberal globalization.

DECISIONS IN THE NORTH / IMPACTS IN THE SOUTH: ASSESSING THE ROLE OF FOREIGN FUNDING ON LOCAL AND NATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

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Abstract: By retracing Chile's recent history, this paper discusses the ambivalent role of international aid networks in the long term formation of democratic alternatives in developing countries.

The last thirty years of Chilean history have been paradoxical if one observes the evolution of civil society in relation to its political environment. Despite the hard conditions the Pinochet dictatorship imposed on political and social organizing, after ten years Chilean civil society had developed a wide array of organizations, independent media and relations, which functioned both at the national and at the local level. On the other hand, after democracy was restored, there has been a tendency toward the demobilization and fragmentation of civil society organizations.

This article takes the Chilean experience as a chance to explore the interactions between international funding, national organizations in charge of distributing resources, and the local environments that benefited from this work in a varying political context. This study traces the formation of civil society organizations in an authoritarian context, describes the grassroots and organizing work they provided, and discusses the effects of democratic transition on these organizations. Empirically, this project is based on qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews and of internal organizational documents collected for the 1973-1993 period.

Raised international awareness resulting from the coup in 1973, led to the placement of important amounts of resources into civil society organizing. The organizations then developed projects that emphasized the formation of grassroots organizations and the education and training of grassroots leaders in order to assure the reproduction and autonomy of these base-level organizations. By 1986, Chilean civil society had developed an important organizational infrastructure and the organizations developed dense relations at the national and local levels. This organizational infrastructure was important for contesting authoritarian rule, as well as serving as a civic forum for the elections which ended Pinochet's rule.

As democracy ensued in 1990, international funding has tended to decrease or has concentrated on specific issues. As a consequence, many of the civic organizations founded during the dictatorship have had to reduce their staff, their projects, assume a subordinate role to the State, or simply disappear.

MAKING MINORITY VOICES HEARD? TENSIONS BETWEEN FORMS OF PARTICIPATION IN TRANSNATIONAL ARENAS

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Abstract: Since the beginning of the new millennium, initiatives have been developed to create "sustainable voluntary standards" for agricultural commodities (coffee, palm oil, soy, biofuels, etc.) through a series of transnational "Roundtables". The aim of these Roundtables is to define and promote sustainable agricultural practices while evolving through "open" participation processes referred to as "multi-stakeholder" initiatives. These bring together on a worldwide scale economic operators from the agribusiness commodity chains concerned as well as "social" and "environmental" NGOs, both local and international, local communities and small-scale family farmers.

Intended to be private and voluntary in nature, these initiatives claim their legitimacy from their ability to ensure the participation of "all categories of stakeholders" in "participatory" and "inclusive" processes. However, even helped by local NGOs and organised in trade unions, local participants such as "local communities" and small family farmers feel they have difficulty in making their voices heard in the format of debate proposed.

Our contribution aims to characterise the political and material instruments suggested as the means of formulating agreement and taking a variety of voices into consideration in these arenas. Referring to the specific case of the "Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil" (RSPO), we will undertake a detailed analysis of the tensions relating to different forms of participation in this co-governance, especially the tensions focusing on forms of knowledge and language norms, which creates a gap between local minority voices and international stakeholders, either NGOs or industries.

We will highlight the desire of local communities and family farmers to talk about justice 'from the heart', where convictions are disqualified or more specifically considered as a form of 'militancy' or 'idealism' which has no place in these Roundtables. We will also underline the desire of local communities and family farmers for genuineness which assumes that everyone's life history will be considered, where emotion and affect are sidelined as linguistic deviations and replaced by a technical language softened by a "liberal civility". Finally, we will highlight the role of local NGOs in solving part of those tensions and facilitating the participation of minority voices, by experiencing concern with what affects them and taking care of them.

RELIGIOUS NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION : THE EXAMPLE OF THE RNGOS ACTIVITIES AT THE HUMAN RIGHT COUNCIL AT THE UN IN GENEVA

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Abstract: Contemporary Western societies often assume the separation between State and Religion. This is often framed in terms of national political and legal issues, however the question of the role of religions and faith-based organizations in international institu-

tions tends to be under-examined. In order to examine an aspect of this issue, this paper explores religious non-governmental organizations (RNGOs) and their activities in international institutional contexts. Based on on-going research work at University of Kent, UK, carrying out extensive fieldwork into religious and faith-based NGOs activities at the UN in Geneva and New York (with Pr. J. Carrette, Pr. H. Miall, Pr. E. Bush, Dr. V. Beittinger-Lee and Dr. S-H. Trigeaud), this analysis will uncover, through a series of case-studies, the RNGOs "processes of participation" at the UN in Geneva, and especially at the Human Rights Council. Starting from the consideration of the legally based processes of participation, it will show how RNGOs use their abilities of adaptation and innovation to improve efficiency in international contexts.

Key words : NGOs – United Nations – Religion – processes – civil society

WHERE HAVE ALL THE MOVEMENTS GONE? COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR PEACE IN ISRAEL IN THE POST-OSLO ERA

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Abstract: Peace movements exist in Israel from the early 1980s on. Some of them even regarded the 1993 Oslo Accords as partly a result of their activities. As the Al-Aqsa Intifada erupted in September 2000, their voice was hardly heard and is not heard ever since. Gradually, however, collective action against occupation, war, and humanitarian adversities emerged in Israel, characterized with some novelty that indicated a transition from a typical new social movements action to NGOs and grassroots practices (monitoring, distribution of information, humanitarian help, protection from settlers, financial support, food supply, discourse with Palestinian organizations, etc.). The manuscript's main purpose is first to examine this transition and second to consider its impact on the chances for peace in the Middle East. Do the "NGOization" and the "Grassrootization" of peace activities advance the chances for peace, or inversely, the new practices, which are typical to neo-liberal, late-modern and globalized Israel, serve as a fig leaf that interrupts the "big issue"?

CHANGES IN THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN: FROM NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT TO NEW GLOBAL MOVEMENT; A VIEW OF THE FEMINIST CONTRIBUTION TO ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Abstract: The feminist movement has played a leading role in violence against women coming to be considered as a State problem in Spain. To explain the basic characteristics of the contribution of feminism to the definition and delimitation of the basic approaches to the way the problem is dealt with, theoretical reflections from the field of study of social movements have been collected. Basically these have included the "new social movements" approach, the "political and cultural opportunity structures" approach and, in particular, "framing theory". Based on these guidelines, in particular the theoretical/methodological contributions of "framing theory", a review of various documents has been made based on an eminently qualitative analysis. Special attention is paid to the Official Record of the Spanish Parliament. The main aspects of the media representation of this problem have been explained by sampling three newspapers with national circulations – *El País*, *ABC* and *El Mundo*.

The aim of the paper is to attempt to make a particular contribution to explaining the self-reflexive dimension work on this problem has had for feminism in terms of modernisation and for the social revitalisation of feminist ideology and objectives. On one hand, some features that already existed in its structure, its objectives and its action strategies have been accentuated, in terms of its role as prototype "new social movement". Some new features have also been incorporated to make it appear as a "new global movement". Some of these new and accentuated features might be highlighted, including: the greater degree of internationalisation of collective action, the more cultural nature of this social movement, and the intensification of its network organisational structure and of cooperation networks between different sectors of feminism and with other social movements. Closely linked to these last two aspects is the appropriation and use of information and communication technologies. In particular, the feminist movement has placed more emphasis on the strategic use of the conventional communications media as instruments and agents for cultural and social change, through which values and objectives of equality can be disseminated. Another interesting feature is the construction and use of the discourse of expertise on the study topics, basically through the strength acquired by "academic feminism".

IN SEARCH OF EUROPEAN IDENTITY FOR THE YOUNG GENERATION OF UKRAINE THROUG THE YOUTH MOVEMENT AS COLLECTIVE ACTION

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Abstract: Ukraine as a young independent country is a CE member; it has selected the course towards European integration. Realization of that course to a considerable extent is determined by the process of creation of a new European identity form for the young generation via the youth movement collective action. The Ukrainian Orange Revolution 2004 events testify that the youth movement now has specific character, peculiar characteristics, which raise it up to the level of the subject of social changes in Ukrainian society, who is able to form European identity of the young generation.

The youth movement can be regarded as a form of self-initiated participation of young people in asserting their interests, their place and role in society through collective forms of their social activities. We think at present time the youth movement in Ukrainian society can be characterized by the features as follows: organizational pluralism; decentralization; compliance of the nature, contents, form, duration of the youth organizations activity with the social time; external support; activity virtualization; use of new information and communication technologies; new requirements for activists, leaders ect.

Priority of social problems in the youth movement of the modern Ukraine, appearance of «new social movements» in the modern social space is an answer to the new reality challenges. At the same

time a number of problem questions appear. One of them refers to conditions, under which the youth movement can become an effective collective action.

But mastering of a social technology, which would promote advancing of European integration idea as an idea corresponding to national interests of Ukraine and being able to reduce globalization risks, is not less important for the youth movement. It is also important to take into consideration the attitude of Ukrainian young people towards the idea of European integration.

For youth movement is highly important to mastering of social technology that would facilitate promotion of European integration as such, which meets national interests of Ukraine and is able to reduce the risks of globalization. As such technology, in our view, we can use social marketing: segmentation of the youth and positioning idea of European integration, which means benefits and possibilities provided by European integration and European identity.

PROTEST IN THE EU MULTI-LEVEL SYSTEM – PARTICIPATION 'FROM BELOW'

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Abstract: The project studies protest in the EU multi-level system on the basis of a comprehensive empirical analysis of the characteristics and developments of protest events in the EU in the first decade of the new millenium (2000-2009). At the centre of the paper are questions of EU-references of protests: which aspects feature EU-references (e.g. addressee, protesters or topic), in how far can these protests be allocated to specific types and which types dominate. Furthermore, these types are scrutinized for specific characteristics and correlations.

Contrary to the prevalent research focus on elites and their interaction, this paper concentrates on the 'ordinary people' and the question if and how they react on the development of the EU and its policies. EU-protests, as a central mode of such a participation 'from below', are a crucial aspect of public debates on European integration and so their politicisation and democratisation.

The Political Opportunity Structure approach is employed to analyse the effects of the new multi-level (opportunity) structure created by European integration on protest events in Europe. To explain divergencies and convergencies across topics, sectors and actors the Resource Mobilisation and Internal Constraints approaches are incorporated into the theoretical framework. Different types of protest are imaginable corresponding to the development of a multi-level structure of political opportunities. They are described and classified in a typology developed on the basis of *Imig/Tarrow 2001*.

The core hypothesis is two-part:

(a) With the growing relevance of the EU and the transformation of the political opportunity structures towards an EU multi-level system, the share of protests relating to the EU and especially of multi-level protests do significantly rise. (b) By reason of the relative closedness of the EU system, the little developed European public sphere as well as practical difficulties, *National EU Protests* is the prevalent type. Hypotheses about correlations between types and characteristics of these protests are derived from the theoretical framework.

To test the hypotheses a comprehensive protest event analysis is carried out. It is based on a full sample of the english reports of the news agency Agence France Press during the period under study and with spatial reference to EU member states. The data set is generated combining automated (using the software TABARI) and manual coding.

UTILISER LE DROIT CONTRE LES DISCRIMINATIONS DANS L'EMPLOI : UNE COMPARAISON ENTRE DIFFÉRENTES FORMES DE JURIDICISATION DES MOUVEMENTS SOCIAUX

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Abstract: Depuis le tournant des années 2000, la lutte contre les discriminations s'est imposée en France comme un enjeu majeure dans l'arène publique. Un certain nombre d'organisations se sont ainsi emparées de cette cause en adoptant une stratégie de soutien judiciaire aux victimes. Dans cette communication, nous chercherons néanmoins à montrer que ce qui a été désigné comme une « juridicisation » de la lutte contre les discriminations a pu prendre des formes très différentes selon les types de discrimination concernés, les supports juridiques et les cultures organisationnelles des associations venant en aide aux victimes.

Pour cela, nous nous appuyons sur une enquête empirique comparant le soutien apporté par le syndicat ouvriériste CGT aux et celui apporté par l'association de jeunesse SOS Racisme aux victimes de discrimination raciale.

Si ces deux organisations ont connu une très forte juridicisation de leur répertoire d'action dans les années 1990 et 2000, l'observation concrète de ses modalités montre des différences majeures. Alors que la CGT a surtout pris en charge des cas de discrimination syndicale dans le déroulement de carrière en s'appuyant pour cela sur le droit civil de la non-discrimination, SOS Racisme a principalement traité de cas de discriminations raciales à l'embauche et ce à partir du droit pénal. Nous chercherons à montrer que cet usage de deux droits différents ne s'explique pas uniquement par la recherche du droit le plus « adapté » et le plus efficace à chacune des situations, mais prend un sens dans deux conceptions opposées de la « légalité » (Ewick&Silbey, 1998).

Alors que, à SOS Racisme, l'utilisation du droit sert d'abord à réaffirmer la conception républicaine d'indifférenciation des individus au sein de l'espace public, et s'appuie donc sur une orientation « légaliste » qui instrumentalise la victime pour en faire un levier politique, l'utilisation du droit à la CGT se situe avant tout dans une perspective agonistique de conflit de classe visant à faire « réparer » le tort subi par l'employé, et ce dans une perspective de lutte contre l'arbitraire de l'employeur. La place de la victime et la signification politique du recours au droit diffèrent donc sensiblement entre les deux organisations, en s'appuyant sur deux lectures divergentes de la société et des conceptions différentes du « juste ».

EFFECTS OF REGIME CHANGE ON SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: POLITICS OF PROTEST IN TURKEY, 1977-1983

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Abstract: Social movements are influenced by their internal organizations and dynamics. However, internal dynamics are not the only factors effecting the movements; there are also macro-level variables which influence them. The concept which has had the greatest success in defining the properties of the external environment is that of political opportunity structure (Della Porta and Diani, 2006: 16)

A long wave of collective action rose and fell in Turkey between 1968 and 1980. Protest cycle made a pick in the late 1970s and starting from 1977 the cycle increased. This cycle, besides the cultural frames, was also structured by the national political system. Turkey's weak democracy could not benefit from these movements and the cycle ended up with a military *coup d'état* on September 12, 1980. The coup gave an end to the mass protests, however a little number of protests are realized by mostly left-wing groups under the rule of military junta in contrast with the general idea that the coup definitely ended up the protests. The military junta left the government to the civilians with the national elections held on 1983. The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between the political opportunity structure and social movement in general and the effects of regime change on them in particular. For this purpose I will attempt to answer these questions: How the military coup did affect the protests? Did it cause the social movement organizations to go underground and radicalize? Did its effects differ in long-run

Empirical part of the study relies on the protests in Turkey from 1977 to 1983. Protest event analysis will be employed with a systematic coding of newspaper articles of the Turkish daily *Milliyet.* One day from every week in an artificial way will be selected and coded for the purpose.

SHAPING MARKETS: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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Abstract: Studies on social movement consequences usually study political, cultural, or biographical consequences; my paper suggests that movements may also change markets. I propose a comparative study of the transformations of the market for clothes under the impact of political consumerist movements in Switzerland and France. The paper takes a critical stance with regard to common studies of (mostly political) consequences of movements, which do not sufficiently account for the diversity of movement actors and thus the tensions or conflicts within the social movement sector around goals and tactics. I argue that the co-existence of such different approaches has to be accounted for when one looks at movement outcomes, and my paper shows how this changes our discussion of movement outcomes. Recent studies on movements targeting market actors have identified different ways through which movements change markets: they target market actors through campaigns, facilitate and enable individual actions of political consumerism, put in place new tools of private regulation such as labels and certifications, and create alternative niche markets such as markets for local, organic, or fair trade food.

My study on the market for clothes and its transformation to incorporate ethical issues – conditions of production, but also environmental questions such as organic cotton or recycling, addresses the articulation of such different tactics within a given market and its consequences. On this market, I observe the rise of a niche for ethical fashion around a number of new "social entrepreneurs"; the emergence of labels for fair trade and organic clothes; and the existence of antisweatshop campaigns fighting for global standards to improve working conditions in clothing factories. Using a variety of sources (interviews, participant observation, document analysis, archives), the paper discusses the social and political determinants for these different groups, shows the different "definitions of the situation" and frames they build on, and looks into the tensions the co-existence of these approaches produce. The comparative perspective helps explaining why the "ethical" transformation of the market for clothes differs from one country to the other, showing how national dynamics of the interplay between different social movement actors, firms, and the state led to different kinds of market change.

STAIRWAY TO THE KREMLIN: THE POLITICAL OUTCOMES OF THE RADICAL RIGHT IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: The current paper aims to discuss the political outcomes of the radical right in Russia over the course of the last 20 years. Within the Russian radical right movement the author distinguishes between social movement organizations (SMOs) that emerged before and after Vladimir Putin's rise in power on the basis of the distinct political opportunity structures that the movements had to face. The National Bolshevik party, the Russian National Unity, and Russian All People's Union will be taken as representative radical right movements of the 1990s. These 'old' radical right movements will be compared to their counterparts born in the 2000s: the Movement Against Illegal Immigration, the Eurasia Party, and the National Sovereignty Party of Russia. The objective of the paper is to assess the political impact of the radical right movement following a political mediation account. To this extent, the impact of the mobilization of the radical right and the resonance of its claims will be analyzed within an action-reaction model with the actions of like-minded state actors and of the government. Public opinion and the reactions of Russia's major religious institution, the Russian Orthodox Church, will also be taken into consideration. With this proposal the author aspires to make a contribution to the scholarly debate by amplifying the discourse of movements' outcomes on post-communist environments and undemocratic settings.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF MUSLIM PARTICIPATION WITHIN THE GLOBAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT (GJM)

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Abstract: This paper attemtps to explain the diverse outcomes of Muslim participation within the Global Justice Movement (GJM) in France and Britain. In particular, why were religious activists in Britain able to form an electoral alliance with the radical left (Respect coalition) and why did similar attempts in France fail? This seems

particularly puzzling when we consider the political context in France which has been encouraging the number of 'diversity candidates' i.e. those with a migrant background. The 2008 local elections should have therefore provided an ideal opportunity to recruit ethnic minority activists to radical left party lists or at least form electoral alliances in certain areas. The outcomes of social movements are notoriously difficult to study empirically. This is, however, made feasible by using a comparative analysis which can shed more light on why outcomes were different in similar contexts. This is done in this paper with reference to four categories of political opportunity structures: formal institutional structures, national cleavage structures, party procedures and alliance structures. I therefore examine factors such as the electoral system, philosophies of integration, trust in the political left and the strength of local networks that explain why Muslim activists in Britain were able to form an electoral alliance (and experience some electoral success) and why French Muslims activists continue to be shunned by the left in France.

THE HETEROGENIETY OF MOBILIZATION AND REPRESSION IN AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES.

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Abstract: This paper examines the "dark dance" of mobilization and repression in authoritarian states in a broad comparative perspective. I draw on examples of numerous authoritarian strategies, but with special analytical focus on the prevailing strategies (Koopmans and Kresi 1998) in China, Russia, and Iran. The goal is to clarify the basic concepts and identify the generalizable processes of state radicalization or deradicalization in the face of mounting protests. These are questions that are highly relevant to contemporary mobilizations in North Africa and the Middle East, and the analysis makes connections between the three focal cases and events there. Specifically, I will analyze different levels of state heterogeneity, referring to (1) diversity of elite interests within authoritarian regimes; and (2) the complexity and vertical structure of social control apparatus in modern, high-capacity authoritarian regimes, and (3) the microlevel, quotidian reality of both the political opposition and the forces of social control. Each has its own impact on the outcomes of protest mobilization at different junctures in the development of the opposition. Drawing on the three cases, I identify junctures when elite interests may diverge, thereby creating opportunities for oppositional mobilization. Another goal is to identify patterns of challenge and threat when elite interests converge, thereby leading to increasing repressive measures. The dual principles of both interest-based heterogeneity (among political elites) and vertical state heterogeneity (as measures of state capacity), however, make broad generalizations fraught with danger, as is apparent in variable outcomes of Arab democratic movements as I write. The forces of political opposition and state repression are engaged in a "dark dance" that is dynamic, recursive, and iterative. Moreover, there are great complexities at different levels of the social control apparatus of high-capacity authoritarianism which makes democratic outcomes highly contingent on elite adaptability.

HISTORY, POLITICS, AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION. THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANTONIO GRAMSCI AND CHARLES TILLY TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF COLLECTIVE ACTION AND POLITICAL CHANGE

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to analyze the contribution of Antonio Gramsci and Charles Tilly to the analysis of political processes, particularly in the contentious relationship between social movements (organized civil society) and established power. The attempt to compare the work of two thinkers so culturally distant may seem unorthodox, but it is not. Gramsci and Tilly are two scientists working in different historical contexts and within different cultural perspectives, nevertheless their intellectual elaboration has several meeting places that allow us to build a theoretical framework still useful to a systematic analysis of political changes. Gramsci was a Marxist intellectual and political leaders who operated in fascist Italy in a context of crisis of democratic institutions; Tilly, on the contrary, is a liberal scholar who worked in the United States in the second half of the twentieth century, but both are united by an attention to the dynamics of conflict and the belief to produce theories that are rooted in historical processes.The flexibility of the concepts developed by Antonio Gramsci, and the attention that he has addressed to the issue of ideological and cultural processes in advanced capitalist societies justifies the interest that he has raised in the intellectual and political sphere. As scholarly attention has focused largely on the political originality of its work, in our opinion the Gramscian categories may also be a useful analytical tool within a sociological framework. Gramsci, on one hand, developed a critical attitude towards evolutionistic and determinist conceptions of history (typical of the sociology of his times) focusing on the historical relevance of the collective will of popular masses in the dialectical relationship to the system of power. Tilly, on the other hand, react to the functionalistic and synchronic sociology, that is in part a product to Durkheimian structuralist approach, by focusing on the relevance of the elaboration of a historically grounded social theory. Both of them elaborate a theory to study contentious dynamics by adopting a historical comparative methodology. Our aim is to explore their conception of history and society and to connect their apparently different approaches. By this comparison We will propose an integrated theory and methodology to analyze social movements and political conflict both in the past and contemporary times.

SAUL ALINSKY ET L'ACTION COLLECTIVE. ESQUISSE D'UNE SOCIOLOGIE ET D'UNE PRATIQUE DE LA CONTESTATION AU TEMPS DE LA GRANDE DÉPRESSION.

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Abstract: Saul Alinsky est l'une des figures de la culture populaire radicale aux États-Unis des années trente aux années septante. Il est ainsi une référence dans la vie politique américaine, ayant eu une influence sur des figures telles qu'Hillary Clinton ou Barack Obama. Cependant, s'il est largement reconnu dans le champ du travail social et politique, il en est autrement dans le champ de la sociologie des mouvements sociaux. Il est considéré comme l'un des « *pères* » du «*community organizing* » et sa pratique militante lui permettra de développer une vision novatrice du pouvoir et de l'action collective. Celle-ci va questionner trois aspects que nous voudrions aborder. (1) Tout d'abord *la notion de pouvoir* dans les mouvements sociaux. Le pouvoir étant toujours du côté de ceux qui

ont « *l'avantage organisationnel* », le travail de l'organisateur consistera donc à construire avec les dominés leurs propres ressources organisationnelles d'expression et d'action politique. La question du pouvoir est donc analysée du point de vue des formes organisationnelles et des ressources d'action collective. (2) Ensuite, c'est une réflexion sur *la production et la diffusion du savoir critique*. Selon Alinsky, pour les dépossédés le savoir n'est pas quelque chose qui se donne, telle une « *leçon* » pour reprendre l'expression de Rancière, mais qui se prend, qui ne peut prendre corps que par l'action collective médiatisée par l'organisation. Le dévoilement produit par la connaissance ne peut donc survenir de manière individuelle. Sur ce point, Alinsky est très proche des thèses de Paulo Freire. (3) Enfin, il donne de nouvelles perspectives quant au *rapport entre les formes d'organisations des opprimés et les institutions d'État*. Alinsky n'a que peu confiance dans les programmes sociaux publics dictés depuis le sommet. L'approche que préconise Alinsky est différente de celle des 'liberals' qui in fine, n'ont pas confiance dans le « *peuple* » et défendent des réformes élitistes excluant les opprimés de toute décision. « *To give people help, while denying them a significant part in the action, contributes nothing to the development of the individual. In the deepest sense it is not giving but taking – taking their dignity*.» La perspective d'Alinsky se constituant donc toujours contre le cadre institutionnel, dans l'autonomie des opprimées, tant idéologique qu'organisationnelle (il a de ce point de vue, des similitudes avec les idées de Gramsci).

SOCIAL MOVEMENT AGAINST IMMIGRATION AS THE VEHICLE AND THE AGENT OF THE RACIALIZATION PRACTICES IN RUSSIA.

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Abstract: Sense of belonging to the social movement presupposes forging of collective identity and solidarity. At the same time the aim of the social movement is to bring about changes in the society by affecting the attitudes and practices of the movement participants, potential supporters and those who are defined as "the other" (targets of intended change). The anti-immigration movement is one of the most important actors in the Russian social movement network. It has no legal status, being structurally maintained through Internet, allowing the members of the movement to network with football fans and members of skinhead movement. Under the historical condition of the absence of the developed party system in contemporary Russia, this movement considered to be one of the main actors in democratic representation. The goal of this paper is to isolate the key elements of the movement's frame, the ways in which it is applied in building the discourse and narratives around "illegal immigration" and Russian citizenship. That may help in explaining how the seemingly apolitical participants of street riots make sense of their protests and get involved into oppositional collective performances and develop an ethnic-based solidarity. Also it serves the aim of uncovering the mechanisms and agents of the ongoing process of racialization in Russia. It is shown that the social movement against immigration may be treated both as epiphenomena accompanying global processes unfolding by their own thrust but also as the producer and transformer of societal patterns, discourses and political constellations which has its own morphogenetic, structure transforming potential.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: RETHINKING SOCIABILITY FROM THE COMMUNICATIVE DIMENSION

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Abstract: Social movements have become increasingly significant agents in current societies and communication is generally assumed as an important dimension of their practices, to the point of considering the settlement of a "social agenda in communication" as one of the social movements' challenges (Sally Burch). Form this context, the papers proposes a theoretical analysis of social movements as a significant "sociological scenario" for a re-reading on some of the key debates on social theories. Social movements tries to become a particular dialectical mixture of at-the-same-time local and global practices in a sense that implies a certain revision on the relationships between, in one hand, individuality and sociability, and in other, micro and macrosociological perspectives. The (desire of) articulation of local-global, micro-macro and socio-individual axes in social movements' practices offers a substantial theoretical background for the proposal of what could be called an *inter*paradigm in the comprehension of social relations and links. Here the role of communication is essential since social movements try to develop a transversal articulation of the communicative dimension in every practice, trying to avoid both past instrumental (technological deterministic) and pan-communicationistic (and communication-centred) perspectives.

Communication is an appropriate dimension for the proposed rereading due to its inherent nature of having, simultaneously, a dual phenomenologycal nature: it is structure and superstructure at the same time (Gramsci). It supposes the assumption of a dualism perspective (contrary to the classical opposite and dichotomous one) for the analysis of sociability, which finds a suitable complement in the paradigm of mediation (M. Martín-Serrano and J. Martín-Barbero) precisely proposed from the field of communication. It is concluded that the emergence of a network of modalities (better than levels) of sociability -from local-communitarian to global-virtual one-, as part of social movements experiences, passes through the complementation of articulation and visibilization (the two main roles linked to communicational practices), in a certain kind of *practices of articula(c)tion* (articulation+action), from where emerges a new sense of belonging that gives a particular importance to the emotion, purposing not an irrational approach of sociability but a post-rationalistic one.

HEURISTIC VALUE OF "COMPLEX EMOTIONS" : A CASE STUDY ABOUT THE REVITALIZATION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY

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Abstract: In my communication, I would like to bring some supporting data to the new theoratical approach of « complex moral emotions » in the sociology of collective action. I will try to demonstrate that the concept of « moral shock » derived from James Jasper's works and the conceptualisation of rituals by Randall Collins have great heuristic value for the understanding of new activism pratices in Turkey. I will argue that recent transformations of social move-

ments could be analyzed by the paradigm of moral protest and I will focus on a very precise case study from which I infer that moral shocks in public sphere lead to mass mobilization and new ways of political participation. Turkish political sphere witnessed the paralysis of left-wing social movements in Turkey since the military Coup d'Etat of 1980. Then some fragmented and fragile mobilizations did not transform themselves into a crystillized movement with political goals. The new and hesitant grammar of collective action is based upon the subjectivity of individual versus hierarchy, ideology versus creativity, networks versus strong organizational patterns and emotions. Thus I studied closely the political process after the murder of Hrant Dink, a very esteemed armenian journalist, editor of the Turkish-Armenian newspaper Agos. In January 2007, his funeral assembled nearly one hundred thousand people and the long stride turned into a great manifestation of moral protest. My research proceeded by participant observation and interviews. The participants were all from different political affiliations and the leading intellectual figures declared that this ritual would be the departure point of a political process through which independant socialist candidates could access the Parliament. Therefore, I have studied the electoral campaign of two socialist candidates whick took place from January 2007 until June 2007. This research demonstrated that longlasting affects provoked by this murder and the moral emotions including a cognitive processing lead to an electoral success. The « moral shock » gave rise to negative emotions which converted into motivational energy for collective action by the revitalization of old political affinities as well as the creation of new ties between distinct movements. This case study shows us that we must rethink collective action by taking into consideration complex moral emotions.

CONSUMER MOVEMENT AS AN ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE AGENT - CASE STUDY OF A POLISH VIRTUAL BANK

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Abstract: Consumer movements are a particular type of social movements that aim at implementing a social order change in the field of consumption and marketing. As in the case of other social movements, an essence of customer movements is an intentional collective effort of activists. A central role of consumption in contemporary western societies causes an increasing importance of customer movements in consumer culture dynamics.

The aim of this paper is to present a case study of a consumer movement that appeared in Poland in 2009 and analyse its activity in the light of social movement theories. The described consumer movement appeared during the economic crisis as a consequence of mortgages interest rate changes (related to currency exchange rates) introduced by one of polish virtual banks. Dissatisfied clients have organized themselves through the internet bank customer service system and carried probably the most intense media campaign against a company in the modern Poland. What is distinct about that customer movement is the role of its adversary - a virtual bank, in its appearance. The bank strongly aimed at integrating its customers with various internet customer service instruments. The socio-demographic characteristics of this financial institution's services target group were crucial for the customer movement phenomenon too. The described customer movement strongly attempted to influence the culture of organizational decision-making in the virtual bank it opposed. The main aim of the movement members was to force the adversary to include its clients claims in the decision-making process of setting mortgage interest rates, even though signed contracts unambiguously stated banks independence and discretion in this process.

THE CONFLICT OVER THE GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD POLICY: WHO CAN CONTEST THE RISKS?

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Abstract: This paper is about how actors shape public discourse and policy decisions by using frame risks in the contentious politics over genetically modified (GM) food in Brazil. It is part of my PhD research, which is in progress. In presenting the first descriptive outcomes at the RN 25, I am interested in discussing the hypotheses regarding the strategic choice made by social movements to frame the GM food issue in terms of risk. Given the global dimension of the debate on GM food and the participation transnational actors of varied types such as firms and environmental movements, actors will also be categorized in types and geographical scope.

Risk is defined as a discursive strategy to oppose the political decision to adopt a new technology. Using the analytical framework of contentious politics, risk will be treated as an element of a political claim, namely, a frame. Risk is thus a choice, among others, by actors as how to frame their arguments about GM food. This definition focuses on the social construction of risk as a form of communicating dissent over a political decision and avoids treating risk as a material phenomenon to be measured. In other words, for the present study it is not in dispute whether GM food are risky or safe, if it may bring future damage to health or environment; rather, the research question relates to how risk can be part of a discursive strategy to contest a political decision, what structures enable the use of such a recourse to which types of actors and what can be the effects of using this strategy on the policy field under study.

The methodology draws from political communications and social movements research. Based on the assumption of the fundamental role of mass media in the public sphere of contemporary societies, the study uses method of political claim-making identify and measure risk in the public discourse about GM food. Newspaper articles from the biggest nation-wide daily newspaper are collected per key-word search from years 2000-2008 and submitted to content analysis.

The outcomes to be presented concern the description of the discourse about GM food as it appears at the mediated public sphere: what actors take part on it, what are their policy positions and what are their frames?

THE UTOPIAS OF POLITICAL CONSUMERISM AS A SOLUTION AGAINST THE ECOLOGICAL CRISIS?

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Abstract: Political consumerism is a social movement in which a network of individual and collective actors criticize and try to differentiate themselves from traditional consumerism by politicizing

the act of buying in order to search and promote other types of consumption. Political consumers therefore view consumption as both at the heart of the ecological crisis (understood as a set of social, political and environmental crises linked together) and as one of the main potential solution to this crisis. In this study, political consumerism has been observed through the particular lenses of utopia. Utopia is understood as both a form of discourse and a set of practices. To be called utopian, a discourse has to include, first, a rejection of the existing society, and second, if not a clear conception of what another world might look like, at least the idea that another society is *possible* and *desirable*. And, to be called utopian, practices need to be an attempt to create here and now at least some of the features of this utopian discourse, in the hope of a spread in the rest of society. Focusing on the utopias of political consumerism can help the researcher understand both how activists frame their diagnostic of the ecological crisis and the solutions they offer as well as the kind of individual and collective actions they put into place to improve the current situation. In order to observe such a work, this study is based on a comparison of four cases in France and the UK: two local groups of the Slow Food organization, a group of de-growth promoters and an intentional community belonging to the ecovillage network.

The utopias of the political consumerists observed offer a discourse that is based on three dimensions: an art of slowness against the cult of speed of our society; an epicurean lifestyle against mass consumption; and political involvement against individualistic isolation. The consequences of this utopian discourse can be observed on the individual and the collective levels. Individually, they have adopted a set of utopian practices that shape their whole lives and, collectively, they believe that these particular lifestyles cannot be sufficient without collective solutions that they search within social movements and/or politics. Therefore, viewing political consumerism through utopia helps to understand the articulation between discourse and practices and between the individual and the collective levels.

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GENDERED INVESTMENTS. SOCIAL INVESTMENT POLICY ON THE GROUND – A SWISS CASE STUDY

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Abstract: Currently social policy in many Western welfare states is reoriented towards social investments. Within this paradigm people's potentials and capabilities are addressed as human capital in relation to labour market participation. While long-term investments in children, care and education target the future working population, an investment perspective is also applied with welfare recipients. Activation policies and programmes are put in place in order to enhance employability and accelerate reintegration into the labour market. As feminist research points out, the social investment strategy affects the complex interplay of (re-/de-)commodification and (re-/de-)familialisation, thus has important consequences for gender relations.

While there is a considerable body of international comparative research on policy related aspects of the social investment paradigm in welfare systems, fewer studies empirically analyse the practices of social investment and activation 'on the ground', i.e. in welfare agencies and programmes. Yet, it is within these "street level bureaucracies" that the abstract concept takes shape. Negotiations and translations of the theoretical concept into concrete practices and its implementation on local levels lead to considerable variations – not only between welfare regimes or nation states, but also within a given welfare system, namely between agencies and programmes, and between different groups of clients.

In an ongoing ethnographic research we explore the practices of investment in social assistance services, unemployment insurance and activation programmes in Switzerland from a (intersectional) gender perspective.[1] We analyse in what ways these practices are gendered and have gendered effects. In particular, we are interested in (dis-)empowering effects of activation measures for unemployed, often low skilled and poor women. In our paper we will draw on preliminary findings from this study to address the gendering of selection processes (who gets what kind of measures) and of activation practices in welfare programs.

[1] The research is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, NRP 60 …Gender equality".

LONE MOTHERS' PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVE LABOR MARKET PROGRAMS IN GERMANY

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Abstract: This paper examines lone mothers' participation in labor market programs such as job subsidies, workfare, and training programs in Germany using large-scale administrative data. In this way, it may be possible to gain a clearer picture of the role ascribed to lone mothers in the German welfare state context. Across the last decade, policy reforms including the reform of the unemployment and welfare benefit system, as well as developments in childcare provision and parental leave regulations show signs of reorientation from a male breadwinner towards an adult worker model of the family. Expectations that unemployed parents responsible for caring for young children should be ready for employment or labor market program participation have grown stronger. Since discretion for program assignments is left to individual case managers in employment offices, requirements faced by lone mothers are difficult to predict on the basis of formal policy regulations alone. Therefore, lone mothers' participation in labor market programs is studied empirically here. Entries into labor market programs are analyzed using event-history analysis.

Findings are that in both eastern and western Germany, lone mothers' participation rates in workfare programs and class-room training programs closely approach or even surpass those of single childless women by the time the youngest child is 3 – 5 years old. For job subsidies, on the other hand, lone mothers' participation rates reach those of childless single women only when the youngest child is 6 - 9 years old, and for in-firm training programs, not until the youngest child is 15 - 17 years old. However, job subsidies and in-firm training programs have in previous research been found to clearly increase subsequent chances of being regularly employed, while effects of workfare programs and class-room training programs were smaller. In eastern Germany, partnered mothers' participation rates are very similar to those of lone mothers. In western Germany, on the other hand, partnered mothers' participation rates are much lower than for lone mothers. This could be indicative of an influence of traditional views on the division of labor in the household in western Germany. In the analyses, special attention is also paid to the influence of the local childcare infrastructure as well as partner characteristics.

CITIZENSHIP AND GENDER REGIMES IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: AN EUROPEAN COMPARISON

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Abstract: This paper aims at discussing how norms about citizenship and gender are produced and reproduced by social policy. Using the theoretical frame of citizenship and gender « regimes » (Jenson, 2001; Martin, 1996; Taylor-Gooby, 1996), we will demonstrate that legal definitions of insured populations and of benefits granted by unemployment insurances in 11 european countries[1] are socially constructed by representations of citizenship and gender relationships. For this demonstration, we will use data collected from the Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC) and from the Social Security Worldwide (SWW), completed by information from national sources and from key correspondents.

Our results indicate on the one hand that social citizenship, which in our research[2] refers not only to the way in which categories of citizens are included in the unemployment insurance, but also to its access conditions (e.g. qualifying period of contribution) and to the granted benefits (e.g. rates, length…), varies hugely among the countries we examined. This variation cannot be explained by Esping-Andersen's typology (1990). One the other hand, our data

show that the countries under review do not take into account the peculiarities of women's employment for determining the right to unemployment benefits. Here, the differences between countries are not significative: all countries under review reproduce the traditional gendered hierarchy in society.

In order to understand these differences and resemblances, our discussion is based on the European Social Survey in 2008 (Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe) and on the International Survey Programme in 2002 (Family and changing gender roles). We will also suggest ways for future sociological research to sharpen up the comparison criteria drawn up in this study.

[1] Countries under review : Germany, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland.

[2] Research financed by the Réseau d'études appliquées en politiques sociales, familiales et de la santé (University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland).

WORK AFTER RETIREMENT : TOWARDS A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL TEMPORALITIES ON THE LIFE CIRCLE, A COMPARISON FRANCE AND QUÉBEC

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Abstract: Despite the social situation which relegates French seniors outside of the company since January 1st 2009 a financial law of social security has made it easier to combine employment and retirement, when retirees can use this legal opportunity. From 1945 to 1982, this possibility was encouraged, by reducing social security contributions for the employer with employees beyond the 65-year. From 1982, public policies legislated on this issue and we witnessed a restrictive approach which divides social temporalities. From 1993 to 2003, public policies lighten the tax related to the total which makes far less restrictive, however, the dis-incentive nature remains present as the total pension and wage accumulated can not exceed the amount of the last salary obtain of retirement. Liberalization of the accumulated wages in 2009 is nevertheless a phenomenon on the margins of the culture of work and retirement in France.

However, this situation has become a reality in Quebec since the early 2000s. While the early retirement measures put into effect, following the recession of the early 80s, had an effect on the number of active seniors. By cons, since 2000 we are seeing a return on the labor market for seniors Quebecois. This results since 2008 by public policies incentives to promote the work after retirement and flexibility at retirement. A summary of various studies in Quebec over the last five years has estimated that between 25% and 40% of retirees reported working order (for tax).

Therefore, do public policies of combining work-retirement segment social temporalities or do they allow a complex and chosen social temporalities? After initially defining the concept of combining employment and retirement, we try to understand how associated systems of social protection and public policies influence or not this practice and therefore compartmentalize or not social temporalities.

We assume that the French public policies exacerbate the fragmentation of the life course in three stages where the individual would go from work to retirement, while Quebec would be in a culture of de-specialization in activities where the combination would allow a social wellbeing and an entry into society. As a conclusion, public policies influence the possibility to combine work and retirement.

LABOUR MARKET REFORM IN GERMANY AND THE LOW-WAGE ISSUE: WHO IS AFFECTED BY AN INCREASING RISK?

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Abstract: Since the early 1990s, Germany has implemented social and labour market policies directly or indirectly aimed at the expansion of the low-wage sector. Accordingly, many studies reveal a serious increase in the low-wage rate. At the same time, empirical evidence shows that a dispersion of the wage distribution did not occur proportionally across different socio-demographic and labour market characteristics: Low-wages have especially increased among groups that already had a high risk *before* decisive reforms were implemented. This concerns for example the low-qualified, immigrants, East Germans and young workers.

This study seeks to reveal an additional relevant dimension of increasing wage-inequality, which is *the biographical position in the labour market*. It is argued that increasing low-wage risks have spread especially among *persons in transitory labour market - positions*. This can be explained by the basic constitution of the German labour market and the important role, that unions play in allocating *rents* and *closed positions*. These institutions protect established employees to a large extend from the effects of reforms and consequently from a decrease of their labour market position.

However, *persons in transitory positions* are not explicitly addressed by unions' acting. Consequently the effects of deregulation and commodification affect these groups stronger than the insiders of the labour market. Accordingly, empirical analyses on the basis of the *Socio-Economic Panel* (SOEP) show that low-wage work has spread especially among *entrants* and *re-entrants* to the labour market between 1993 and 2008.

In the light of the results, the study finally seeks to discuss weather a new type of dualism has established on the German labour market. While the former two-tier benefit system supported disparities among the unemployed (*outside* the labour market), the departure from bismarckian welfare ideals graded these differences. At the same, the new configuration (in conjunction with the high level of employment protection) emphasises the dualism between core and periphery *within* the labour market.

A STATE AS AN AGENT OF A WELFARE POLICY: A COMPARISON OF OPINIONS OF RUSSIANS AND EUROPEANS

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Abstract: A State as an Agent of a Welfare Policy: A comparison of opinions of Russians and Europeans

All European states face the challenge of effective social policy. Attempts to solve the problem are also made by sociologists. There

are developed analytical tools allowing to systematize existing concepts of social policy, to reveal agents of social policy practice and their interactions, to describe characteristics of welfare institution and its functions. While empirical studies are focused on more particular issues.

Our research is devoted to studying of attitudes towards welfare provision in Russia and other European countries and of the factors having an impact on it. In particular, ideas about a role of a state in a question of maintenance of social guarantees and distribution of material benefits in Russia and other European countries are in the center of our attention. Empirical base of the made analysis is the fourth wave of the European Social Survey conducted in 2008 in 29 European countries.

The data show up that not only socially-demographic factors (gender, age, educational level, professional status), but also a complex of basic life values (which vary in different countries) have an effect on a position of individuals concerning a role of a state in welfare provision and maintenance of social guarantees. General regularities common to the all observed countries can be designated: welfare state is mostly supported by women, elderly population, those who have a low educational and professional level, representatives of vulnerable social groups, and employees of government-financed organizations. However the level of a welfare state support varies in the different countries significantly. Articulated welfare demand is lower among representatives of the "old capitalist" countries with an old tradition of liberal individualism, and higher – among representatives of the post socialist and Mediterranean countries. Here we can fix an impact of both institutional and cultural variations. Among cultural factors we focus on basic life values: achievement and independence are of a great importance for the representatives of the first group of countries, and security, tradition and conformity for the second ones.

ROLE OF STATE AND OPTIMAL WAY OF RUSSIA'S DEVELOPMENT IN PERCEPTION OF POPULATION

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Abstract: Based on the results of pan-Russian surveys (2005-2010), Russians' inquiry on a certain type of social and economic development of the country and their expectations of social and economic policy carried out by the state are analyzed.

It is shown that in perceptions of population, future of Russia is connected with its natural resources, cultural and tourist potential of the country. Most possible role of Russia in international system of division of labor is the role of "energy superpower". The way of development connected with innovations, science, education, seems much less possible to population.

Most Russians agree that property for natural resources that ensure Russia's future should belong to state – as well as the opportunity to control Russia's economy as a whole. Even concept of private property through Russians' eyes allows governmental interference in the rights of proprietor. This request weakened during the last 10 years, but not significantly. In social sphere role of the state (as population see it) should be visible and important as well. State should provide a certain minimum for everyone, while everything above that minimum should be achieved by people themselves. This model in perceptions of Russians is stable.

First and the most important steps for modernization that state should undertake are the following: start to fight corruption and provide equality before the law for everyone. These are the most acute problems that need to be solved. Request for social fairness is connected with general situation. Request for efficient innovative economics is spoken out by only ¼ of population; these are Russians who can efficiently work in it.

Comparison with requests for governmental role in other countries (based on World Values Survey data) shows that such a request for governmental leading role in economic and social sphere differentiates Russia greatly from USA and West European countries, providing different prerequisites for the modernization process. However, request from population in Russia is not homogeneous. There are groups in Russian society which are characterized by very different understanding of Russia's future, modernization and governmental role. Age and professional status, as well as rural/urban type of settlement, are among the main differentiating factors.

WELLBEING AND WELFARE: A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF BEING WELL AND DOING WELL ENOUGH

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Abstract: Wellbeing is increasingly supplanting welfare as a central political goal for social and public policy. In academic Social Policy some writers have suggested that a focus on wellbeing allows us to consider a 'fully-rounded humanity' whereas welfare focuses on economic utility. This article avoids this polarisation and proposes a generative and relational view of wellbeing and welfare as mutually constitutive. It adopts a trans-disciplinary critical psychosocial perspective to reveal highly normative views of wellbeing and agency employed in these political and academic discourses. It proposes a view of agency for wellbeing which is contextual, includes non-rational action, and is oriented to being well-enough with others. Instead of a concern with outcome measures such as happiness it proposes a view of wellbeing as a process which varies according to context. Drawing on the notion of 'thick' and 'thin' needs, the specific content of wellbeing is seen as generated through 'close' and 'distant' relationships. This approach challenges contemporary policy responses to wellbeing which are individualised and marketled and suggests that a question for Sociology and Social Policy is, which relationships and contexts are generative of individual wellbeing and welfare?

EXPERT DISCOURSES, SOCIAL NORMS AND MEANINGS OF INSTITUTIONS: CHILDCARE POLICIES IN FRANCE AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: The paper is a comparative analysis of the policies, discourses, and practices of care for children under the age of three in France and the Czech Republic. The focus is on the question why in those two countries, where the basic design of care leave policies and childcare institutions and women's employment rate are surprisingly similar, the employment rate of mothers with young children and the usage of childcare leave and childcare facilities for the

youngest is so very different. I use the discursive institutionalist approach in order to explain the different historical development of social policies targeted at parents of young children, and especially the different social norms and public discourses that developed around these policies. I illustrate how these norms determinate the meanings that are attributed to these policies and thus influence the practices of parents (for instance the use of child-care institutions).

In fact, especially the substance and the presentation of expert knowledge in public discourse has had a fundamental impact on the formation, on the public understanding and also on the use of policies and institutions. In both countries under study, expert discourse has determined the ideas and views that the policies and institutions rested on, and thus also shaped the behaviour of people who used them and who reproduced those views and ideas through their actions. However, this expert knowledge has had a rather arbitrary nature – in two different national contexts the contents of this knowledge differ dramatically.

CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN SWEDEN, ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL. COMMON CHALLENGES, DIFFERENT PATHS

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Abstract: All child welfare services balance the need of protecting children and the need of helping parents and preserve families. Thus, all systems have the capacity to remove children from their parent's home. Yet, systems of child protection are rooted in particular institutional and cultural contexts as in specific visions of children and family and therefore, striking differences can be found in practices and procedures among diverse child protection systems.

Broadly speaking, child welfare and protection systems can be characterized by two major ideal-types models: the *child protection orientation* mainly in practice in America, United Kingdom or Canada and the *family service orientation* characteristic of Northern European countries.

The first perspective pays special attention to the need of protecting children from harm, whereby specific legislation concerning Child Protection is not unusual. The basis of state intervention is legalistic and child services are usually separated from family services. Efforts are concentrated in reparation of damage, procedures are standardized and limited by rigid time-lines. State-parental relationship tends to be adversarial and most of out-of-home placements are mandatory.

The second system is mostly characterized by a strong emphasis on public services for family support. Services intervention operates through supportive or therapeutic responses to meet the needs of children and families, child services are embedded within the broad child welfare or public health services and a great emphasis is placed in prevention and support at earlier stages. State-parents relationships are based on partnership and thus out-of-home placements are mainly voluntary. Usually, countries with a family service orientation don't have specific legislation on child protection as policies and measures towards children are included in broader family policies.

Taking, as starting point of discussion, Neil Gilbert's models of Child Protection Systems, this paper presents the main findings of a comparative study on Child Protection Policy and Practice between Sweden, England and Portugal. It highlights the main differences in legislation and services organization but also in field practice and procedures.

THE MISMATCH BETWEEN WELFARE PROVISION AND THE NEEDS OF THE ADOLESCENTS LIVING IN POVERTY

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Abstract: National (Warzywoda-Kruszyńska, Wóycicka) and comparative (UNICEF, EC) reports indicates that Poland face severe problem of child poverty. Children are the most vulnerable group in the Polish society in terms of poverty. Even though the general conditions of the polish society have vastly changed for the last years, the relationship between age and poverty is constant. The question arises are the welfare institutions able to tackle or at least mitigate the problem. Especially that the target unit of the social policy and social work in case of Poland is a family. The main goal of the text is to consider social policy and actions undertaken by the welfare institutions connected with the underprivileged adolescents, in the context of the specific needs of this group. The diagnosis of the situation of children is based on the empirical data, that were gathered among 12-13 year olds living in the poverty pockets in Lodz in Poland. Self-completed questionnaires were conducted in the elementary schools placed in the most deprived parts of city. In the schools, where the field study was conducted there is an overrepresentation of children coming from families supported by the welfare. The analysis combining the

CAUGHT BETWEEN JOB AND ELDER CARE: FINDINGS FROM AN INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE REVIEW IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL POLICY IN GERMANY

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Abstract: An increasing number of international researches address the importance of the reconciliation of elder care obligations and employment. However, research towards the reconciliation of work and care has emphasised more the carers' perspective and paid less attention to the employers' view. Therefore, more knowledge is needed about both sides of reconciliation. Furthermore, there is still a lack of knowledge on conflicts, strategies and effective instruments to enable the combination of work and care in the light of different care regimes.

The aim of the Carers@work project (funded by the Volkswagen Foundation) with partners from Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK is to show that such reconciliation is possible under appropriate support measures at both enterprise and policy level.

This paper aims to comprise the results from the international literature review and compare them with the empirical findings from the research project "Carers@Work" in the four partner countries. Special emphasis is put on problems, strategies and most effective

measures inherent to both work and care for older individuals. In addition, the presentation highlights the importance of instruments and measures in this four care regimes.

The empirical findings from the "Carers@Work" project reconfirm many features from the international literature review but complement these findings with new aspects for the scientific community, employers and social policy. For example, it can be shown that country-specific socio-political and cultural framework conditions play an important role regarding strategies employees and employers use to reconcile work and care.

EUROPEAN WELFARE STATES AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN SUNSET YEARS: THE DIFFERENT ROLES OF INTERGENERATIONAL EXCHANGES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

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Abstract: The idea of the welfare state as main provider of help and care for the old and needy is one of the most important achievements in the history of European social policy. The welfare state was meant to be a warrantor for the well-being of its inhabitants, improving their quality of life through support and also to unburden the traditional provider of support, the family. In Europe, different welfare state regimes found different balances between these two pillars of social solidarity. Therefore, the role and importance of the family as provider of help and care is shaped by the welfare regime. Diversity in the balance between the family and the state is likely to result in different roles of family and state for the quality of life. What is the role of intergenerational solidarity for quality of life? Is family support more important in the so-called familialistic welfare states, whereas in generous welfare states, quality of life is more dependent on social services? Do welfare state regimes influence the individual`s assessment of family life?

The paper discusses the role of intergenerational relations for self-reported quality of life in different European welfare states against the background of changing family structures and the recent economic crisis. Tight budgets increasingly force policy makers to shift responsibility back to families and individuals, whereas instable family structures may be unable to bear the responsibility. First, we describe the prevalence of intergenerational solidarity, measured by support, e.g. financial and time transfers between elderly people and their children. Second, we discuss the impact of these exchanges on self-reported quality of life in European welfare states. The analyses are based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) with respondents aged 50 and older from 14 European countries, including Poland and the Czech Republic.

CARE AS SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: UNFORESEEN CONSEQUENCES IN THE APPLICATION OF THE SPANISH LAW OF DEPENDENCE

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Abstract: Within the context of the Welfare state transformations and the debate on different models of social care, a profound change in social relations has taken place in Spain whereby care (for children, the elderly or sick people) is not considered a private issue anymore but has become subject to law initiatives and the design of public policies. From this point of view, care emerges as part of the social reality, but also as a social practice, and frequently linked, at the same time, to what has been called ethic of responsibility, all of them intersecting with the claim for gender equality.

This contribution examines recent changes in law and the development of new public policies in Spain over the last years. More specifically, we focus on the unforeseen effects of the implementation of the Dependence Law (2006), under the light of sociological classical theory and sociology of law. Taking into account that one of the main aims of this law was to provide a new right of citizenship for dependent people, we analyse empirical data related to its implementation in the Spanish regions, concluding that far from the initial purpose, it may be contributing to perpetuating the role of women as care-givers.

NEED ASSESSMENT IN SWEDISH ELDERLY CARE: ARE UNDERSTANDINGS OF ETHNIC 'OTHERS' RELEVANT?

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Abstract: Swedish elderly care is nowadays characterized by a high degree of ethnic diversity among both elderly care recipients and elderly care providers. Few studies on the way in which this diversity has influenced this welfare sector have, however, been conducted. There is also a lack of studies on how institutional categorization in need assessment practice works and on how understandings of ethnic 'Otherness' may influence institutional categorization in general and the kind of categorization that takes place within elderly care specifically. This presentation is based on an ongoing project on needs assessment within the context of Swedish elderly care that aims to shed light on the understandings of ethnic 'Otherness' that need assessors depart from and the manner in which these may influence the institutional meetings that take place between them and older people with migrant backgrounds when the latter seek elderly care services and undergo the need assessment process. The presentation will be based on a pilot study we have conducted in order to design the focus groups interviews that will constitute the project's empirical point of departure. The findings from this pilot study suggest namely that understandings of ethnic 'Otherness' do affect the need assessment process and that alternative elderly care services are being designed as a result of it which differentiate between older people with migrant backgrounds and those who belong to the ethnic majority population. As such, a differentiation is being made between migrant elders and Swedish elders in a manner that resembles the 'us' and 'them' dynamics that characterize power un-awared ethnic relations. The presentation will address how the understandings in question are constructed and present some of the cases documented so far; cases that show that social policy for older people in Sweden is being challenged by the elderly care sector's lack of awareness about the implications of understandings of ethnic 'Otherness' for social care inequalities in old age. As such, the presentation will contribute to the debate on institutional categorization and the manner in which welfare services are affected when their categorization practices lack an awareness of the implications that ethnic 'Otherness' have for power differentials in institutional settings.

MULTILEVEL ORGANIZATIONS OF THIRD SECTOR AND SOCIAL CAPITAL: INDICATIONS FROM A QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH IN ITALY

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Abstract: The paper aims to analyse the social production of relational goods resulting from the networking process of associations of third sector.

Third sector plays a specific role in the process of promoting a pluralistic welfare society, thanks to new forms of social networks among public, private, third sector and informal subjects.

The entrance of new players in the welfare systems generates innovative synergies in the answer of the more complex social needs and widens the services recipients' right of choice.

In order to observe and understand such a ever-changing sector and its contribution in terms of services and practices, we need interpretative categories able to explain the morphogenesis of the phenomenon. Two of these are social capital and social partnerships.

They offered a scientific background for a quantitative research carried out in 2009 in Italy, on 110 nationally-based associations of social promotion and multilevel organizations belonging to the third sector.

The final results of this inquiry highlight particularly the capacity to create social capital, the differences between bonding and bridging social capital and the role and meaning of both within the associative sphere and in the production of activities and services.

The presence of social capital stimulates an intensification of the social relationships and leads to weave community links. The third sector subjects can play different roles in the creation of such a resource.

Moreover, another important point under analysis is the interrelation among different forms of social capital and the specific ability of the third sector organizations to establish formal relationships with other different actors, through the form of social *partnerships*.

Empirical data show a significant correlation between the existence of social capital and the emergence of social *partnership*s. This is evident from the spread of specific relational goods resulting from the multilevel associative relations.

In short, social contexts can take advantage of this connection, as relational goods of reciprocity and cooperation, as well as of services and practices provided, keep on growing internally.

HYBRIDIZATION OF THE NONPROFIT SECTOR? A SURVEY OF NPO'S IN FLANDERS (BELGIUM).

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Abstract: While mixed public-private provisions of welfare have always been a typical characteristic of continental welfare states, recent international scholarship has been pointing to a historically new process of institutional hybridization (Billis, 2010; Bode, 2006; Brandsen et al., 2005). However, 'hybridity' to a large extent remains a fuzzy concept, and it lacks a comprehensive theory and indicator model (Glänzel & Schmitz, 2010). It follows that little empirical research has been conducted on the dimensions of hybridity and how it manifests itself in concrete organizational settings, such as nonprofit organizations (NPO's). In this paper, we aim to contribute to the theoretical and empirical knowledge on this diagnosis of 'hybridization'. Drawing on data from a large-N survey of 256 NPO's in four welfare domains (ethnic-cultural minorities, poverty reduction, elderly care and special youth care) in Flanders (Belgium) we construct 1) a new analytical framework identifying forms and dimensions of hybridity; and 2) a typology of NPO's based on the extent and nature of hybridity. That way, we aim to test two competing hypotheses: the thesis of a 'bifurcation' between a 'grassroots' and 'corporatist' organizational field (Milligan & Fyfe, 2005) vs. the the continuum or plurification, observing a more complex and 'disorganized' process of hybridization (Billis, 2010; Bode, 2006).

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THE SIMULTANEOUS RISE OF PUBLIC RELIGION AND PRIVATE WELFARE: A COINCIDENCE?

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Abstract: This paper sets out from the observation that the last decades have witnessed an increasing presence of religion in the public sphere and of voluntary associations in the realm of welfare in various European countries. Faith-based/religiously-motivated welfare associations are an outcome of this double rise. This historical-institutionalist study explores the mechanisms behind the increasing presence of these associations in the realm of welfare provision. The five European cases selected (Britain, France, Germany, Sweden and Turkey) represent different and historically specific relationships between the state and society and the state and religion.

The paper explains the increasing emphasis on RMAs in various welfare states as a "political revitalization of religion" in order to solve contemporary problems of societies such as increasing poverty and social exclusion. The paper claims that the increasing visibility of these associations in the European welfare arena can best be explained as a reaction to the contemporary dynamics and tensions in European societies. Yet, how these contemporary dynamics and tensions influence single welfare states are highly dependent on various trajectories of institutional change in them. Therefore, the expanding role of RMAs in the social policy realms of various welfare states is explained by two mechanisms: (1) shifts in state-society relationships/transformations of welfare state structures; and (2) shifts in state-religion relationships/rearrangement of institutional structures between the state and various religious communities.

FROM SAFEGUARDING ONE'S STATUS TO ONLY SECURING ONE'S LIVELIHOOD – THE CHANGE OF SOCIAL WELFARE PROVISIONS IN GERMANY

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Abstract: In the years 2003-2005 Germany has introduced a change of labour market policies as a response to an extensive and increasing base of unemployment. These reforms, which are often referred to as 'Hartz reforms', can be seen as a turnaround in welfare policies. They constituted a crucial and in comparison to other European countries abrupt paradigm change, from a welfare-oriented to a workfare-oriented labour market regime. Since their implementation, Germany has been regarded as a model for activating labour market policies throughout Europe.

The contribution will focus on these reforms and examines their institutional implementation as well as the individual consequences of the new 'activating' approach to unemployment. We put a special emphasis on the influence that the reforms have on the individual work orientations of jobseekers and their strategies for dealing with their position in the labour market. Hence, unlike the majority of research, evaluating the efficiency of such new employment policies, we approach the topic from the perspective of the job seekers. Based on regional case studies of the institutional implementation developed from interviews with experts of regional labour market policies, we conducted a qualitative longitudinal survey of the group targeted by the most recent labour market reforms. Our theoretical framework is based on the research on precariousness and social exclusion (Bourdieu, Castel)

The remodel of the German welfare state, which at its core contains the new labour market policies, is highly contested. This also becomes apparent in our case studies. Although most experts adopt the official doctrine of the new reforms, nevertheless we can observe various conflicts between different hierarchical levels within the labour market institutions. Furthermore, we can show that the new social policy doesn't reflect the different types of unemployed people. Instead its standardized procedures have numerous unintended effects such as stigmatization and social exclusion. For some people it is not only a matter of financial losses. Rather, the institutional change of social provision goes along with of a loss of social recognition for one's achievements throughout their employment history.

MAKING SOCIAL POLICY BY NGOS IN POLAND. THE CHANGES IN PERFORMANCE OF POLISH NGOS IN PERSPECTIVE OF UNCERTAIN TIMES.

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Abstract: One may observe the growing position of NGOs in Poland. They have more financial, human and material resources. Some new legal arrangements like "The Act about Public Benefit and Volunteer" reflect their growing role. Local governments are obligated to cooperate with nongovernmental organizations. In 2008 about 60% of NGOs declared cooperation with local governments. Year by year the budget allocation for social services provided by NGO increases.

In Poland third sector is strongly miscellaneous. Many organizations function without diversified resources (e.g. stable employee).For that reason nongovernmental organizations are not as meaningful as they could be. However, some of stronger organizations aim to gain an impact on social policy. They want to present their point of view in the public debate. They organize social campaigns, for example against governmental plans of reforming the pension system, and had a say in media. Some of this campaigns have a real influence on social policy. As an example in 2003 The Board of The Public Benefit had forced an attractive condition of businesses tax liabilities that may be donated to NGOs.

Many recent analysis show that the economic downturn has negatively affected NGO's provision of social services in Europe and generally condition of third sector (Forbig 2009; Hanfstaengl 2010). However the economic crisis in Poland was not so burdensome for everyday citizens life as in the rest of Europe. Poland had another problems and challenges. How NGOs have changed over the last 5 years? Has the economic crisis influenced their performance? Since many anxious news come from the global market(e.g. the dramatic increase of the food prices), one can ask about the role of the third sector in this uneasy times. This presentation will supply an answer on these questions, based on selected case studies of Polish NGOs, which wanted to have an influence on social policy in the areas of health care and human services. The research is being undertaken from March to July this year. The main research methods are individual in-depth interview. Analyzing the activity of NGOs in respect of their effectiveness, their aims, strategy and plans for the future, can give a new look on the role of third sector for social policy in Poland.

THE SOCIAL EMBEDDEDNESS OF WELFARE SANCTIONS AGAINST YOUNG PEOPLE IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Since the German welfare reforms in 2005 sanctions became a core element of the activation paradigm. If recipients in Germany don't fulfill their duties – such as e.g. participation in activation measures – this results in a temporary reduction of benefits below the socio-economic subsistence level. Benefit recipients younger than 25 years are defined as a special target group regarding the participation in activation measures. Moreover, they are also subject to stricter sanctioning rules. Benefits are reduced by 100% for three months after the first neglect of duty. In case of

repeated failure the payment for housing and heating is cancelled in addition. For people older than 24 years, however, benefits are reduced stepwise. In the course of our research project we interviewed 26 case workers in jobcenters because they have to enforce the activation policies and strict sanctioning rules against the young welfare recipients. Furthermore we interviewed 15 young people with at least one 100% sanction within the last two years. All the interviews had a narrative orientation. Finally we analyzed the counseling records that have been compiled about the young people. Previous research shows that case workers have wide discretion over the allocation of sanctions despite precise regulations. Their decisions can affect the life chances of the recipients comprehensively. The rules became voluminous and contain contradictory aspects. In addition the high personnel turnover and only short periods of preparation for the job as case worker can result in selective enforcement and incorrect decisions. The direct interactions between case workers and clients are also shaped by differences in cultural capital and bureaucratic knowledge. Undereducated and disadvantaged young people fall behind in negotiating on good reasons for their deviant behavior. Moreover, counseling records bear the danger of labeling the sanctioned in a negative way especially when case workers change. Our presentation will focus on the perspectives of the young sanctioned regarding the embeddedness of sanctions in the social relations to their case workers. How do they experience the ambivalent situation of supervision (help and control)? How do they value the sanctions in this context and what are the consequences for the further working relationship? What role do (reciprocal) sympathy and empathy play?

WELFARE STATE AND MIDDLE CLASSES IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON: IS THE MIDDLE CLASS IN DANGER?

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Abstract: This article analyses the role of public income redistribution on the relative income position of the middle class in international comparison. To capture this impact of the welfare state it distinguishes between market income and disposable income, reflecting also income redistribution. At both levels different dynamics take place and it is shown whether social policies change the stratification markets generate. Moreover, the broad category of a middle class is differentiated into three groups. Analyses based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study between 1985 and 2005 show that income redistribution by the social state mainly improves the position of the lowest income group, while the highest income group experiences losses. The income position of the middle classes shows little change by income redistribution. This pro-poor-orientation is especially strong in continental countries. Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon countries rather improve the relative income position of the middle classes. Changes over time show, that the impact of public redistribution on income-distribution increased without compensating the strong losses at the level of market income in the bottom quintile. But the middle lost relatively little over time. However, the distance between middle classes and the top which gained most regarding market incomes is growing. This may fosters the impression of the societal middle not to participate in the income development any more.

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND WELL-BEING: PORTUGAL IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

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Abstract: In this paper the connections existing between levels and types of social capital and well-being are explored, with special attention given to the place of Portugal among the European Union members. Quantitative data will be presented from two sources: the European Quality of Life Surveys (EQLS) currently available (2003 and 2007 rounds) and the European Social Surveys (2006 and 2008 rounds).

We start by asking if distinct patterns of social relations and sociability exist in the EU and in what sense are those countries converging or diverging when it comes to relational resources and networks. Also, we try to find if the patterns observed are related to differing welfare regimes and make some considerations about the strengths and limitations of this kind of macro-analysis.

The position of Portugal in the European context is singled out: different types of sociability are considered and special attention given to the persisting role of the family in filling out gaps in relational capital from other spheres. Portugal stands therefore in contrast with other European countries not only when it comes to the kind of prevalent social resources but also when we talk about well-being and the links that exist between them. Other European contrasts but also some similarities are underlined.

Well-being indicators are then used in connection with other notions such as interpersonal trust and life satisfaction. To help explain the patterns found in Europe, we look at the characteristics of welfare regimes but also at other kinds of variables such as those related to the life cycle (age, conjugality and family situation, for example) and income.

This kind of empirical analysis is necessary if we want to highlight the theoretical importance of social capital in the understanding of well-being and welfare: the differential possession of social resources has effects not only in life satisfaction, perceptions of the future and social cohesion, but also on the levels of trust in others and in political institutions.

Talking about social relations in this manner is synonymous of talking about decisive social differences and inequalities. Further integrated analyses of relational capital and well-being will therefore be needed to understand the current turbulent times of Europe.

MECHANISM FOR EXCLUSION? SOCIAL WELFARE ADJUSTMENTS IN POST CELTIC TIGER IRELAND

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Abstract: Ireland is in the throes of the worst recession since the foundation of the state. Inevitably, in times of an economic downturn and a sharp increase in unemployment, the issue of social welfare benefits has acquired a greater importance. This is particularly the case in a labour market like Ireland's, where during the Celtic Tiger boom, 14 per cent of the workforce were made up of non-Irish nationals. As a rising number of migrant workers have sought social protections, questions are being asked about the welfare

rights of migrants. Some public representatives have gone as far as denying the legitimacy of European migrant welfare rights altogether.

This paper seeks to explore the implications of increased intra European mobility for a welfare based understanding of citizenship. It raises the issue of the portability of social rights, highlighting the emerging tensions between EU directives guaranteeing equal protections between member state nationals and national welfare implementation systems which have engaged in selective 'restriction' policies.

Using data from a three year study of Polish migrants in the Irish labour market (2007-2010), as well as key informant interviews with NGOs and relevant stakeholders, we show that at the time of eight New Member State countries joining the European Union, Ireland sought to qualify EU social rights through the time limited removal of welfare entitlements. This was achieved through the imposition of a two year 'Habitual Residency Condition' before claimants could access a range of social protections. Since the onset of the recession, we demonstrate how such adjustments have further deepened. Thus we show how the 'crisis' has helped to facilitate the further rolling back of social rights. These social policy adjustments attempt to reassert the notion that people live in one place. However, the reality of EU mobility undermines this. Ultimately, we consider how the implementation of particular aspects of social citizenship can in fact become a mechanism for exclusion.

PENSIONS IN TURMOIL: RECENT TRENDS AND CHALLENGES IN GREECE.

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Abstract: The global financial crisis has brought on the spotlight pensions as an emerging issue all over the world. In this international context the pension challenge is crucial nowadays.

This article aims to focus on the Greek case study. According to recent surveys the pension "problem" in Greece is in many respects similar to that observed in other countries. However, in Greece, the current turmoil has inevitably increased uncertainties. Future pension levels are subject to a number of risks and have become a cause of concern for future sustainability and adequacy of the Greek pension provision. Many scholars have pointed out that serious financial problems are expected after 2015, and this is mainly due to adverse demographic trends. Given that, it has become increasingly essential to analyze the latest developments in the pension field under the current economic climate in order to ensure that the Greek pension system will be financially sustainable and provide adequate retirement income.

Specifically, the current article seeks to highlight the development of occupational pension funds, the current situation and the need for re-examination of the new institution in Greece. The development and strengthening of the institution of occupational pension funds can contribute significantly to address the pension problem, if we want to promote safety, viability and effectiveness in social protection and ensure an acceptable standard of living for the elderly.

THE STATUS OF DRUG-ADDICTS IN THE ANTIDRUG POLITICS

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Abstract: During last decades most of countries faced the problem of uncontrollable widespreading of drug-addiction in the society and accordingly should solve a number of different problems.

Different countries come to different socio-political decision-solving: some countries consider that it is possible to achieve the total abstinence in their countries and pursue the policy of criminalization of drugs and drug-users; other countries have come to a view that drug-addiction is inevitable and it is necessary to learn to co-exist with it and to focus on the idea of harm reduction.

There is a high correlation between drug-addiction and *HIV/AIDS spreading* which essentiallyvaries in different countries.

The aim of this project is to analyse anti-drug policies in several countries and to reveal and to understand the status of drug-users in these policies and to specify what rights and resources the drug-users have for solving their medical and social problems. The comparison of different countries allows to understand the variety and efficiency of various anti-drug policies and to realise more deeply the situation in Russia.

According to our point of view three essentially different spheres should be presented as independent components in the anti-drug policy of a country: (a) the struggle against drug-business, (b) the protection of the society and the population against drugs and (c) the support of people suffering due to drugs. We suppose that these three components have different status and significance in the anti-drugs policies of different countries.

The methodology includes macro and micro-analysis. The macro-analysis is based on studying of the concepts, programs, statistical and other documents, publications and presentations of experts.

In particular content-analysis of the two Russian anti-drug conceptions (2006 and 2009) is carried out with support VEGA - a specialised computer system for comparative text analysis. There four consecutive programs on combating illicit drug spreading in St.-Petersburg for 2009-2011, 2006-2008, 2002-2005, 1998-2001 are analyzed.

The micro-analysis is based on studying the materials of a surveyamong drug-users and their relatives about resources, availability and efficiency of treatment programs, about possibilities of social problems solving, about observance of their civil rights, etc.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRAP BEFORE AND AFTER THE GERMAN "HARTZ IV" REFORM

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Abstract: The aim of my study is to compare the dynamics of social assistance spells in Germany before and after the labour market reforms in 2005. In Germany, like in other European welfare states, there was a shift from traditional approaches to social assistance to more 'active' labour market policies. Hence the relationship be-

tween work and unemployment, poverty and the welfare state was redefined by the implementation of a new social benefit regime. The aim of the so-called 'Hartz Reforms' is to strengthen the incentive structure at the interface between social assistance and the labour market and to shorten individual unemployment spells. According to poverty trap theorem of economics, the individual reservation wage increases by generous social benefits and the incentive to take a job is reduced. Hence it is assumed that unemployed remain in social assistance receipt but miss the opportunities that can result in an integration in the labor market.

The poverty trap theorem was tested empirically by several German studies analyzing the dynamics and labour market mobility of benefit recipients in the 1990s. The results emphasise that poverty and social benefits are often a temporary phase in people's life. Even in precarious situations most social benefit recipients can cope with their precarious living conditions and find a way no longer to rely on social benefits. After the German welfare reform, further empirical research is needed to analyse the consequence in benefits dynamics.

Therefore my analysis deals with the question of the existence of an 'unemployment trap' at the intersection between social assistance and the labor market between 2001 and 2004 as well as between 2005 and 2008. The study is based on the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). Multivariate analysis by piecewise constant exponential model are estimated. The study comes to a first result that the problem of persistent individual unemployment hardly existed before 2005. The second finding is that unemployment spells have not been shortened by the 'Hartz IV Reform'. On the contrary unemployment benefit recipients spend some more time in unemployment after than they did before 'Hartz IV'. Possible explanations are discussed.

INCOME SUPPORT (RMI) AND THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IN SPAIN

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Abstract: This paper studies the genesis and the implementation of income support (RMI) in Spain as a measure against poverty. Based on archives and interviews, the research first focuses on the years 1975-1990, during which reformers define *poverty* as a social problem. The arrangement of their various interests, related to their trajectories and social locations, lead them to set up income support as a solution to this problem. The *problem* of poverty emerges and takes shape as officials with connections to Catholic networks need to reposition themselves in their social and occupational lives within the new institutional context of parliamentary democracy from the end of the 1970s. The genesis of income support as a *solution* is related to two aspects of these agents' situations: some of them belonged to the parties in power throughout the 1980s on the one hand; they accepted the constraints of the political and administrative apparatus to which they belonged on the other hand. The paper subsequently uses an ethnographic study based on observations and interviews to analyse the practical implementation of income support through the way social workers understand and enforce the policy, and especially the way they decide to allocate or not the benefit. The analysis of these processes shows how the implementation of income support is related to social workers' occupational logics. It also depends on the bureaucratic constraints related to these social services and on the practical and bureaucratic constraints related to income support itself.

"THE LOOPING EFFECT" AS A DYNAMIC OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY IN SWITZERLAND: AN INSIGHT OF THE CATEGORIZATION OF POPULATION IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS.

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Abstract: In this paper, I ask specifically to which extent the notion of "looping effect" (Hacking, 1995) can explain the ways in which unemployed young people are framed and categorized in Switzerland. I address this central issue using qualitative data collected from an ethnography study in a public organisation for professional reintegration of young people within its two first years of existence.

The study of the social interactions between the institutional level actors' and the street level bureaucracy actors' shows how the initial categorization of young people is questioned and reinforced. More specifically, conflicts occurring around the framing of unqualified young people within theses social interactions, show how theses conflicts redraw the functioning of the public organisation and its tools. This, in turn, affects the "original" framing of unqualified young people. This is what Hacking calls the "looping effect". Based on these results, I suggest that the "looping effect" participate in the legitimization of the public organisation and the policy towards youth unemployment in Switzerland.

More widely, this contribution aims to show that interactionist approaches can shed some light on the framing of populations in action and not as a top down process. In this perspective, studying policy implementation might be considered as a circular process rather than as a linear one. Finally, studying the framing of the population in social interactions can give insights of the shaping of human possibility ("nominalism in action") as well as how real people get sorted in new and specific ways as events are enacted ("realism in action") (Hacking 2001: 280).

INCOME INEQUALITY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING – A STUDY OF ITS EMPIRICAL INCONCLUSIVENESS

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Abstract: Rising economic inequalities challenge European welfare states, in that its consequences for the individual well-being are still indistinct. This paper asks whether the inconclusiveness in empirical findings on the relationship between income inequality and subjective well-being (SWB) is caused by empirical inconsistencies: the selection of indicators (inequality indices), the unit of analysis (nation states vs. federal districts) and its political embeddedness (liberal vs. post-communist regimes); and/or whether inequality only affects the SWB of specific sub-groups, i.e., structurally disadvantaged (e.g. lower income groups, unemployed), or those who are concerned about society (universalistic vs. hedonistic values). Using data of the 3rd wave of the European Social Survey (ESS), 23 Euro-

pean countries and its 272 regional units are analyzed within a multi-level framework. The results suggest that economic disparities in the region affect the SWB more strongly than disparities at the national level. Thereby, inequality indicators which polarize between the upper and lower income groups have a stronger effect than indices which rely on the center of the income distribution. People who are concerned about the other and society in general show a higher vulnerability to inequality than people who are more interested in their personal affairs. Findings also point to group-effects of the poor and unemployed, which are particularly affected by the social conditions of their environment. Whether this is due to denied life chances or pessimistic future prospects will be discussed in more detail. The paper wants to encourage future research to dig deeper into the roots of contextual dependencies of well-being and discusses its implications for welfare research.

YOUNG ADULTS BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL RISK, CONSERVATIVE NORMS AND CHAOTIC POLICY. ON SHAPING LIFE-COURSE REGIME IN POLAND

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Abstract: During last decades, social structures in Central and Eastern European countries, have been reshaped, both in consequence of systemic transformation and global processes. The criteria, under which individuals are ranked on the social ladder, and those, under which the segments are located in the social space, have been changing. These phenomena are accompanied by decomposition and re-composition of social status. Tendencies towards class closure which can be observed in today's Poland, reveal the diversity of life courses, resulting from mutual influence of the stratification process, institutional measures aimed at overcoming structural factors limiting life opportunities of individuals and the shift of value-laden fundaments of social policies.

Normative modeling, understood as socially constructed concepts of "normal" life-course is one of important elements of welfare culture. It defines "success" and "failure", as well as desired patterns of educational, occupational and family career, their relative importance and sequence. It also defines the division of responsibility for supporting individual life courses.

However, the distribution of biographical risks among different socio-economic groups, remains unequal. As many empirical analyses show, early adulthood can be seen as critical phase in this respect, as it covers transition from education to the labour market and from parental household to independent one/family of procreation.

The proposed paper will aim at presenting axiological and institutional factors shaping legitimized patterns of early adulthood and life opportunities for young adults in Poland. It will also focus on reconstructing the selected elements of life-course regime emerging after 1989, especially in relation to the question of upward social mobility.

The paper will be structured around various types of data. The reconstruction of patterns of early adulthood typical for different social classes will be based on available statistical and demographic data, as well as on own research conducted among young adults. In order to reveal the legitimate models of the life stage in question, strategic documents other elements of public discourse, such as selected media debates, will be put into analysis.

TRANSLATING GLOBAL HEALTH POLICY AGENDAS: COMPARING PRIMARY CARE REFORMS IN ENGLAND, GERMANY AND RUSSIA

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Abstract: As a visionary model of reform, primary care was first introduced by WHO in 1978 and again highlighted by 2008 World Health Report. Importantly, this model of reform travels easily across different countries, as primary care also enjoys high currency in relation to the modernisation agendas in both established healthcare states and healthcare states in transition in industrialized countries. Not surprisingly, primary care reforms have common features in otherwise highly different institutional settings: implementation is driven by similar goals to respond more effectively to healthcare needs and organisational models set focus on collaborative care.

At the same time, primary care reform strongly challenges existing organisational arrangements in healthcare and combined with the limited jurisdiction at international levels such as the EU, reforms are to a considerable extent influenced by national health care states. More specifically, reforms are blurring the boundaries between governance tools related to professional self regulation, like clinical guidelines, and those related to new managerial regimes, like standardisation of care and target setting. This makes the medical profession and public regulatory bodies important switchboards for translating the global health policy agenda.

Against this background, the aim of the paper is to analyse how primary care as a global model for reform is translated into national health reforms and to identify which (country-)specific factors are at play. To this end, the paper compares primary care policies in England, Germany and Russia. The first two countries represent well-established healthcare states. In contrast, in Russia the healthcare state is in transition and still in search for a model. The analysis consists of country case studies of specific reforms: a range of reforms in 2005 in England, which set out to encourage primary care organisations to work more collaboratively; Disease Management Programmes for chronically ill people in Germany, which were first introduced in 2002; and major reforms initiated in 2005 in Russia, where primary care policies are closely related to the general restructuring of the healthcare system.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS IN LATVIA; SOCIAL POLICY AND INDIVIDUALS" RESPONSES

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Abstract: The global economic and financial crisis has resulted in some devastating socio-economic and socio-political consequences in almost all countries of EU, and Latvia because of external and internal reasons is one of the hardest hit countries of the region.

The paper discusses the manifestation of crisis, the government's response to it, and individuals' coping strategies on the basis of statistical analysis and in-depth interviews.

Economic recession is characterized by GDP reduction, unemployment growth, increase in rates of poverty (needy persons), and household debt.

In response to the crisis, Latvia has been forced to borrow a significant amount of money (about 1/3 of its 2008 GDP) from international lenders – IMF, European Community and World Bank. The government has taken severe steps towards the budget consolidation – drastic cuts of wages in public sector, cuts of pensions (were abolished by Constitutional Court), reduction of social insurance benefits, and increase of taxes. These measures had impact on different categories of people, but mostly hit those with low or medium income, most vulnerable groups of population. As a result, the need for social assistance increased. Several new activities to strengthen social security net for the poorest were introduced.

Among others, one of the results of government's austerity measures is - rising distrust of the population in the system of social security, especially – social insurance. In such situation inhabitants choose different individual survival strategies.

Government decisions which concern social insurance principles have reduced the motivation of people to pay taxes and as reaction to it - the grey economy has grown dramatically.

Even notwithstanding the economic decline in practically all member states, the number of inhabitants leaving the country in search of employment abroad continues to grow and this is another strategy that was chosen by different households as reaction to severe crisis.

All of the government's taken measures significantly affect not only the current situation, but also have a long-term effect. Time and resources will be needed to restore the confidence and trust of the society in government decisions and the system of social welfare in general.

VARIETIES OF WELFARE STATES IN THE THIRD WORLD

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Abstract: Varieties of welfare states have been discussed after the seminal work of Esping-Andersen. Esping-Andersen's classification of liberal, corporatist and social-democratic welfare regimes have been challenged or qualified by many writers. For example, a southern European version is suggested; different countries that allegedly have the liberal type such as the US and Canada, are argued not to be subsumed under the same rubric; the low expenditure levels in the US compared to the others are said to exclude corporate welfare expenditures so emphasized in the US middle class culture. Yet, Esping-Andersen's classification, as well as various revisits, focuses only on the advanced capitalist countries. Nowadays, welfare state literature seems to focus more on the affects of globalization. Nevertheless, there are important contributions such as that of Gough and Rudra that take the developments in the Third World countries into account. Since capitalist development in these countries become increasingly more visible, it is necessary to investigate the formation of welfare regimes there. In this paper, we will discuss these relatively new works and try to analyze the Brazilian, Korean and Turkish welfare regimes.

PARADOXICAL MISMATCH OF RATIONALITIES : FOCUS ON THE RELATIONS OF SEVERAL BENEFICIARIES WITH THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN A COMPARISON BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

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Abstract: The "bismarckian" systems of social protection have been described as particularly hard to reform (Esping-Andersen: 2006). It's true that the unemployment assurance haven't been removed or radically restructured but merely amended (Barbier and Knuth,:2011). However, the French and German systems of social protection against unemployment have deeply changed. Firstly their transformations have been brought about by the severe turbulences of the labour market. Secondly they are the result of important reforms of social assistance. These transformations led to a dual welfare state (Bleses, Seeleib-Kaiser: 2004, Palier, Martin: 2008).

In the first part I will briefly describe the evolutions of social assistance in both countries considering its increasing role in the social protection. In particular, I will focus on the two latest broad reforms introducing the "Hartz IV" in Germany and the "RSA" in France. They will be presented focusing on the rationality of this new *dispositifs* (Foucault: 1975). I will argue that the French and German minimum-income benefits (MIBs) aim for the same value-oriented rationality found on the will to assure the predominance of the market as the privileged instrument of regulation of poverty and precariousness. They are however distinguished from each other by the instrumental rationality. Indeed, the French MIB lays great stress on financial incentive while the German model insists on disciplinary means.

In the second part I will emphasize the relation which the beneficiaries keep up with the social state concentrating on the paradoxical mismatch between rationality of the social policies and those of their recipients. On the one hand, with few exceptions, the beneficiaries agree with the goals of the policies to return to the labour market. On the other hand several of them consider the instruments of the policies hinder their ability to improve their situation regarding employment and/or destabilize their living conditions. An analysis of cases extracted from semi-structured interviews with recipients in France and Germany, will be used to illustrate why both *dispositifs* are seen negatively by part of the beneficiaries.

In conclusion, this comparative demonstration allows to consider the reasons of the mismatch between the rationality of state and those of beneficiaries and to discuss why two different types of governmentalities (Foucault: 2004) fail to bring people back to the labour market.

CLIENTELISM IN THE POLISH HOUSING COOPERATIVES

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Abstract: My intention is to present the phenomenon of clientelism in the polish housing cooperatives. Most of them have been founded in the communist period. The clientelism was present inside them at least from seventies. Initially, Cooperativism in the Nineteenth Century was a democratic, social movement, defending week economical position of the poor. The post-communist polish housing cooperatives are something completely different – cooperative estates are rather more similar to the russian 'kolohoz' than to classical cooperative.

The crucial characteristic of that housing cooperatives are: huge dimensions, strong managerial elites and low members-inhabitants' activity. Most of members lives in cooperative estates larger than 15.000-20 000 inhabitants. Strong managerial elites have built their position in the communist period, when the housing cooperatives were centralized and actually governed by the communist state. The centralization have been removed twenty years ago, but managerial elites in many cases was able to maintain its domination in cooperatives. The boards – an executive power in each cooperative, still dominate over the general assemblies. It is possible because of the patronage mechanism. Finally, I consider the clientelism as a barrier for reinventing citizenship and as a negative factor of the social welfare.

I would like to share the outputs of my research conducted in polish housing cooperatives in 2006-2008. It was partly described in my book edited in polish *Spoldzielnie mieszkaniowe – miedzy wspolnota obywatelska a alienacja*. It was on the perspective of Robert Putnam's *Making democracy work* (clientelism in the southern Italy). However, I would like to present some new conclusions. Robert Merton also describes clientelism, using a term 'bosses' in his article *Manifest of the latent functions.* It seems, that such latent phenomena are crucial for sociologist, especially in turbulent times.

WILL AS COMMUNICATION MEDIA: FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVATING SOCIAL POLICY IN GERMANY

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Abstract: The ongoing transformation of social policies is given many labels: "from welfare to workfare", "social policy for the market", "the productivistic revision of welfare states", "welfare in competition", "from the active to the activating welfare state". While lively discussions revolve around such labels in political economic fields, there are very few sociological attempts investigating how such transformation affects our communication in practice and what dynamics are emerging in relation between individuals and society.

This paper focuses on increasing "actor-oriented" sensibility in social policy and analyzes how individual engagement becomes relevant in new welfare strategies and in what way it is thematized in three types of social systems respectively : "functional (especially political) system", "organization" and "interaction".

Referring to Niklas Luhmann's system theory, I conduct a functional analysis of discourses in and about migrant policy in Munich, which is strongly linked to the general transformation of national welfare policy. As source material I make use of a range of administrative documents. 47 interviews are also mentioned which were carried out from 2007 to 2010 with migrants as well as with public servants and social workers engaged in migrants' incorporation in Munich.

This analysis reveals that there is a significant discrepancy between semantics in the functional systems and organizations on the one hand and that in the interactional practice of social work on the other hand. The former recognizes clients' will as such only insofar as it follows the offered workfare services obediently and cooperates willingly in order for successful social work. Taking the voices of migrants into account, however, they often mention their will in another way: the will to escape from control imposed from authorities and to keep on their autonomous decision – even refusing national integration provision. Such "will" of clients would be mostly dismissed or labeled as "laziness" or "idleness" in the political and organizational programs.

At the end of this paper I argue that this divergence between welfare programs and welfare practice constitutes the very dynamics of contemporary socio-political enterprises and illustrate how mutual changing between different communication levels can be brought about.

POLICY FORMULATION AS CONSTRUCTION OF MEANING: A CONSTRUCTIVIST FRAMEWORK TO SOCIAL POLICIES ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This paper presents a constructivist framework to the study of the formulation of social policies. Particular attention will be paid to the process of constructing this analytical tool, by discussing the interest of using both the inductive and the deductive approach to build bridges between theory and empirical data.

Our specific topic is the formulation of new practices of interprofessional collaboration which aim is to enhance the return-to-work process of people with cancer. These practices have been negociated in a mixed task force composed by healthcare workers, social workers, invalidity insurance agents and employers. Our empirical data on this negociation process are grounded in a deep ethnographic investigation in the quality of participant-observer.

The basis of our theoretical framework is issued from the french school of the cognitive approach of policy analysis. Within this approach, the formulation of social policies is a process of construction of meaning revealing the power relations among agents with different worldviews. In this respect, the interpretive pluralism as well as the legitimation strategies of the agents involved in the policy formulation are two major analytical categories.

In our views, this general theory needs to be completed with sociological mechanisms allowing us to precise what is at stake in social relations between welfare recipients and professionnals and also between various professionnals and various fields of social welfare. These three interrelated mechanisms also need to be taken into account when analysing policy-making process : 1) the social categorization, e.g. the link between health and work through the different meanings associated with the concept of employability; 2) the social construction of expertise, e.g. the legitimate knowledge and skills to facilitate returning to work; 3) the fragmentation and specialisation of society, e.g. the content of professional identities and the boundaries between professional roles and fields of intervention.

We will close our contribution by presenting a grid of analysis integrating coherently all these theoretical elements.

THE MAKING OF CITIZEN THE USER

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Abstract: The making of citizen the user in Norwegian welfare policy

Since the 1990s a growing number of scholars have stressed the role of ideas in welfare politics and policy. Language is representations of reality as well as shaping the same reality, and the concepts and ideas used to classify and categorize are important expressions of relations of power. At present 'user' is the most used term for those in contact with and/or receiving help from the welfare-bureaucracy in Norway. The term has emerged the last decades, and this paper discusses the ideas and discourses connected to the 'user' by politicians and top-bureaucrats at the start of the 21st century. The empirical analysis is based on political documents and parliamentary debates about the major political reform in the Norwegian welfare state this century, the Nav reform. The Nav reform is mainly a merger between the former employment service and the national social insurance services, and the coordination of these in a partnership with the municipalities Social assistance offices at the local level. This merger in itself demanded a joint term, and as such the 'user' could be viewed as a product of this reform. In the analysis we draw mainly on a discourse analytical perspective where the debates and documents are viewed as discursive practices and where we identify competing discourses regarding the 'user'. We argue that there are two main discourses about "users" represented; an empowerment discourse and an activation discourse. On the one hand 'users' are viewed as in command of their own destiny, and on the other hands as citizens who ought to become more active and less passive. Subordinated discourses are a rights discourse (emphasizing the obligations of the state towards its citizens) and an administrative discourse. We compare the present ideas about the 'user' in the Norwegian welfare state, with the client, consumer and citizen discourse in Great Britain, and end by suggesting that the 'user' concept's vagueness is one of its attractions in the Norwegian context.

THE CONCEPT OF "DISABILITY" – HOW WELL DOES IT TRANSLATE? DISCUSSING THE CATEGORY "DISABLED PEOPLE" IN EUROPEAN SOCIAL POLICY CROSS-NATIONAL STUDIES.

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Abstract: Cross-national social policy research has become an increasingly important field of inquiry and analysis. The issue of cross-societal equivalence of concepts is a crucial factor in cross-national research. And, like Patricia Kennett (2001), we argue that in order to be able to compare phenomena within social policy across national systems, we need to be confident that the components and their properties being compared in fact do indicate something equivalent. In this paper we will discuss the challenges which appear when concepts are difficult to translate between national contexts.

A concept often used in comparative social policy, which causes some concern in this respect, is "disability". Cross-national politics is faced with two major challenges in regard to disability politics. One is the concept itself, how to define "disability" in a way that is consistent and possible to translate between countries. The other challenge is the fact that the prevalence of self-reported disability varies between European countries to a degree that leaves us with the question on whether statistics in fact measures the same phenomena in different countries. Regardless of the data source, surveybased measurement of disability shows similar patterns of variation between countries, with the nordic countries on top with a percentage between 30 and 38, and the Mediterranean countres at the bottom with percentages below 10.

Using data from EQLS 2007/08 (European Quality of Life Survey, Eurofound Dublin), which includes data from 31 European countries, we explore in this paper a set of possible explanations for the large variations in proportion reporting having a disability or a chronic illness in different European countries. Explanations will be related to the concept of welfare systems (Baldock et al 1999), which include a range of institutions determining the welfare of citizens, such as family, community networks, market, and the benefits and services provided by the state. The paper argues that the variation in self reported disability and chronic illness between countries is, at least partly, linked to variations in welfare systems.

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NEW ISSUES EMERGING FROM RECENT ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES

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Abstract: Southern European societies are encountering problems as an impact of the recent economic crisis. My presentation will deal with the new issues emerging with the crisis in European societies, such as changes in the division of labor, with special emphasis on gender, unemployment, social protection etc.

The origins of these issues will be discussed as well as the future developments, due to economic crisis, in our societies. I will raise some questions on the policies and reforms taken by the governments in order to couple with the emerging problems. In this context, comparisons among countries are necessary to be discussed as well as the inadequacies of the European Union to help the member states to face the effects of the economic crises.

PERIPHERAL AGAIN? THE GREEK CHALLENGE TO EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES

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Abstract: The global financial crisis has damaged some core concepts which constituted the political as well as the dominant social science discourse(s) on European integration. In contrast to regional integration agreements in other parts of the world, the EU was until recently described as a 'convergence club': A common market, funds and structural policies would reduce regional disparities. The normative influence of the EU on the political elites of Southern Europe should consolidate the 'transitions to democracy', while membership in the European Monetary Union was perceived as 'anchoring' reform policies and increasing political credibility. However, since the crisis of 2010 we know that the conditionality of the EU can be harsher than that of the IMF, that divergence is possible and that the much cited 'Europeanisation' may be shallower than earlier thought.

To understand in which sense the Greek crisis is a crisis of European integration in general, it is necessary to expose how union-wide policy programmes and national polities interact. On the one hand, Greece's clientelistic system exemplifies how little the formal institutional practices of the EU penetrate the informal state traditions,

power constellations and political cultures of the member states. On the other hand, the terminological switch from 'cohesion countries' to 'peripheral countries' indicates how much the normative foundation of the EU has changed: The causes of the crisis are externalised to its weakest members, discounting the idea of an 'ever closer union among the peoples'.

PUBLIC DEBT DYNAMICS AND THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

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Abstract: The aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis has left many countries with large and partly further growing fiscal deficits; a situation which has exacerbated the fiscal burden in terms of public debt. During such periods, the level of the underground economic activity and its interrelation with taxes and public revenues are very crucial for achieving fiscal stabilization. This paper attempts to shed some further light to the relation between the public debt and the informal economy and in doing so, it provides useful insights to policy makers and analysts.

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES UNDER PRESSURE: ENLIGHTENING CREDIT RATING AGENCIES' ROLE

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Abstract: After the emergence of the financial crisis in 2007, in 2010 we were confronted with the turmoil in southern European countries' sovereign debt markets. We are in front of an hidden finance led society, moreover we've been caught by obscure institutions and secret dynamics shaping our social world. One of the must obscure institutions of the financial markets are the credit rating agencies.

Markets in general and particularly financial markets have been traditionally a specific domain of economics. Based on a theoretical and methodological perspective bridging the gap between sociology and economics we frame financial markets as socio-historical processes. From this stance, we perceive financial markets as social institutions that cannot be separated from power relations, silently setting conditions for individuals' daily lives.

This paper enlightens credit rating agencies' role in three consequential dimensions. First, we assess their normative power in financial markets, structuring countries' rating. Second, credit rating agencies do not limit their action in downgrade/upgrade decisions. There is a wide range of other announcements that affect daily life in financial markets. Contributing to this disclosure we match the analysis of credit rating agencies announcements on sovereign debt in the main Portuguese economic newspaper and their immediate and objective effect in the level of interest rates. Third, in an increasingly financialized world the normative power of the rating agencies and their financial consequences produce a complex set of inequalities, both at macro scale (between countries), and micro scale (inside each country). For this we analyse economic indicators revealing the impacts of the sovereign crisis affecting southern European countries in what regards unemployment, credit restrictions and consumer confidence.

A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON CIVIC ATTITUDES IN CHANGING WELFARE SYSTEM

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Abstract: Welfare policies can be seen as one of the most important ways in which a society organises to meet common vulnerability and need for protection.

Nowadays Governments need to face the rising in citizen demand for safety, strongly linked to current financial crisis, but, contemporarily, they are forced to cope with the necessity of cost containment which should lead to an a overall reorganization of the welfare system.

In this framework, in order to investigate the relationships between national characteristics (e.g. socio-economic condition and social policy choices) and citizen attitudes towards welfare state and individual civicness, we consider a cross-national comparative analysis among EU Member States.

This cross-national comparative analysis allows the identification of clusters and leads to a classification of EU Member States in relation to the ability to manage the crisis perception.

From a methodological point of view, a Multilevel Analysis approach is adopted by considering citizens nested within States; both individual features and national variables are taken into account to explain citizen attitudes. Since response variables are individual attitudes, measured through Likert scales, we are properly referring to Multilevel Item Response Theory models (ML-IRT; Fox 2010). IRT models are routinely employed in behavioural and social research where latent variables play an important role in the statistical modelling of response data. The main idea of ML-IRT is to integrate an item response model for measuring a latent variable with the hierarchical structure exhibited from data.

The citizen data for the analysis are from Round 4 (release 4) of the European Social Survey (ESS), the national data are available from Eurostat.

COMMON POLICIES TO TREAT THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The countries of Southeast Europe (SEE) are considered to be quite vulnerable and have experienced important side-effects from the recent economic crisis. In contrast with Greece, which has been mostly influenced by its large debt and deficit, the other SEE countries have predominantly been affected by their heavy reliance on trade with the EU and (especially, foreign direct) investment. However, such SEE countries as Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia have experienced less economic decline than their neighbors in Central Europe. Romania and Serbia already seem to be recovering their investments from abroad, in contrast with other SEE countries, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina. The strengthening of intra-regional trade, through the improvement or development of new transport, energy and communication projects and policies and multi-lateral trade agreements, will render SEE countries less vulnerable to the EU's recession and will help to accelerate growth rate. These infrastructure investment policies should be coupled with other strategic plans, including common reduction of tax rates, fiscal stimulus and spending to enlarge the market in the region.

ECONOMIC CRISES, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION: THE CASE OF GREECE

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Abstract: Economic crises tend to be associated with sizable changes in macroeconomic variables, notably employment and income. In periods of crisis, working hours and real wages tend to fall as aggregate demand subsides. Thus, employment and earnings are reduced both in the formal and the informal sectors. Moreover, government responses to economic crises are likely to include tightening of fiscal policy, often as part of IMF conditionality, leading to cuts in social programs and/or spending on education, health care, and social security. As a result, economic crises are also likely to be associated with significant deterioration in income inequality. Reductions in transfer payments to households and firms, coupled by cuts in wages and salaries in the public sector, contribute to growing income inequalities in crisis-struck economies. Income inequality is highly selective, hitting more than proportionately middle income quintiles compared to low income quintiles, where households may resort more readily to informal sector activities, and certain sectors of economic activity more than others. In the case of Greece, the impact of the economic crisis has mostly affected formal employment in the private sector, particularly in the construction and manufacturing sectors.Measuring the impact of the economic crisis upon employment and income distribution is important not only for designing policy responses, but also to mitigate the impact of future economic shocks. In this paper, we use a microsimulation approach that superimposes macroeconomic projections on behavioural models built on pre-crisis household data. Our model is based on those developed by Habib et al. (2010) and Bourguignon et al. (2008), linking the simulations to macroeconomic projections to extrapolate future household income level impacts. Finally, we compare scenarios with and without crisis for the same year, as well as between pre-crisis and post-crisis years.

MODELS OF TERTIARISATION AND TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES IN ITALY

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Abstract: The debate on models of transitions from industrial to post-industrial society generated a large corpus of literature on the upgrading/downgrading of labor market structure in different types of societies.

According to the neo-industrialist approach, growth processes led by the producer service sector have a positive impact on the increase of high skilled occupations. A second approach considers the growth of tertiary sector as the effect of unbalanced growth, absorbing unproductive occupational surplus, which has to be redistributed by national welfare systems.

While tertiarisation processes have always been analyzed at a national level, the regional level is important because local territories are often identified as the places where innovation is produced, thanks to the contribution of local context.

This article aims at analyzing the effect of different models of tertiarisation on the Italian employment structure at regional level.

Italy is an interesting case because in no other Southern European country the regional divide is so strongly marked.

We hypothesize a dual model of post-industrial growth where the Northern post-industrial development is driven by high skilled producer services and the Southern tertiarisation model is centered on the public service sector.

To identify models of post-industrial growth, we apply the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on Census and Labor Force survey data.

We considered the first two components of PCA, synthesizing about 55% of total variance. We identified two models of post-industrial development: the first, dominant in the Southern Italy, is characterized by high unemployment rates and high incidence of the public service sector and the second one, dominant in Northern Italy, which is centered on producer services.

However, the strong association between low skilled non-manual occupations and the presence of producer services prevailing in Northern model, does not confirm our hypothesis on the upgrading of occupational structure in this model of post-industrial growth.

QUAND LES SOCIOLOGUES PARLENT DANS LES MÉDIA: DE QUOI PARLENT-ILS ?

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Abstract: Le centre d'activité de la sociologie publique est le dialogue entre les sociologues et ses publics (Buraway, 2007:36), les médias sont, de ce fait, ce que mieux ressemble à l'*Agora* où ce dialogue peut se faire. Les journalistes font eux mêmes partie du public de la sociologie, tout en étant aussi des intermédiaires entre sociologues et une multiplicité d'autres publics (Buraway, 2007 : 57). Cette communication propose une analyse de la visibilité des sociologues et de la sociologie dans les média portugais. Il s'agit d'une démarche exploratoire qui essaye de comprendre à quel propos et dans quelles conditions les apports des sociologues sont-ils présents dans l'agenda médiatique. Par exemple, sont-ils convoqués à fin de prendre la parole en tant qu'experts pour exprimer leur regard sur des problématiques concernant les «turbulences » des temps actuels, notamment la crise économique, le chômage, les inégalités sociales, les mouvements de contestation, etc. ? Ou sont-ils plutôt appelés dans les médias à cause d'autres critères, notamment, suite à des événements qui suscitent l'attention médiatique, soit parce qu'ils sont disruptifs, soit simplement parce qu'ils suscitent de la curiosité ? Puisque que l'on reconnait aux différents média différents pouvoir *d'agenda setting* (Saperas, 1993 : 76,77) il sera aussi question de classer dans quels genres de média se matérialise la parole des sociologues. La sélection des textes objet d'analyse sera faite avec les fonctions de recherche du *Google News*. S'agissant de répertorier la participation des sociologues dans les débats publiques au travers des média, et spécialement de cerner les discours sur les «turbulences», l'observation se situe entre août 2008 et janvier 2011. Bien que cette communication se propose des objectifs modestes de caractère exploratoire, les liaisons de la sociologie au champ médiatique soulèvent quelques questions critiques qu'il faut considérer, notamment en ce qui concerne «certains risques d'instrumentalisation ou de réduction de la parole scientifique» (Lemieux, Mucchielli et Neveu, 210).

A STORMY TRANSITION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SOCIETIES: RECALLING AND REDISCOVERING MEDITERRANEAN-NESS

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Abstract: This research is concerned with understanding the Euro-Mediterranean socio-cul-tur-al in-te-gration process. Re-analysing the parameters so as to pro-duce a way of remembering "you are*Medi-ter-ranean*", in this work we explore the sourcesof existing com-monalities, homogeneity and heterogeneity – of way of thinking, of attitudes – in Euro-Mediterranean societies. Aiming at reconstructing the ideas and details of the establishment of the Euro-Mediterranean institutional cultural dialogue, the analysis attempted to extrapolate the sensitive areas of ambitious cooperation project, inquiring into the past of the Barcelona process. Is it possible to share cultural links and a possible common future project? The analysis uses data outputs of a pilot study on cultural operators, who were "inter actors" in the process relating to cultural heritage preservation, restoration and management, with the intent of analysing the Mediterranean identification. Exploring perception of the reality of the basin and feeling of belonging to the Mediterranean, in order to recognize the extent to which society has been involved in the promotion of socio-cultural dialogue, the findings show that distinctive ways of life of human beings and of national realities seem be expressed in terms of collective belongings being national, without any risk of losing own collective loyalties in a frame of co-operation, manifesting in-directly the possible coexistence of na-tional belon-g-ings together with a Mediter-ranean belonging (multiple identities). If institutional cooperation configures the dialogue in the direction of a possible regional in-tegra-tion process, but the output scheme represents a scenario of the flow of relations in the *imbalance of equi-li-brium*, then Medi-terranean individuals will feel the sense of dialogue between people who are *different but equal*: the results indicate the unifying elements of the Mediterranean perceived positive-ly in itself (the civilising process) and in its consequences (progress and security).

IS BAD COMMUNICATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA ONE OF THE REASONS FOR TURBOLENT SOCIAL RELATIONS?

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Abstract: Focusing on recent events concerning North Africa we cannot avoid to be aware of the high degree of public ignorance about "the things of the Mediterranean World". Public communication circulating across Southern European Countries – which are the most important partners of North African Countries – is really poor and misleading. We are dealing with a serious problem of bad communication.

This paper will try to answer, from a sociological point of view, to three connected main questions. The *first* one is: *why?* The *second* one is: *what can be done to change things?* The *third* one is: *is it possible to conceive and help an Islamic way to democracy?*

In this connection, the crucial problem in order to build good communication is: is it possible to do something and what can be done in order to have good citizens for a working democracy and a better world? This paper will try to deal sociologically with this problem referring to important recent sociological or philosophical works: J.D. Peters (*Courting the Abyss*); M. Schudson (*The Good Citizen* and *Why Democracies need an Unlovable Press*); M.C. Nussbaum (*Not for Profit. Why Democracy Needs the Humanities* and *The Fragility of Goodness*); G. Das (*The Difficulty of Being Good. On the Subtle Art of Dharma*); Y. Courbage and E. Todd (*Le rendez-vous des civilisations*); D. Wolton (*Il faut sauver la communication*); K. Mezman and M. Campanini (*I fratelli musulmani nel mondo contemporaneo*); E. Katz (*Why Sociology Abandoned Communication*); G. Bechelloni (*What Sociology Can Do for Good Communication in a Better World*, forthcoming).

TUNISIE, LA REVOLUTION DE JASMIN: ELEMENTS DE SOCIOLOGIE DE L'EMERGENCE D'UN MOUVEMENT SOCIETAL

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Abstract: Il vient de se passer en Tunisie une séquence d'événements d'une signification considérable pour tous les pays de la région méditerranéenne, et même au-delà. En quatre semaines seulement on a assisté, stupéfait, à la chute d'une dictature policière brutale sous les assauts répétés d'un « mouvement social » spontané d'ampleur nationale qui - caractéristique remarquable - n'existait pas l'instant d'avant; comme s'il surgissait tel un *djinn* qu'une action très locale aurait enfin libéré de son interminable emprisonnement. On a écrit que « personne » n'avait vu venir ce mouvement : ni les institutions dont c'était la mission (services secrets etc.) ; ni les chercheurs spécialisés. L'hypothèse qui sera développée ici est que si «personne » n'a vu venir ce mouvement, c'est parce qu'effectivement *il n'y avait rien à voir*. Certes l'idée d'un mouvement qui l'instant d'avant, n'existait pas, puis l'instant d'après commence à se déployer, s'étendre et se fortifier de façon irrésistible, est insupportable à l'esprit scientiste. *E pur se muove*…! D'où la question: comment penser sociologiquement ce phénomène exceptionnel, transformateur de sociétés, les révolutions à l'état naissant ? On proposera ici quelques éléments d'analyse sociologique de ce passage soudain de la « série » au « groupe en fusion » (Sartre) : basculement soudain des canaux de communication; passage d'une soumission « rationnelle » au rejet «irrationnel » sinon de la peur du moins de la prudence, et de l'expression hésitante de sentiments et émotions individuelles à la prise de conscience – formidable accélérateur - qu'elles sont partagées… Comment décrire le passage d'une société de l'état d'*ordre sériel* (imposé d'en haut par un pouvoir fort, seule force organisée existante) à l'état de *mouvement « effervescent »* ; comme si la « matière sociale » passait soudain de l'état solide, cristallisé, à l'état liquide ? Quel que soit son cours ultérieur, la révolution « de jasmin » tunisienne mérite une grande attention. Elle a déjà conduit d'autres peuples à se soulever ; jusqu'où ira son influence ? Traversera-t-elle la Méditerranée pour atteindre la rive Nord, où des sociétés « démocratiques » sont soumises au despotisme soft de « marchés » tout-puissants ?

HIGHER EDUCATION AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES: THE 'KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY' AND NEW ELITES

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Abstract: In this text the author, noting the current and uncritical discourse in teaching and research programs around excellence, discusses this thesis and its objectives. Further, he questions the idea of 'pure' academics or scientists above the 'material things', disconnected from the world of life and the social interests.

Considering the evolution of Higher Education, the author, in the wake of other critical sociologists (Mills, Bourdieu, Bertaux, Morrow and Torres), claimed as a fruitful working hypothesis that the models and the dynamics of education are intertwined with the stages of unequal development of capitalism.

Interwoven with old and new forms of class inequalities, the education system, namely the Higher Education, must be related with the theme of the elites, whose theorists such as Pareto take an insurmountable gap between elites and masses as a kind of circular, fatal, return. This separation between elites and masses presupposes a overdetermination of political and organizational factors, seeing the political as separate from the economical and underlying interests of the dominant classes.

In this paper, the author, questioning the old and generalized argument of meritocracy, sustain that the reforms of higher education around the Bologna Process, implemented as a national and european imperative, aim the reproduction of economically dominant classes in the alleged 'knowledge society'. The political, scientists and cultural elites are legitimated trough mechanisms technocratic mechanisms of hierarchisation and competitiveness of universities and research centers, new control of outputs (rating agencies, harmonization of degrees and accreditation systems), system deregulation and restrictions on funding in public higher education. Besides the harmonization' guidelines and under the pretext of change of student-centered teaching methods, there is a tacit juggernaut in the current Bologna Process, which is a higher education at two or more times, speeds and levels: teaching superior to the masses translated in obtaining degrees in three years, devaluing them, and a postgraduate master's degrees and doctorates and especially post-doctorates to certain elites. Those access to the top places, while yet to co-opt and incorporate some members coming from the poorest classes in economic resources, but exceptionally successful in their academic, professional or business activity.

LE MAGHREB DANS LA CONSTRUCTION D'UN MARCHÉ INTERNATIONAL DE L ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR PRIVÉ

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Abstract: Le Maghreb dans la construction d'un marché international de l'enseignement supérieur privé

Depuis le début des années 2000, on assiste en Tunisie mais aussi au Maroc et au Machrek (Syrie, Liban, Egypte, Jordanie) au développement des établissements privés d'enseignement supérieur. A la différence d'instituts privés plus anciens qui proposent des formations professionnelles courtes pour non bacheliers, ou des

instituts privés de l'enseignement supérieur dont les diplômes ne sont pas reconnus par l'Etat, ces établissements supérieurs privés nationaux délivrent aux étudiants bacheliers des diplômes universitaires agréés par l'Etat, et tendent à le faire reconnaître sur le marché international. Conjointement, se mettent plus récemment en place les conditions (législatives, bancaires) nécessaires à l'implantation de nouvelles universités étrangères délocalisées au Maghreb.

La contribution s'inscrit dans le champ de recherche sur la mondialisation de l'enseignement supérieur et la migration qualifiée. Elle analyse la création d'un secteur universitaire privé au Maghreb en cours de consolidation et de légitimation, destiné à modifier en profondeur le service d'enseignement supérieur. C'est un phénomène certes marginal au regard de l'enseignement public mais en pleine expansion et qui prend différentes formes suivant le contexte national des pays du Maghreb. La communication se concentrera sur les situations tunisiennes et marocaines, particulièrement concernées par ce processus. Après une première analyse sur l'interdépendance d'acteurs privés et publics, et les implications différentes des Etats dans un contexte de libéralisation, il s'agira de souligner l'enjeu de légitimation des établissements supérieurs privés nationaux, en le situant dans la continuité des réformes des années 1990 et dans un contexte concurrentiel d'accueil d'universités étrangères. Enfin, la dernière partie revient sur la contribution active du secteur privé à un espace universitaire Sud-Sud – en direction des pays de l'Afrique francophone – et Sud-Nord, en direction de la France en particulier, avec qui les pays du Maghreb renégocient sa présence et son statut d'ancien pays colonisateur devenu partenaire économique.

UNIVERSITY AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: INTERDEPENDENT SYSTEMS OR MONADS?

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Abstract: The Bologna process and the Lisbona strategy showed the different national laws the organizational axes around which innovate and harmonize the various European universities. The analysis of the different national reforms of the universities show, however, that the objectives of full employment and economic competitiveness do not appear fulfilled (Charle 2007). The reforms concerned the repartition of the university studies into two cycles, the development of students mobility programs, the promotion of international cooperation programs but, rarely, the construction of a competitive knowledge (Vallauri 2004). Moving from the comparison between the recent university reform realized in Italy and the French university legislation, we mean to analyze in the two different countries the different role that the public policies have in encouraging the construction of a competitive knowledge.

The exposition is in two parts. In the first one we introduce a theoretical model of university innovation. The degree of democracy of the courses and its interdependence with national and international labour market represent the constitutive dimensions of the model. In the second one, we analyze the university reforms realized in Italy and France in relation to the theoretical model.

The analysis shows some negative effects common to both experiences and some distinctive features.

The length of the courses, the major university drop-out rates, the risk of education to be devalued, characterize the current university systems in Italy like in France (Pitzalis 2002). The function of promoting research in public policies is however different in the two countries. In France, the public policies offer the small and medium enterprises a supply of skilled labor and facilitate the job placement of young graduates. In Italy, theses policies, have instead a different function more aimed at the technological innovation of the equipment of the firms than at the recruitment of skilled human capital.

These reflections on the role of public policies in university innovation as indicated in the European law do not appear only as an exercise of multi-levels governance*;* this analysis can draw the different policy makers'attention and can give the different academicians ideas or show practices through which they can participate in the construction of a competitive university knowledge.

UNIVERSITY EVALUATION AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN EUROPE

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Abstract: The paper deals with the theme of university evaluation in the light of institutional changes that European academies are presently facing. Some key factors of those changes as well as critical elements concerning them that are to be found in literature are discussed. In the paper, a distinction is made between macro, meso and micro levels at which changes are taking place. As to the macro level, the role of the European research and higher education policies is taken into account with a particular emphasis on the Open Method of Coordination. At the meso level, the main directives of National policies carried out in the different European member States are presented and discussed particularly by referring to accountability and autonomy. Whereas what is here defined micro level is dealt with by briefly discussing the links between the diffusion of new public management, university governance and evaluation. Following such premises, some proposals are made as to the ambits and modes of university evaluation that do not appear sufficiently developed.

THE BINARY HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THE BOLOGNA PROCESS IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: The social, economic, political and educational transformations in Portugal over the last three decades are undeniable. The political regime has changed, the society has changed, the currency has changed, and the nation's path has changed. Regarding school, Portugal is no longer a country of illiterates, and the access to education is now massive. The universities nowadays have the competition from the polytechnics (non-universitary institutions), and higher education system has been restructured into a binary model. Higher education changed from elitist to the masses, and polytechnic education has strengthened its position.

Which are the changes that the Bologna process produced in higher education in Portugal? How are combined the inside experiences with the regulations imposed from the outside? Our goal with this

communication is to discuss the (new) reality of higher education in Portugal.

These guidelines are part of a PhD research in Sociology about the polytechnic subsystem in Portugal, whose theoretical framework is based on the concept of identity as a social construction.

"CAPORALI" FROM ROMANIA AND FROM BURKINA FASO IN SOUTHERN ITALY'S AGRICULTURE

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Abstract: The paper will describe foreign "caporali"'s activities in southern Italy's agriculture. The "caporalato" is an illegal system of labour management, which delegates the tasks of hiring and supervising labourers to informal brokers. The figure of *caporale* has been present since many decades in southern Italy's agriculture. In the past twenty years, the number of immigrants employed agriculture has risen; at the same time, foreign *caporali* have become more important for farmers. They operate in "turbulent" agricultural sectors characterized by deep mistrust and difficult communications between the different actors (farmers and labourers, farmers and public employment office, landowners and canneries, etc.). The *caporali* connect two social groups: local farmers and foreign day-labourers; they recruit teams of labourers (often their relatives and friends), carry them to the fields in the requested time, and supervise their work (usually, in harvest of products, for example tomatoes). They provide their labourers with board and lodging, usually in abandoned houses in the countries; they bargain for wages and working conditions, and stop part of labourers' pay. These brokers' power come from the trust and respect they build in both the groups; however, their power is always negotiated and at risk. The paper will describe comparatively the activities of *caporali* from Romania and *caporali* from Burkina Faso. Data have been obtained from a study on the work of immigrants in agriculture, realized in Puglia and Basilicata, and based on in-depth interviews (with day labourers, *caporali*, farmers, etc.) and ethnographic observations.

MIGRATIONS AND INTERCULTURAL INTEGRATION: THE RESULTS O FAN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH CARRIED OUT AMONG PREADOLESCENTS IN THE ABRUZZO REGION (ITALY)

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Abstract: In the study integration processes of the "new generations" of immigrant origin and the possibilities of intercultural integration in Southern European Societies, that are undergoing deep transformation because of the growth of their multiethnic and multicultural character, are analysed. Particularly, integration processes are investigated taking into consideration the ways of selective acculturation (Portes, Rumbaut, 2001; Portes, 2004; Rubén, Rumbaut, 2004), that is to say in reference to a recent explicative model.

Such a question is dealt with considering an empirical research carried out - on a sample of 1314 Italian and foreign preadolescents - in Abruzzo, a region in central Italy, that is to say in a context that in the last decade has had a growth of foreign presence, and also a transformation in the migration flux from temporary immigrations to a populating immigration.

Through the presentation of the results of the empiric research, we suggest to:

• Cast a look on preadolescents' identification formation processes with larger groups (formation of multiple belonging) (De Wenden,2008; Commission of European Communities,2008);

• Investigate the construction of intercultural relations, that imply on one hand the ability to under stand and respect cultural diversity, and on the other the research of social cohesion, in a new vision of citizenship suitable to current pluralism in which particular focus is set on building the convergence towards common values (Kymlicka,1995; Dubet, Martuccelli,1996; Council of Europe,2008);

• Understand how these young immigrants articulate the complex relation between their family and cultural origins, the perception of diversity with which they are identified, the larger social context with which they enter in relation (Portes, Hao,2002; Portes, Rumbaut,2005; Nesse Network2008; Ambrosini,2008);

Observe how particular cultural and social practises - as language or religion, listening to music or following the country of origin's traditions - are taken into possession and repurposed, become a binding social and distinctive element, favour aggregation and distancing (Hakuta,1986; Portes, Zhou,1993; Hirschman,2004; Chen,2006; Levitt,2007).

THE INSERTION OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN LOCAL CARE JOB MARKET: AN EXAMPLE OF PARALLEL WELFARE

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Abstract: One of the most significant tendencies of contemporary migrations is the progressive increase of women's presence, testified by the augmenting number of so called breadwinner that are mainly involved in domestic help and care functions. It is a process which will produce a drain of resources from poorer countries towards the families residing in richest countries and which contributes to the growing phenomenon of international care chains.

Basing on such premises, the paper will discuss the care work of immigrant women in a specific area – Sardinia, in Italy – with an emphasis on possible comparative elements with other situations. The analysis will focus on the diffusion and consistency of the phenomenon as well as on the impact that it may have on institutional contexts, especially in the welfare sector, by pointing out the possible perspectives of sending and hosting countries. In fact, most of the studies that have been done on the subject mainly concentrate on the characteristics and conditions of care work of immigrant women in hosting countries. A great deal of work still needs to be done as far as the impact that care work migration flows have upon sending countries. The welfare systems that are present in the two poles of the migration process can be seen as an integrated social space, within which they come to react to similar dynamics, thus becoming more and more connected and interdependent. Care work migrations are at the same time the manifestation and active part of such an interdependency: they are resources that tend to satisfy social needs that national welfare states are not able to in-

ternally fulfil, but, at the same time, their very existence produces an impact that transforms the boundaries of welfare and brings about new challenges to welfare state systems.

MINORITY MIGRATION, LOCAL LABOUR MARKET AND SOCIAL CHANGE

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Abstract: The paper introduces a survey among “standard” and “no standard” approach. Survey exploring changing in the economic structure in any communities of Sicily. In this area involved cities where we can find rural market for vegetables business: means € 300 mln pro year and 14.000 workers. Since 1995 there are continuous replacements of immigrants of the North-Africa and East-Europe. Communities prominent in this area are Tunisians and Albanians: +26% and +19% (Istat, 2010).

The survey underlines discovered in the agricultural sector and the commercial services involved by Tunisian employers (first one) and Albanian (second). In addition, local people don't want develop low profile jobs anymore, because they wish prestige jobs (lawyer, engineering, public employment, businessman etc.). Therefore, they left low jobs skills profile: agriculturists, laborers, help-family, babysitter, waiters, cleaner, storekeeper. The rate of presence of minorities is 15% on a local rate of 100.000 inhabitants, and increases every year + 4-5%. Everything is showed by Dual Labour Market theory (Zanfrini, 2004; Sassen, 1995; Castels, 1989).

Once more, survey discovered a changing in the relationships of the workforce (workers in agricultural sector, tourist and hotel services) and immigrants leaders are acquired ability to “impose” workers quotas the local businessman in “greenhouse processing market”. Also, we recorded new first agricultural businessman from Tunisia (+12), and new Albanian owners of hotels and restaurants now (+27). So, big immigrants communities network also show “hard economic power”. They demand "new immigrants" like workforce to involve in their tourist services and agricultural market.

Me*thodology:* The surveyin progress since 2010; proportional and snow-balls samples are operated; NVIVO 6is operated in textual-analysis; SPSS is operating in matrix-analysis; GIS for the spatial-analysis is operated for secondary data and digital maps.

Results: Survey shows “locals area” are changing across a new “local labour market”, and in same time increases presences of different ethnic minorities communities. Also, community immigrants is going on a new urban morphology by new ethnic shop; requesting new house (immigrants-districts); more immigrants going in “new second generation”; building new 4 Mosques (today are 10). Finally, in this local community are starting a new scenario now, and new identity are in progress.

CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS FACING SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES: A COMPARATIVE REVIEW

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Abstract: ·Since the 1960s, there has been a wide array of changes in the patterns of family formation, child bearing and family dissolution. These changes include a decrease in the number of marriages, an increase in the age at marriage and at childbirth as well as an increase in the number of divorces. Over this period, other changes concern a decrease in the average family size and a significant increase in the number of extra-marital births. Moreover, alternative family schemes prevail such as consensual unions, one-person households, lone parenthood, reconstituted families, same-sex couples etc. Although marital life has become more fragile. Women constitute the overwhelming majority of lone parents(91% is the European average). As expected, lone parenthood is female: Ireland has the highest rate of 99%, followed by Germany with 96% and Austria with 95%. In Greece the same figure is 91%. Most mothers are in the age group of 30-39 years. ·Nevertheless in UK, Ireland and Malta, single mothers are younger.it appears that social structures and norms didn’t restrict pluralism in family life choices. Households with single mothers are particularly vulnerable to issues of social care and social services because they are facing strong pressure at two levels: a) family responsibilities and b) working life.The lack of systematic comparative longitudinal researches does not allow us to have a clear picture of their problems in European level. Lone mothers are an interesting “border case” as they focus some of the most difficult issues and dilemmas faced by European Welfare States. We will try to indicate their problems and the policy responses.

DOWN TO EARTH. NEO-LIBERALISM AND SOCIAL TIME IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA.

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Abstract: The paper discusses the case study of the transformation of the VDNKh – the “Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy”, since the start of neo-liberal reforms in Russia. Originally built in 1934-1939, the exhibition was intended to symbolise the promise of the new socialist regime. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, VDNKh, with the rest of the country, experienced a rapid market transformation. The Soviet exhibits were disposed of, and the pavilions were colonised by small businesses and traders. While the Soviet pavilions are on their last legs, one highly popular new exhibition is thriving. This is the museum of gifts to Leonid Yakubovich, the presenter of a highly popular TV programme, “The Field of Fortune”. This is a place of pagan worship, a shrine to the new god of money – and money that is not earned, but magically delivered by this deity, inhabiting the new Olympian heights of television. At the same time the once proud ‘Space’ pavilion has been turned into a market for gardening appliances and seeds. The agricultural cycle has replaced the modernist project. Mankind’s dream of transcendence has been overtaken by the eternal drudgery of petty accumulation, consumption and waste. The paper argues that while the linear time has been privatised by the elite, who are busy constructing themselves as the new aristocracy, accumulating resources, inventing family “tradition” and preparing their children to be the future masters of the country, the lives of the masses are detemporalised. They are now supposed to live in circular time, where there is little change and progress. The idea of ‘stability’ has substituted the idea of progress. The paper analyses discourses on political process and social problems to show how private concerns have displaced the visions of a better collective future.

THE CRITICAL TRANSITION: EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP, A PICTURE OF PORTUGUESE YOUTH IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: In a particularly critical time of modernity, characterized by chaotic transitions and turbulent social and economic processes, a reflection upon youth and its potential active participation in society is needed. Southern European societies face numerous complex situations in what regards to employment, education and civic participation. In the Portuguese context, the late youth is now facing difficult challenges, namely due to a large amount of people with high qualifications and low employment rates. So therefore, is it possible that the individual courses of the youth, as for the Portuguese example, might mean a pathway guided by the educational and democratic projects of modernity? In this context, which types of youth can we identify within this singular Southern European society?

Parting from empirical data on employment (employment, unemployment, labour types and situations), education (educational levels and projects) and citizenship (vote intention, democracy evaluation and active civic participation), considering regional and gender variation of the Portuguese youth, in this presentation we shall try to clarify – whenever possible – the origins, causes and dynamics that are leading to the present "entangled generation" (*geração à rasca*). In order to do so, we will update and analyze the data collected through the questionnaire that is submitted at the National Defence Day events, developed around the entire country, with a sample that covers the great majority of 18-year-old Portuguese boys (since 2004) and girls (since 2009).

VIOLENCE IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PEERS AND THE PASSIVE SPECTATOR

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Abstract: Globalization has dispersed along several different lines of action the historical concepts of war and enemy. Yet globalization has also changed the way in which victims are figuratively and symbolically produced. Violence today are dramatically changed, especially in intimate and peer relationship.

Violence is traditionally a mode of action, refers, in the public sphere, to the dyad Friend/Foe. It 's just dyad inimicus / hostis to have been turned upside-down as unexpected effect of a global culture that is also marked by an increase in violence in the private sphere. The more the hostis (political enemy) refers to a symbolic enemy, the inimicus (the personnel enemy) delays the proximity of the 'other person who is a dangerous polarity within relationship.

This polarity threatens the same boundaries of individuality of everyone that is defined through the marks of sex, gender, age, status and role. Violence is wrongly described as an effect rather than as an action, but at the same time, becomes the frame in which individuals redefine their identity profile.

The relationship with the private enemy - husband, partner, classmate - regress into a barbarism aim at restoring the contour of identity of those who, through violence on the other, requires a recognition of its role in a violence performance. Violence doesn't become a category of the relationship but the same matter of relationship, in which to do and to suffer the violence are two sides of one relation.Paradoxically, however, the violent action cannot be fully realized without the non violent acceptance of those who suffer the violence of other. Startingfrom thesepremises, we will try toanalyze the possibilities through which we translate the subordination and liabilities of those who suffer violence in an authentic non-violent action.In the reports of the private sphere, the violent act provides a real audience (family members, classmates) or symbolic (eg. public opinion) that, until now, has been regarded as a "passive spectator".

What is urgently needed to do now, is a radical reflection on violence as grounding mode of relationship between partners and the relationship between peers, with the contribution of "passive spectator".

Starting from these premises, we can analyze some cases of violence in western Sicily, in order to define some features that identify the specific violence relationship.

JEUNES ET CHÔMAGE : REGARDS CROISÉS DES DEUX RIVES DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE

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Abstract: Après une large enquête auprès de chômeurs français de toutes conditions pour dégager les places et traces laissées par le travail et dessiner « en creux » les significations et fonctions du travail, notre regard s'est porté dans deux enquêtes récentes, sur des jeunes demandeurs d'emploi français issus de l'immigration maghrébine, et des jeunes marocains venus à Tanger à la recherche d'un emploi. L'idée est de faire de l'objet travail, un analyseur des attentes plus larges de la part des jeunes, voire un « observatoire » des changements sociaux que connaissent les pays du Maghreb, ainsi que de la situation des jeunes dans ce qu'il est communément admis d'appeler les « *quartiers* », notamment à travers une comparaison des attentes entre hommes et femmes et une distinction entre différentes générations au sein de la catégorie « jeune ».

Ce regard croisé se focalisera notamment, comme le suggèrent nos résultats, sur le rôle de l'environnement familial et spatial, et des transmissions dont il est porteur dans les projections relatives à l'idée de travailler.

Dans un cas comme un autre, les déceptions sont à la hauteur des investissements consentis par les familles et des rêves que les études ont pu nourrir pour améliorer la condition d'origine.

Quitter famille et village suppose un coût important pour les jeunes venus à Tanger à la recherche d'un emploi. Cette ville en pleine mutation fait l'objet de toutes les attentes, le plus souvent déçues et l'installation dans la vie adulte est repoussée comme l'indique la moyenne d'âge élevée des jeunes vivant encore au domicile familial ou restant dépendant de leur famille.

Pour les jeunes d'origine maghrébine, la misère vécue par les parents était légitimée par le contexte migratoire. Or, aujourd'hui elle

relève d'une injustice que seul un départ (davantage symbolique que concret), *(une nouvelle migration ?*) pourrait réparer.

Qu'il s'agisse de la situation de Tanger ou de nos banlieues, les femmes sont paradoxalement dans une meilleure situation comme si le processus d'individuation qui passe par le projet de travailler semblait, au moins en apparence, davantage en marche ou plus accessible pour elles que pour les hommes.

ON THE STREET? WAVE OF PROTEST BY THE HOUSING RIGHTS. URBAN MOVEMENTS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION IN BARCELONA, MADRID AND BILBAO.

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Abstract: This article examines the relationship between models of local governance and intensity of social protest inBarcelona, Madrid and Bilbao between 2006 and 2008. In these cities, housing values triggered a wave of simultaneousprotests, which involved an important sector of Spanish middle class. The protest challenged the policy of housing andreal estate market. However, these protest events recorded local variations, which are summarized in three models oflocal governance: Barcelona model, tolerant with the protest but impervious to the demands of movement; Madrid model,intolerant to the protest and impervious to the demands; and Bilbao model, permeable to the demands and a tendency tointegrate the organizations in local governance.The question that guides this article is: what factors determine that the mobilization in one city is more or less intensive orstrong than others? The political opportunity perspective assumes that the mobilization occurs when social actorsperceive advantages in different contexts. However, it says little about the difference of the intensity, in other word,regarding variations of protests while the issue continues to exist in the public and political agenda. Through a newdesign from models of analysis from Chris Pickvance (1985) and Ruud Koopmans (1993). I attempts to show thatintensity of mobilization depends on reaction that each local government to social demands. This essay is divided intofive sections: a) housing movement and critics to city model of Barcelona, Madrid and Bilbao, b) a description of thevariables and comparative analysis; c) the rise and decline of protest cycle, d) analysis of interaction between urbanmovements and local governance e) conclusions.This analysis shows to what extent the three models of city tend to encourage or discourage social protest. In Madrid themobilization is more intense (in number of protest events), but the organizations of movement rejected the de factoinstitutional path (by the authorities indifference or repression). In this respect, the results both in Barcelona and Madridare similar. The protests decline due to indifference of local governance. In Bilbao, the Basque government is promotinga common space of debate and considering their demands. Regional governance has become crucial. The study ofprotests evaluates the mobilization effects on city governance.

PORTUGUESE ALTER-GLOBALISATION SOCIAL MOVEMENTS' PRAXES: THEORISATION AND ACTION

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Abstract: In this paper, I propose to describe and analyse Portuguese alter-globalisation social movements' praxes, that is their works of theorisation and their material actions.

If social movements' actors are moved both by individual and collective interests, the study of social movements cannot be limited to the study of their instrumental rationality as this mainly appears in the mainstream American sociology on social movements, namely the resource mobilisation theories and the related political process model. Inspired by diverse philosophical, political and scientific theories, social movements' actors also produce theories about the world and are great doers of knowledge, including scientific knowledge. Borrowing Raymond Boudon's sociological language, they generate descriptive ideas (what is and is not: representations of their immediate and more distant environment, positive collective beliefs) and prescriptive ideas (what must be and not be, and what counts and does not count: evaluations, normative and axiological collective beliefs). Thus, they carry out an important cognitive activity that both precedes and orients concrete actions but also that is built from the latter.

Their cognitive praxis converts them into public spheres, areas of public life open to the (in)formation, communication and debates on public issues. To speak with Jürgen Habermas, they construct "communicative reason" as when activists denounce "instrumental rationality" under its economicist and neoliberal variant or when they call into question globalisation in its current and hegemonic form. They are places for "ideal speech situation", that is, for rational discussion and critics, notably via assemblies, print and virtual media.

Thus, these are the aspects, which explain to a large extent the existence of social movements, I am going to develop in the present paper from the observation of Portuguese alter-globalisation social movements.

«INTERCULTURELLEMENT JEUNE DANS LES SOCIÉTÉS DU SUD DE L'EUROPE»

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Abstract: En analysant des données d'une enquête par questionnaire administrée auprès d'un échantillon de jeunes élèves de l'enseignement secondaire de Lisboa, Madrid et Paris (mais aussi de Rabat et de Tunis) sur la thématique des jeunes et de l'interculturel à l'école, cette communication se veut une réflexion sur l'identification et la portée du niveau de connaissances réciproques entre ces jeunes, au sein et en dehors de l'école. Par la suite, dans quelle mesure y-a-t'il vraiment un intérêt à promouvoir la sensibilité interculturelle parmi les jeunes, autrement dit, des comportements et des compétences interculturels. On veut aussi souligner la nécessité d'exploiter la pertinence de promouvoir une coopération interculturelle effective au niveau des systèmes éducatifs tout spécialement entre les pays du sud de l'Europe et les pays maghrébins, notamment à travers un procédé de suivi et d'orientation au niveau des contenus et programmes scolaires de l'enseignement secondaire. Nous présenterons, ainsi, quelques réflexions générales sur comment un «simples» regard interculturel à l'école et sur l'école peut faire la différence dans les relations humaines, culturelles et sociales de nos jours prises par l'incertitude et l'insécurité.

Mots-clés : Education, Relations Interculturelles, Jeunesse, Europe, Maghreb

AT A MICRO-ECONOMICAL SCOPE: LEISURE AND CONSUMPTION IN A BEACH OF CASCAIS

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Abstract: It is known that European Mediterranean societies leisure activities in coast lines play an important role in its economies. That is why this paper presents the beach of Carcavelos, the biggest beach in the municipality of Cascais and important in the Lisbon metropolis, as the research object. The paper aims to comprehend, and explain some phenomena related its everyday life, particularly strategies of public authorities but also of the establishments owners in the surroundings.

During the bathing seasons it's acceptable that commercial activities are boosted by tourists and also other visitors, mainly in coffees with their terraces filled with people urged to satisfy their times of leisure, breaking with routines. Surely these are not sustainable strategies in an economical point of view. To answer this fragility some entrepreneurs have adapted their business in order to be rentable during the whole year. They do so creating synergies that allows them to use their private spaces and the public space, fulfilling their own economical needs. For instance coffees, although opened the entire year, have associated themselves with another services ready to be consumed, especially the practice of surf – that isn't allowed during the bathing season.

The role of the state is especially important in the maintenance of the attractiveness of the public space, concerned with the good image of the territory, role that is most of the times driven by the local public authorities. Decision and policy makers work this territory in order to be used and appropriated not only by the inhabitants of Cascais, but also other social actors, like tourists and visitors.

The accesses to the beach and to the surrounding businesses are more than fair. The beach can be reached by train and bus, since both station and bus stops are nearby. Also by car the accesses are more than fair, reachable via highway 5 and Marginal Av., where parking spots fulfill the needs including at the bathing seasons.

Researching these strategies is highly important because of its success, and because they can be extrapolated to other territories with similar specs. In a world yet living consequences of the global economical crisis, and taking in account the economic influences that seafronts have in Mediterranean Societies, small steps like these can be taken to help reversing the situation

RN 28 Society and Sports

MIGRANTS AT A GLOBAL BALL. THE MIGRANT PLAYERS ON THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract: Among many other metamorphoses, football, without ceasing to be a game, has become an activity where the results achieved are much more than simply a victory or a defeat. In a context of intense competition, emphasized by globalization processes, the football industry seeks to maximize performances through an incessant search for high quality skilled players in order to attract more fans, the media attention and sponsors. Buying virtuous players, capable of assuring victories, have become an essential imperative of competitiveness. In a market logic, the most popular players, those with more skills or the more talented, become a scarce asset. They are intensely sought out by teams, which results in an intense migration flow of footballers. World Football Cups, the most celebrated and mediatic competitions at the global scale, are attended by the best players in the world. Hence, they constitute exceptional moments to observe the international migrations processes of football players. In the last World Cup, in South Africa, 736 of the present players were representing 32 national teams. From the total footballers, 60% were playing outside their country. Moreover, many national teams were constituted by naturalized players.

The present communication aims to analyze the international migrations of footballers by observing the migratory path of the players at the World Football Cup South Africa 2010, identifying flows, trends and paradoxes of these contemporary migrations. The Portuguese national team on the competition, composed by several emigrant players and naturalized foreign players, clearly illustrates such circumstances. This is why it will be subject of particular attention on the work to be presented.

SPORT AND NATIONALISM: A MULTILEVEL STUDY

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Abstract: Although the discourse on nationalism is extensive, there are few studies looking empirically and systematically at the more mundane aspects of nationalism from the point of view of individuals and their national context. This article studies how nationalism reflecting pride in sport varies between 25 nations, and how various levels of sport nationalism depend on individual characteristics, national characteristics and the two together (random effects and interactions). The results show how sport nationalism varies between nations with Western Europe having the lowest levels and some less developed nations and Eastern Europe with the higher levels. More democratic, prosperous and culturally globalized nations are the least sport nationalistic nations. At the individual level age (although with a substantial random effect), religion, income, sport participation and attendance of sport events promote sport nationalism whereas education has a negative effect. Looking particularly at the effect of economic and cultural factors, we find that the individual effect of education depends on the national level of cultural globalization – the more globalized the stronger the negative effect of education – and the individual effect of income depends on GNP: the effect of income is smaller (and even negative) the more prosperous the nation.

SPORT, THE NATION AND ITS INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT.

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Abstract: Modern nationalism in sport differs from other, mostly older forms of nationalism in many ways. Despite the xenophobic and chauvinistic agitations of some groups of sport spectators like Hooligans, nationalism in sport has an open and widely international orientation. This is especially true for nationalism in sport that is transmitted via the media system. This kind of nationalisms does not emphasize the homeland, mythology, an autistic national culture, or resentments as its core doctrines. In contrast, nationalism in sport seeks for acceptance and admiration in the context of an international audience and an international community. Thus, not uniqueness but acceptability and not the emphasis on an autistic culture but conformity towards worldwide standards are the central elements of this new nationalism. The thesis of this paper, therefore, is that modern media-sport shapes not only national we-images and we-ideals but standardized internationally. Ironically, the globalization of sport does not deemphasize the concept of the nation and of national rivalry. It, however, changes the content of nationalisms. The paper is based of content analysis of newspapers, internet-fora and TV-broadcasts.

THE RITUALS OF NATIONAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON SOCIAL INCLUSION

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Abstract: There's a pervasive link between soccer and stereotypical thinking about national identities. Recently, this became evident again during the FIFA World Cup 2010 in South Africa, for instance when the South African newspaper *Sowetan* suggested German player Bastian Schweinsteiger had the "fearsome aura of Adolf Hitler". In scientific discourse, a lively debate circles around the question whether football has the tendency to increase nationalism and nationalistic attitudes or whether it rather bolsters behavioral attitudes like cooperation, tolerance, and inclusion.

Research about the effects of football World Cup tournaments on attitudes towards minorities in Germany has led to contradictory conclusions. Kersting, for example, examined representative survey data from a pre/post-World Cup 2006 and concluded that xenophobia in Germany had indeed decreased. Heitmeyer and colleagues, on the other hand, showed that the 2006 World Cup had led to a rise of nationalism and to a strengthened correlation between nationalism and xenophobia. We have used the broader "group focused enmity"-scale (GFE is a scale to measure different types of prejudice, assuming that they are based on a common core

of group focused enmity and a generalized ideology of inequality, see Heitmeyer 2002) in a 2010 pre-post World Cup online survey and the results show an increase in GFE. This rise, however, is partly driven by a slight increase in xenophobia, but mostly by an increase in negative attitudes towards disabled persons and homosexuals.

Within the presentation, the 2006 findings will be discussed and related to the results of our survey.

FERTILE LAND OR MINED FIELD? PEACE-BUILDING AND ETHNIC TENSIONS IN POST-WAR BOSNIAN FOOTBALL.

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Abstract: Toward the end of the 1980s, Yugoslavian football had undergone a progressive politicization. The emerging nationalist élites utilised it both as an arena of dissent in an anti-communist key, and as a basis for personal enrichment, construction of power at the local level, and political self-legitimisation in the eyes of their own national group.

With the outbreak of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, each national group – Bosnian-Muslims (Bosnjaks), Bosnian-Serbs and Bosnian-Croats – set up its own football federation and began to organise its own competitions separately. After the war, the condition of Bosnian football was disastrous: division into three distinct and separate mono-ethnic federations, extremely low quality, lack of financial and structural resources, power in the hands of incompetent speculators coming from outside the world of football itself.

Nevertheless, following strong pressures and conditionalities from FIFA, UEFA, and the IOC, the football establishments of the three national groups finally accepted to merge into a unified Bosnian Football Federation (N/FSBH) in 2002, and agreed to organise the Premier League, the first united Bosnian post-war championship.

Drawing on ethnographic studies conducted in Bosnia-Herzegovina since 2003, I will examine the consequences of such a revamped inter-ethnic competition both in terms of re-integration of the Bosnian population, on the one hand, and possible exacerbation of ethnic tensions, on the other.

As a first relevant consequence, the re-unification of the Bosnian football's landscape contributes to unveil how ethnicity is instrumentally used by the post-war elites to exploit the common good for their private enrichment.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF TURKISH ORIGIN IN TURBULENT SOCIAL SPACES: SPORTSMEN MOBILITY BETWEEN MONO-ETHNIC AND MULTICULTURAL TEAMS

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Abstract: This paper aims to discuss the social impacts of migrant player movements i.e. transfers in the football environment in Berlin. In this qualitative PhD research, the young players of Turkish origin are taken as the participant group and the twenty-eight existing Turkish football clubs in Berlin are selected as a representation of migrant organisations. Considering only the names of these football clubs, it can be observed that almost each name has ethnic, religious and political connotations and that many clubs have the names of cities in Turkey. At the beginning of the research, it had been supposed that, judging from the names of the football clubs, some homogeneous social groupings according to religious or ethnic background and political orientation respectively, could be discerned among the different clubs.

The collected empirical data show however that the Turkish players move permanently between mono-ethnic and multicultural teams. Focus group interviews were conducted with the players in which their collective experiences in diverse social environments in Berlin were discussed. The notion of social belongingness to a youth group at an individual level and the role of the Turkish football clubs in the social inclusion of the migrant youth constitute the main interest areas that I intend to discuss in my paper. The impacts of the cultural and religious differences among the mono-ethnic and multicultural groups and the possible impacts of the inherited social origin on the collective identity of the youth will be discussed profoundly. Finally, the meaning of *milieu* in the context of sport for the migrant youth will be reconstructed.

SPORTS PARTICIPATION IN TWO REGIMES: EFFECTS OF CAPITALS IN SOCIALIST AND CAPITALIST CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: The range of empirical surveys inspired by the work of Bourdieu (1978; 1984) proves connection between sports participation and cultural and economic capitals (Scheerder et al. 2002; Skille 2005; Stempel 2005; Wilson 2002). However, Bourdieu's theory developed in the condition of relatively stable economic, political and social conditions shall be revisited when applied to the situation of the post-socialist country and the previous socialist regime. To empirically inform the previous development of Bourdieu's theory, this contribution will discuss to what extent was the former role of political capital in socialist society (Bourdieu 1998) replaced by the role of economic capital in the conditions of capitalism. Two cross-sectional datasets of Czech population (TSS 1984 and ISSP 2007) are analyzed to understand the interconnectedness between the regime of the society and the field of recreational sport. The analysis will focus on the reconfiguration of this field which occurred during the post-socialist transformation. The study will discuss the role of cultural, political and economic capitals in connection to sports participation and a special focus will be given to practice of specific sport disciplines.

THE COLLGE AGE FEMALE POPULATION: STILL AN ENIGMA, STILL MISUNDERSTOOD

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Abstract: Messner (2007, p. 31) discusses "female athletes as contested ideological terrain." This view may be more true today as the globe comes to terms with financial and social turmoil. In the US, this has been exacerbated by an almost ruthless attack on women.

One manifestation of this is in sport. The college age female participating in perhaps the most embodied of all phenomenon, sport, is misunderstood culturally, especially in terms of gender, identity and sexuality, especially during these difficult times. What is less well known is that she is misunderstood physically, which can have significant implications medically.

This paper explores the connection between the larger cultural forces of embodiment, body cultures, the female athlete as contested terrain and the potential real, tangible medical consequences to the ever-growing college age female athlete population. We focus specifically on the current medical condition of post-breast cancer upper extremity lymphedema. The standardized method of measuring lymphedema for all women is inadequate for generalizing across all female patients (Mayrovits et al, 2007). The current measurement guidelines are especially problematic for young women within the age group of 18-24 who participate in either a sport or regular exercise. Although this age group is at a low risk of breast cancer, the medical community has yet to recognize the significant effects of participation in sport and regular exercise on the physiological changes in the female body. A recent study on the consistency of bilateral arm circumference measurements in women over eighteen found the onlysubpopulation with significant differences in what would be classified as “medically” normal values were within the 18-24 age group participating in sports and regular exercise (Baker et al., 2010). We argue that such disregard for this age athlete is connected to the larger issues of the female athlete as “contested ideological terrain.”

FIELDS OF ALTERNATIVE SPORTS LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN SWITZERLAND : COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE "SLOW UP MOVEMENT" AND THE CAPOEIRA “MOVIMENTO NOVO”

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Abstract: To travel increasingly long distances and more and more quickly with “one’s own muscular force” appealed to men since the invention of the dandy-horse. Tour de France, Giro and other challenges fascinated them, giving rise to myths which answered the dreams of the modern individual. However, taking into consideration the flaws of the neoliberal growth system (sub-primes crisis, environmental, nutritional and north / south imbalances) and in the sports field the ambiguous dealing of anti-doping measures, in this third millennium can we read transformations in the models of thought of individuals through the emergence of new modalities of sports practices such as the slowUp movement in Switzerland?

The analysis of the increasing popularity of these days (1 in 2000 to 18 in 2011 with 500' 000 people envisaged), of the motivations of these “wheels and casters” fans and of the principles and values (no chronometer, no award ceremony) which make it a “recipe for success, impervious to crisis, hip and at the same time long-lasting” was compared to an emerging way of playing capoeira.

In the last few years, some followers of this playful dance-fight of Afro-Brazilian origin has developed “capoeira rounds” which favors the friendly exchanges in opposition to the competitiveness and hierarchy which characterize the contemporary capoeira “groups”. The analysis of similarities and divergences of both sports cultural movements directed a reflection on the relation to free access, to conviviality as well as individual freedom shared in a gathering of individuals. The eclecticism of these participants on the level of sexes, ages, social classes, origins as well as in the capoeira “styles” or mobility “techniques” disturbs the sports ideal of performance and homogeneity. The understanding of the slowUp fields was fathomed with participating observations, interviews and exchanges on Facebook, while the material relating to capoeira results from a Ph.D thesis on the growth of capoeira in Europe.

SMALL FOOTBALL PITCHES AS A "THIRD PLACES"

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Abstract: The physical and social landscape of Poland has changed radically since fall of the Communist system. People live in more comfortable houses, they have much more facilities, access to ICT,they are clients of modern public institutions. Nevertheless, the post-communist legacy is still manifested in the scarcity of friendly, non-commercial public space. The open, accessible public space is still not perceived as a fundamental condition for democracy. It is not treated as common good, but rather as a "free space" to be easily colonized by commerce, marketing, private housing or other manifold private interests.

Sport facilities and sport infrastructure are also perceived mostly as an area of private interests. Multiple local sport centers have been privatized and many social groups (e.g. aged people, disabled people, young poor families with children) have been excluded from these places. In such context of escalating privatization, the governmental programs of revitalization of public spaces can make a huge change.

Therefore we have decided to make a case-study of such governmental program of building small, public football pitches in every polish community. This program called ORLIK ("A Small Eagle") is based on the partnership of central and local authority (they pay in half). Studying this program, we have discovered the huge social change that happened as a "side-effect" to building a completely free-access, public sport spaces in so many localities. Local people started to come up with new practices, new networks of cooperation appeared to take care of these common facilities. People started to think about their own local space as their own common good and as a chance for change. A small football pitch appeared to be a "third place" in which different groups can meet to cheer for their teams, to have shared experience of success and victory. Thus, the deficits of post-communist public space have been somehow diminished. Our research in more than 20 localities has thus shown how local sport infrastructure can foster public life and embody democratic practices in a society that was under the threat of total privatization. We have revealed social dimension of sport “in action”: we have observe how sport strengthens bonds, helps in social inclusion and forces to act more efficient.

VOLUNTEERING IN SPORT: AN EMPIRICAL COMPARATIVE IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Volunteering in sport associations provides attractive possibilities for people's engagement and involvement in society and may have a beneficial effect in helping people steer away from delinquency. The White Paper on Sport (2007) states that volunteering in sport organisations reinforces active citizenship and need to be recognised and enhanced. Taking into account this context, this communications has tree main objectives. First, we quantify the share of belonging and voluntary work that people presents in the different countries of Europe. Second, we explore the social profile of people who is involved in sport associations through voluntary work, analysing the influence of several socio-demographic and attitudinal variables. Third, we present a typology of the European population who carries out voluntary work in sport associations. The study is based on the last wave of the well-known World Value Survey which provides data for the majority of the countries of the world. We use various multivariate statistical techniques, such a cluster analysis and multiple lineal regressions to achieve the aforementioned objectives. The results have confirmed the existence of deep differences between European countries. By the other hand, the statistical analysis has shown the different impact of the main socio-demographic and attitudinal variables on the volunteering in sport associations. Finally, we have found four clusters people who carry out voluntary work in sport associations. The communication concludes with a reflection on the factors that influence volunteering in sport associations, as well as some suggestions about the aspects to approach in future studies.

THE BOARD DIARY AS AN INSTRUMENT TO CAPTURE THE LIVED EXPERIENCE AT PRACTICUM: A STUDY CASE OF A PRE-SERVICE PE TEACHER

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Abstract: Becoming a teacher involves the (trans)formation of the teacher identity. Assuming the professional training as a milestone in the construction of Professional Identity (PI), it's fundamental to follow the accomplishment of the practicum. The aim of this study was to capture the lived experiences of a Physical Education (PE) pre-service teacher using the board diary. Additionally, we tried to understand what kind of experiences were reported and their impact on the (re)construction of PI. Indeed, this kind of instrument allows gathering the inner discourses and better understanding the meaning of the practicum's daily practices. This is a study case with a PE pre-service teacher (female, 23 years old) from Faculty of Sport, University of Porto, academic year 2010/2011. It's also a primarily study in order to test and to validate the board diary as a data collection instrument for the research in the development of PI. Data presented here is drawn from the 1st semester of a one year practicum and focuses on the lived experiences and critical reflection upon daily practices of that pre-service teacher. The research primarily findings revealed that this instrument has great potential to capture thoughts, feelings and learning experiences. Data was submitted to thematic analysis using the Nvivo9 software. Data revealed that the most common type of registration are:i)all the issues related to classes, namely, the interactions with the pupils, contents and outcomes; ii)the participation within the school community, i.e., teacher's meetings, sports clubs, and extra-curriculum activities; iii)the self-involvement and efforts to improve her/his performance as a teacher; iv)feelings, emotions, anguishes, expectations and challenges along the process of being a pre-service teacher. Concerning the impact of the lived experiences on the (re)construction of the PI data shows that practicum it's a very dynamic process which involves a constant self-reflection about the daily activities and a continuous self-questioning about what is to be a teacher. These are thoughts very well expressed in the board diary, and confirm that it's not only a significant instrument of data collection but also a personnel tool to the pre-service teacher as future PE teacher.

THE PERSONAL TRAINER COMPETENCE PROFILE

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Abstract: Bearing in mind the importance that the*Personal Trainer* represents in the context of gymnasiums, the central purpose of this study was to analyse the professional competence profile required for this profession. Six *Personal Trainers* and six clients from three gyms in Oporto and Vila Nova de Gaia participated in this study. To gather data was used a semi-structured interview composed by the following themes: a) intervention areas; b)continuous learning; c) competence representation; d) professional action in PT's and clients: a)reasons to hire a PT; b) ideal characteristics of a PT.Procedures of content analyse were used to analyse the data with the help of the qualitative analysis *software,* NVivo7. The main conclusions about the*Personal Trainer* are: a) The commercial, motivational, sales and *coaching* are the concern areas; b) *Ongoing Training* is the most important source for acquiring knowledge in the construction of his/her professional competence; c) The *Representation of Competency was* extremely important, suggesting personal and professional aspects; d) In professional action the capacity of intervention is mentioned as a mean to create changes in the work places. With clients it was observed that: a) The main reason-for hire a *PT* was the need for personalised monitoring in the pursuit of specific objectives, b) Personality features, friendliness and imagination as well as job-related aspects were the more valued.

KEY WORDS: PERSONAL TRAINER, COMPETENCE, KNOWLEDGE

THE STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT CLUBS – A MULTI-LEVEL APPROACH

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Abstract: The development of structural properties of sport clubs (i.e., number of members, number and target groups of club goods) has been subject of controversial debates in the organizational sociology of sport. Some emphasize the need for sport clubs to react to environmental development, such as the demographic change, by becoming "learning organizations" (Breuer & Haase 2007, 120). Others describe sport clubs as structurally highly stable organizations (Emrich et al. 2001). The second point of view corresponds with the general assumption of the population ecology approach that selection favours structurally inert organizations and that adaptation to environment rather occurs on the population level. Hypotheses derived from both approaches are tested.

Research Design and Method: The structural development on three distinct levels of organization between 1995 and 2004 is compared: Corporative actor; collective of lasting clubs, population.

The data on the levels 1 and 2 come from a two-wave longitudinal questionnaire survey (n=187) in the region of Palatinate (Germany), population level data from the official statistics gathered by the regional sport federation. Hypotheses in the panel data were tested, inter alia using β-error analysis.

Results: Many corporative actors are subject to strong structural change over time, except the "core features" which are the kinds of sport that the clubs offer to their members. Furthermore, these changes compensate for each other so that the whole collective of lasting clubs changes only very little. The population of sport clubs also changes stronger than the collective of lasting clubs, what gives evidence to the assumption that substantial changes in sport club populations rather occur by founding and closing than by the change of lasting clubs.

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ACCOMPLISHING SPORT COACH LEGITIMATION: THE TUTORING RELATIONSHIP WITHIN A MULTILINGUAL SWISS FOOTBALL TEAM (UNDER 18)

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Abstract: Whilst they occupy an institutional position of authority, sports coaches permanently need to confirm their leadership on the players by acting in a specific expected and valued way. Within a multilingual as well as multicultural team in which language competences are not equally distributed amongst participants, language use strongly interferes in the construction of such a legitimacy. Manifest language hesitation as well as unease could contradict the endorsement of an authoritarian role and its related expected conducts.

This paper focuses on the coach-players tutoring relationship during training interactions observed in a multilingual Swiss national football team. It aims to shed light on how language use and code-switching are massively involved within trainer activities. Entailing institutional hierarchy and complementary roles, training interactions are analyzed as social figurations (Elias 1978) in which mutual forms of dependencies link a drill coach to players and vice versa. After introducing the figurational approach and showing the necessity to account for several dimensions of interdependence, a series of case studies are presented and analyzed. These stress that rather than setting obstacles to face-to-face communication, code-switching and bilingual speech tend to be used by the coach as resources for establishing a legitimate interactional position in front of the players. These resources, it is proposed, aim at making specific situated roles salient, and contribute to avoid linguistic unease in specific interactional tasks.

CAN SUCCESSFUL ELITE ATHLETES CONSTITUTE A MYTH OF PROBATION FOR THE SECULARIZED SUBJECT?

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Abstract: In this contribution the question whether successful elite athletes can deliver a myth of probation for the secularized subject – according to Oevermann's (1995) structural model of religiousness – is discussed.

For the secularized subject, a myth of probation cannot refer to an afterlife as it is possible for the religious one, but it has to have a secular character. The secularized elite sportsman's myth of probation can consist of an orientation to an ethics of achievement (cf. McClelland 1961). Currently and previously successful elite athletes live according to this ethics – as the prophets in the Old Testament lived after the religious ethics. These athletes can be seen as approved (for the present) because of their radical orientation to this ethics of achievement. The community – as it is defined by Tönnies (1912) – which is necessary for generating a suggestive evidence of probation then for the secularized subject consists of other elite sportsmen and -women who are also living according to this myth of probation.

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THE REACH AND LIMITATIONS OF THE MAIN THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES TO THE COMPREHENSION OF THE ULTRA GROUPS IN THE CITY OF OPORTO

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Abstract: Relying on the comparative study of four *Ultra* groups which led to the PhD thesis entitled *Claques Portuenses. Um estudo de grupos organizados de adeptos em contexto urbano* (*The Oporto Ultra groups. A study of organised groups of supporters in an urban context*), the proposed communication intends to present data that demonstrate the importance, but also the limitations, of the four main theoretical perspectives tending to the comprehension of these groups. This ought to consider not only violence but also their various dimensions, their heterogeneityand the different behaviours of their members.

A classicistic theoretical perspective regards the participation in these groups, and especially violence, as a means of ritual vindication of their members, who belong mostly to the working class. But how to understand the involvement in violence of elements of the upper class and the non-violent behaviour of other members who

belong to the working class? The generational perspective interprets these groups as a compensatory juvenile subculture while adulthood is not attained. And yet how to explain the permanence in the group of members who have already reached that condition? On the other hand, a third perspective seeks to understand the Ultra groups as a social reproduction of configurations of sub urbanity. There is still to consider the socio-environmental perspective, which explains the behaviour of such groups as a consequence of the physical, social and emotional context of the football game. But how to perceive different behaviours of members of the Ultra groups in the same context? How can one also explain the same kind of involvement in the group of members from such diverse urban configurations?

Following the theoretical eclecticism supported by Armstrong, the concept of social experience, as proposed by Dubet, will be defended as being adequate to the conjugation of the referred theoretical perspectives and to the comprehension of the Ultra groups of Oporto.

INTERACTION RITUAL CHAINS AND PEACE-BUILDING IN POST-WAR GRASSROOTS FOOTBALL: THE CASE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Abstract: In post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina, ethnicity is used by the local élites – Bosnjak (Muslim), Serb and Croat – as a criteria of recognition that legitimizes particularistic allocations and parasitic use of social power. On such a context, the grassroots youth football programme Open Fun Football Schools (OFFS) has proved to be highly successful in encouraging the reintegration of divided communities, thus contributing to unveil such a politically instrumental use of ethnicity.

Drawing on ethnographic data interpreted through interaction ritual theory, the social mechanisms which enable the programme's achievements will be analysed. OFFS shows how ritual dynamics can be used to increase the relevance of alternative criteria of recognition, promote symbols and feelings of trans-ethnic belonging, and empower those people who support them.

The sport events organized by OFFS are collective rituals, where participants gather together to celebrate objects of common interest – such as the playful dimension of football, the respect for diversity, the quest for meritocracy, the commitment to children's welfare – which became symbols of the group thanks to the attention and the emotional energy directed towards them by the group members. By celebrating this common way of seeing and experiencing football, sport, and (more generally) social relations, the group celebrates itself as a moral community and keeps itself united.

As the success of OFFS strongly depends (although not exclusively, of course) on the good functioning of the ritual mechanisms, it relies therefore on the organizers' capacity to mobilize and manage them. In this respect, the key point is the education provided to the coaches through the seminars, which have a double relevance for the ritual performance. Indeed, each seminar is both a ritual event itself, contributing to strengthen the group, and a *locus* where ritual competences are learned (i.e. experienced and embodied).

ROLE OF SPORT IN POLITICAL STABILIZATION

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Abstract: The main goal of my research is studying correlation between sport and political situation in the country and international relations. This subject was evaluated on theoretical & empirical backgrounds. My paper describes & analyses how the preparation for the Winter Olympic Games of 2014 in Sochi influences political situation in Caucasus & Russia. It's a case study with using data from different surveys.

The theme of my paper is designed to reflect the new role of sport in contemporary policy. It is actually not only for Russia where many sport events will be held in the nearest future: the XXII Winter Olympic Games of 2014 in Sochi, the 2018 FIFA World Cup & others. Stabilizing role of sport & big sport events could be seen in many countries. As sociologist I am interested to research some aspects of this correlation. On the one hand sport is one of the most effective & important social lift to politics. Many ex-sportsmen & sportswomen get hold of high positions in politics. On the other hand sport may impose a new model of life & political design. Sport creates new social, economic & cultural infrastructure decreasing gap in quality of life & sport infrastructure in different countries. Some international sport organizations try to minimize this gap. For example the Financial Assistance Program of FIFA helps to develop football infrastructure in different countries, to organize youth tournaments, to develop women's football. Women's games are developing all throughout the world. Sport is a global phenomenon which gives people (especially young) hope to extend the horizons of their life & carrier. It's a real way to connect with people from other communities across the country & abroad. But sport could be used by some politicians for the purpose of reinsuring their power & inflaming the grains of nationalism. Such attempts could negatively influence political stability and situation in the country and the region of future sport events. My paper describes & analyses the preparation for the Winter Olympic Games of 2014 in Sochi in interrelations with political situation in Caucasus & Russia.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, DEVELOPMENT POLITICS AND SPORT: CONSIDERING OPPORTUNITIES IN 'SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE'

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Abstract: Recent years have seen increased scholarly attention paid to the 'Sport for Development and Peace' (SDP) movement and to understanding the disparate organizations and stakeholders that attempt to support sustainable development under the SDP banner. In particular, recent scholarly activity has attempted to make sense of SDP through classificatory (Levermore, 2008) and policy analyses (Hayhurst, 2009) as well as through analysis of SDP's transnational dimensions (Giulianotti, 2011).

Giulianotti's recent analysis drew on wide-ranging fieldwork with SDP project officials to call attention to, among other issues, the possibility for increased connections and partnerships between SDP organizations and new social movements and/or organizations

relatively radical in their development politics within the global civil society. Giulianotti's conclusions are significant as they come at the same time that sociologists of sport have drawn particular attention to radical social movements of alter-globalization that coalesce around sport (Harvey et al, 2009), and sport based social activism facilitated by the communicative opportunities of online technology (Wilson, 2007; Wilson and Hayhurst, 2009).

In this paper, I consider these previous studies as the basis for a theoretically informed framework for better understanding the compatibility between SDP and social movements, and the opportunities this presents for researchers as well as activists. Drawing on critical development studies (such as Kapoor's radical education approach) and critical pedagogy (De Lissovoy's praxis of terran as a basis for international solidarity), I explore the theoretical and research possibilities that emerge through the synergies between SDP and radical social movements, as well as the organizational and political challenges such partnerships likely present. In particular, I suggest that social movements' commitment to historical structures, relations of power and oppression, and local change through global solidarity, all hold purchase for making sense of the possibilities and limitations of sport-based, transnational activism within 'turbulent times.'

'WALLS MINUS THE SHOOTING': SPORT, PUBLIC ART AND CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

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Abstract: It has been increasingly recognised the much of the 'heavy lifting' which has contributed to the peace process in Northern Ireland has been undertaken by former paramilitaries and their closest associates. As Shirlow and McEvoy (2008:152) suggest, 'it is precisely because of their violent past as having fought "on behalf of" those communities that they have the credibility to engage in such real reconciliation work in the working-class areas in which it is most needed'. Relatively little attention has been paid, however, to some of the more subtle and often symbolic ways in which former combatants and their communities have altered the built environment of Northern Ireland's cities and towns as part of the ongoing work of conflict transformation. This paper focuses on the evolving use of murals in loyalists areas of Belfast through the substitution of violent images with representations of sport. By way of a commentary on some of the more striking examples, the authors reflect on this linkage of sport and public art. They debate whether such a development should be construed simply as an example of the continuation of war by other means – war minus the shooting, to borrow Orwell's (1945/1970) celebrated description of international sport – or if, by modifying the material culture of the urban landscape, local communities are making an important contribution to maintaining what remains a relatively fragile peace.

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ACTOR-NETWORK THEORY AS A NEW PARADIGM IN SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT?

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Abstract: This paper addresses the theoretical renewal in sociology of sport. It focuses on actor-network theory (ANT), which provides a heuristic perspective for understanding the transformations of modern sport. ANT is an expending paradigm in sociology, but has not yet been much mobilized to analyse the sport phenomena. The aim of this communication is to show how the actor-network can provide a relevant conceptual framework to the field of sociology of sport.

ANT has the ambition to explain how technical or scientific innovations are possible (or fail) by the aggregation of actors and non human entities, and whose the cohesion can produce a "socio-technical" network (Callon, 1986 ; Latour, 1989). This sociological approach conceives the society as an on-going process and helps understand how "collective" can be formed, reassembling heterogeneous entities. Several elements in this theory appear to be particularly challenging for the study of sport. First of all, considering the social as a laboratory, this approach helps to analyse the sport in a dynamic perspective, examining its evolution and its changes more than its stability. Then, the principle of symmetry helps discuss the technologization of sport (doping, video refereeing, innovative equipment, etc.) and thus the introduction of non-human entities in human affairs, sometimes causing considerable (scientific, technical, institutional, etc.) controversies. Finally, given actor-network, the social world is "flat", i.e. there is no distinction between micro and macro. But globalisation of sport is part of this flat world, where the various levels of analysis are confusing as the same time as a multi-level governance of sport is established. In this communication, we also want to show that ANT is primarily a method of inquiry that places the researcher at the heart of sport controversies.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE TOP-LEVEL SPORTS FIELD

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Abstract: The paper deals with the contemporary, top-level, mass-mediated sport. It is based on the social field theory of Pierre Bourdieu. The primary aim is to present a set of concepts defining the relative autonomy of the sports field. According to P. Bourdieu the autonomy is one of significant features of this field which constructs and maintains it. The relativity of the autonomy is understandable through an analysis of relationships with other fields whose powerful actors struggle to establish themselves as dominant players of the sports field. Four sub-fields constitute the sports field. These are: economics, physical activities, political-normative and mass media and popular culture.

The autonomy of the sports field is based on various components – unique qualities that constitute symbolic boundaries of the field. Pierre Bourdieu refers to these qualities and calls them a political

philosophy of sport. It consists of, for example, ideas of amateurism or fair-play. The unique role is played by the concept of authenticity which comprises the former characteristics of the political philosophy of sport. The authenticity of sports becomes an object of struggles between actors of different external fields and also of sport sub-fields. The reason of struggles for the possibility to define the authenticity is its uniqueness. The authenticity defines sports as a unique field with a symbolic overlap to the idealized past with less strict rules, classical values and heroes. In context of the paper the top-level sport and its representatives are ideal bearers of authentic values due to the massive media coverage of this field.

The paper is based on the theory of Pierre Bourdieu but it tries to point out its several inconsistencies as well. For example P. Bourdieu's usage of the concept of autonomy isn't consistent and clearly stated. He also underestimates or doesn't always express an importance of complex network between sports, athletes' bodies and external (medical or technological) interventions to the bodies which is one of the up-to-date topics of contemporary top-level sports. This area can possibly constitute another sub-field of sport.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF REFLEXIVITY: THE CASE OF CONTEMPORARY SPORT

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Abstract: Contemporary sport has recently been engaged in a number of reflexive projects, which have been focused on the development *in* sport or the development *through* sport. Sociability, community, rituals, authenticity, spontaneity and fair play; all these topics have emerged on the reflexivity agenda promoted by numerous bottom-up and top-down initiatives, involving actors from public, private and NGO sectors. In their efforts to transform the nature of contemporary sport, not only sport actors have struggled to (re)invent or (re)articulate the "traditional" values of modern sport, but they have also used sport as a tool for attaining wider social objectives, defined in terms of social inclusion, social capital, social cohesion or social development. These reflexive practices are understood within the context of late modernity developments, post-crisis responsibilisation, critique of neo-liberalism, Europeanisation of public policy in sport or, simply, as a reaction to inner malaise of contemporary sport represented by corruption, doping or violence.

By discussing these recent developments through the lens of the concept of reflexivity, several implications for contemporary social theory are provided. First, this contribution questions the utility of abstract disconnection between tradition and reflexivity (Beck, 1994 ; Giddens 1994). Second, this paper discusses the relevance of the links between meta-reflexivity and third sector (Archer 2007, Donati 2010). Third, by elaborating upon the recently defined notion of anti-reflexivity (McCright & Dunlap 2010), a notion of systemic anti-reflexivity is introduced. Finally, it is argued that the dialectic nature between reflexivity and social relations (transformed as a consequence of reflexivity) must be understood in order to understand the real impact of reflexivity on social relations.

MOTIVATIONS FOR AND AGAINST PROFESSIONAL SPORTING CAREERS

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Abstract: Research Problem

Professional sporting careers are temporary and end inevitably at an age between 30 and 40 years. For some elite sportsmen in popular kinds of sport, this is no problem since they are able to earn enough money in that comparatively short period of time that they can retire and still live a life in wealth. However, this does not go for most of the professional athletes in not highly commercialized kinds of sport. For them, the decision for a professional sporting career is risky and can become a "biographical trap" (Bette & Schimank 2006, 117ff.). They have invested several years of training on the one hand. On the other hand, their sport is not going to provide them with substantial income during their whole life span, what makes the decision very critical.

The described problem leads to the following research questions regarding young athletes at the step to a professional sporting career:

• Which kinds of "biographical models" are created by the athletes?
• What motivates athletes to decide for a professional sporting career?
• Can differential decisions/biographical models be linked to particular athletes' properties?

*Method:*Ten unstructured interviews with female basketball players from the first German league and former junior players who denied a contract offer were conducted and analyzed using Objective Hermeneutics (Oevermann 2002).

Results: On a continuum between risk-aversion and risk-tendency, three distinct types of deciding, characterized by their extent of discounting the future, are identified. The types correspond with distinct social backgrounds (e.g., the parents' educational and occupational status).

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QUEST FOR EXCITEMENT REVISITED: FROM MARTIAL ARTS TO FREE FIGHTS

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Abstract: The proliferation of the practice of Martial arts in western countries has known different stages. Nevertheless, they have been the mirror of generational ghosts and dreams, as well as their development was intrinsically bound to the evolution of society and to the media coverage. One of the main aspects of martial arts is related to the millenary wisdom they embody. Such a wisdom has always been supposed to be opposite and superior to western rationality. Such a keynote, that has been linking throughout decades Bruce Lee fans to Olympic competitors, neighborhood practitioners to new age devotees, was broken with the introduction in middle nineties, when media coverage of inter style fights without rules (or

very very few rules) allowed the proliferation of a new kind of apparently violent practice. In few years, free fight competitions become a huge social phenomenon, going with different fighting leagues, as well as many management agencies, thematic media programs, numerous fighters, and definitely, huge audiences.

The initial stigma of being a sort of deviant practice disappeared, leaving space to a new fighter star system, fed by multinational sponsorships. In this paper, gathering evidences from interviews, ethnographic approach, quantitative data, and a semiotic approach, I will endeavour to discuss some implication related to the reproduction of violence and the production of apathy in everyday life.

SPATIAL DIMENSION OF RISK AT MAJOR EVENTS: THE CASE STUDY OF GENEVA DURING EURO 2008

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Abstract: This abstract corresponds to a thesis project that targets questions of laying out, of welcoming, of security and crowd management asked by the organisation of major contemporary events, based on two case studies, a music festival (Paléo Festival Nyon - Switzerland) and a sports event (Euro 2008 in the host-city of Geneva - Switzerland). In the Framework of this research, we will interest ourselves at the manner an event incurs a temporary rearrangement of the space in a physical dimension (deployement of security barriers, road closures, arrangement of special transport measures, etc.), and at the specific social and policing management (deployement of a reinforced surveillance, police presence, welcoming and security policies). This project aims to understand the manner in which the actors of a major event are brought to integrate the risks and security questions in the organisation of the event. Among the numerous questions that we ask ourselves, some particularly concerns the management of the event´s participants (fans and supporters, visitors with ou without tickets, neighbours, etc.), the temporary urban installations specifically installed for the event (redefining traffic plans, pedestrian walkways) and the management of designated meeting points. It is thus a question for us to analyse the security Handling of an event in all its aspects, not only in the festival sight or stadium but also in the movements of participants or their gathering in public areas. In terms of objectives, this research aims to shed light on the general security and welcoming measures for major contemporary events but also in fine to think on the application of planning and urbanism measures (ephemeral or more long-lasting) integrating strong security preoccupations.

SUPPORT AND DIE: THE TREATMENT OF SPORTS VIOLENCE BY WRITTEN PRESS. ELEMENTS OF TEXTUAL STATISTIC.

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Abstract: The different forms of violence in sport are regularly treated as 'news in brief' by written press. This study examines a case of extreme sports violence (causing the death of a fan): the soccer game between Paris Saint-Germain (France) and Hapoel Tel Aviv (Israel) (November 23, 2006). This event took place when the security policy in force had drastically increased control procedures to maintain the order in and outside stadiums. Therefore, one may question the journalistic treatment of the transition between the imposed security order and the social disorder generated by this event. The present sociological analysis is not intended to reflect the journalistic work. Instead, it focuses on the construction of the journalistic discourse at different levels. Indeed, this soccer game produced a *controversy* fuelled by different spheres. A galaxy of actors took a stand on the subject: the directly affected fans, but also the high political and sports authorities.

From a corpus of newspaper articles (n = 172), the aim of our study is to decipher the argumentative forms of all actors who are involved in a controversy rooted around the themes of violence, security and racism. With the help of *Alceste* ® software, the statistical textual analysis allows to bring out 'lexical worlds' which are specific to different categories of actors (e.g., fan, politician) or media (e.g., general press, sports press).

From our sample, we identify four 'lexical worlds'. We notice that these 'lexical worlds' do not have the same weight. There are two main dimensions (i.e., supporterism and judicial) and two more secondary dimensions (i.e., politico-institutional and factual). Then, using a hierarchical ascending classification, it is possible to analyse more accurately each 'lexical world', notably by describing the semantic universe which characterises each dimension.

FOOTBALL AND RELIGION: A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

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Abstract: Professional football began in Britain historically and was strongly rooted in nineteenth century Christianity. Many clubs were formed by churches in the new urban, industrial centres and the ethos of the game was strongly affected by the muscular Christianity developed within the English Public School system. In recent years football has often been characterised as either a 'new' religion or as a secular alternative to traditional organized religion. The proposed paper will explore the increasing tendency for major rites of passage in post-industrial societies to take place in football stadia. These include marriages, funerals, baptisms and even bar-mitzvahs.

The main empirical focus of the paper will be upon English Premier League clubs including Manchester United, Liverpool, Tottenham Hotspur, Manchester City, West Bromwich Albion and West Ham United. These stadia can be seen as 'Cathedrals of Sport' and have iconic status within their local communitites.

The paper will also incorporate examples from Western Europe [Schalke and Hertha Berlin] and South America [Boca Juniors and River Plate from Buenos Aires]. The evidence will be both visual [photographs and videos] and narrative [interviews with participants].

The paper will explore the significance of these developments and offer a new interpretation of the contemporary relationship between religion and football which emphasises post-modern syncretism.

RESURGENCE OF SPORT AND RELIGION LINKS IN BRITAIN; MORE THAN MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY

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Abstract: Public schools were crucial in codifying and spreading several of what are now global sports in the UK, with a message of manly moral development, then across Europe and through the agency of Empire and Commonwealth, around the world (Mangan, 1981; Watson,Weir & Friend, 2005). But churches were providers in their own right, having clubs and facilities for a range of indoor and outdoor sports. Indeed a third of Britain's premier league soccer clubs owe their origins to Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and other churches (Lupson,2005), and rode on the huge growth of sport in Britain from 1880 to World War 1 (McLeod, 2006). As the forces of secularisation built through the 20th century, and particularly the 1960s (Brown, 2010), regular attendances declined, churches aged,sports clubs closed and members transferred to secular clubs, and facilities were closed or sold. Now, however, there are signs of a resurgence of interest, partly as a means of proselytising young people (through organisations like Youth for Christ, and in universities through Christians in Sport), and professional sports are appointing chaplains to clubs, notably in soccer, rugby union and league, cricket, horseracing. It may surprise many to discover that there are moves in other religions to developing sports links, notably by mosques and Muslim centres, for both men and women, boys and girls (Daar,2008). These need researchers' attention (Collins and Parker, 2011). Through its new Centre the University of Gloucestershire is responding to these moves in providing courses for sports ministers and chaplains, but in a dfifferent context and with different intent than the rabid and often simplistic evangelicalism seen in the USA (Hoffman, 2010), which the paper will spell out. It is to do with the development of religious/spiritual/faithful capital in societies locally (Finke,2005; Furbey et al, 2006; Baker and Miles-Watson, 2010). The paper ends by speculating on whether Prime Minister David Cameron's idea of the Big Society will help or hinder such movements.

TOTEMISM REVIVAL IN FOOTBALL : THE CASE OF ULTRAS MOVEMENT

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Abstract: We propose to deal with the links between sport and religion through the study of supporterist phenomenon in football. The ultras movement, one of the four forms of radical supporterism spread in the world, born in Italy, presents indeed some characteristics which directly concern the sociology of religion. The aim of our communication is to explore and to demonstrate the possible contributions of the durkheimian theory to the case of ultras movement which revives some intuitions of the French sociologist.

We intend to question the relevance of the concept of totemism when it is applied to groups of supporters. Even if they can't be qualified as proper clans (in an ethnological perspective) they are still groups whose names, collective and individual emblems are specific representations of a mobilisation of identities (bound to territories issues) which remind totemism as described by Durkheim. This gathering of several identities (directly and indirectly linked to the football team) and of external references brought by the group's members is one of the aspects of the particular ultras religiosity.

Mobilising durkheimian theory implies also a reflexion on the sacred/profane dichotomy. We will first analyse the geographical representation of such a separation, which can be described as a centripetal movement (City-stadium-end-position of the group in the end). Then we will focus on the sacred objects, in their collective (group's banner) and individual (group's clothing) form. We will show for instance how the banner becomes a symbolic indication of the group's birth, strength and death. Lastly we will interrogate the ultras career under a new perspective : an initiatory career whose steps can be seen as formal and informal rituals, toward the sacred sphere of the group.

ADS AND SPORTS: MALE STEREOTYPICAL SCENES

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Abstract: The advertisements of sports are far from being able to reflect the changing realities of sports or physical activities in a country such as France. The purpose is to test the proposition that the gender relationships portrayed in specific sport advertisements perpetuate traditional and sexist stereotypes, are far from egalitarian shared social representations, and far from egalitarian social and professional activities.

There were 700 advertisements of sports in several French magazines analyzed during a twenty-two-year period (1986-2008) constituting the support of content analysis, using specific spreadsheet software (Sphinx®). Specifically, four men's readerships magazines and four women's magazines are strongly represented here because of their large national diffusion. There are 25 encodings used to analyze this corpus, and they distinguish the people displayed, setting of Advertisements (nature, area's sport, and undetermined places), situations of equality or domination between male/female and *vice versa*, domination between male/male, domination between female/female, and the colours used, the appearance of physical movement, skin colour, the presence of hair and hairs, etc.

In sports advertisements and which use sports, males are over-represented: 57.4% are present, *versus* 18.5% females present. Women in sports are generally in situations of inequality or subordination: face to face, males dominating the females (11.9% of all ads, 28.5% of face to face ads). Men in sports seem to be more dynamic individuals: males move more often than their female counterparts (50.1% *versus* 36% respectively). Especially, a man's physical movements are more frequent when several men are represented in the magazine ads. Females are represented with fewer activities, often seen as spectators of male sporting events, and even nowadays are over-sexualised. On average, the advertisements of sports maintain an andrological point of view.

[1] Research conducted with the support of ANR-08-VULN-001-PRAS-GEVU, universities of Lyon, Rennes, FRANCE.

LEISURE CULTURE IN NEW MEDIA: A STUDY OF BICYCLE RIDERS IN TAIWAN

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Abstract: "Lifestyles of Health and Sustainability" (LOHAS) has become a slogan and been widely advocated for daily life since the global warming has become an issue. In fact, the idea of LOHAS has also been adopted by leisure industries as a "green" idea for their business. The recent bicycle fever in Taiwan has evidenced such a trend. The leisure activity of bicycle-riding that echoes such an "eco-health" lifestyle has becomes a "cultural capital," in the sense that Pierre Bourdieu defines it, circulated in Taiwan's relatively middle and up-scale society. One of the purposes of this study was to understand how such an eco-health lifestyle as a cultural capital was recognized and experienced by the bicycle riders in Taiwan. In addition, the new media technologies, e.g. blog and facebook, have helped create a virtual community and reshaped the conception of their leisure body and space. Therefore, another purpose of this study was to investigate how these bicycle riders constructed their leisure bodies in the leisure space through new media technologies. A qualitative research was adopted in the study. Data were collected from three types of traveling cycling books in Taiwan, 2 books for female writers, 5 for male writers, 4 for group writers (family structure, friends, filmmakers and the President of Taiwan). Data were analyzed by using narrative analysis. Three major themes emerged in this study: 1) the reproduction of work-leisure relationship; 2) bicycle riding as a leisure activity in a capitalist society; and 3) the representation of leisure body in the virtual space of the new media. In sum, "LOHAS" was not simply a slogan to promote "green" ecological concerns, but it was also a cultural capital that shaped the idea of leisure and our conception of leisure body, especially in the virtual space of the new media.

THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN THE REPRODUCTION OF MASCULINE HEGEMONY IN SPORT

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Abstract: Contemporary mass media are able to influence the thoughts and behavior of many people around the world. That is why the media seek to diffuse and transfer their own ideas to other people in the process of news preparation and publication. Research about the process of salience-making emphasizes the relationship between media preferences and public preferences. Overall, societal thoughts and actions can be influenced by mass media.

The present paper examines the extent of gender reflection in sport media. For this purpose, the printed articles and photos in the most circulated newspaper in Iran during the Olympic Games were examined. The content analysis method was employed.

The study found that the female athletes were significantly underrepresented in terms of number of photographs and news column sizes. Male athletes not only received more coverage, their photographs and news was also better positioned. Overall, the newspaper upheld hegemonic masculinity through their underrepresentation and marginalization of female athletics.

Key words: Sport, mass media, hegemony, media salience, gender gap.

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE ETHICAL REGULATION OF SPORT. A CASE STUDY IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: In exploring sports ethics as a sociological phenomenon,we aimed to understand the role of media in the process of ethical regulation.Apart from other authors, theoretical approaches of Foucault, Bourdieu and Giddens were mobilized to theorize the issues under discussion. The universe of study was the Portuguese society during the Democratic state of the 20th century (last quarter). The news from media collected in our research mobilized methods of analysis qualitative and quantitative.

The media, far from being the mere vehicle of information and communication, has taken an active role in the surveillance and supervision of sport. Not only has it provided a platform for managers and other sports agents to publicize their suspicions and make allegations or insinuations, but has also frequently taken the initiative in launching journalistic investigations aimed at denouncing irregular situations. The evidence suggests that this manifests not only a tendency for increased reflexivity on the part of individuals as regards matters in the public domain, which leads to a greater receptivity and involvement in ethical regulation, but also increased interdependence, differentiation and radicalization of vested interests; and with these the need to be in a 'state of alert' in order to safeguard the interests of the parties involved.

Throughout the period under analysis, the *panoptic* action of surveillance and supervision exerted by the media and followed in a participative fashion by the football supporters was been strengthened, in particularly during the 1990s. However, the succession of facts that have become public has certainly increased the levels of conflict and intensified feelings of distrust, in particular in the professional football field. As far as we can conclude from the information under analysis, the public clamour for justice, incited by the media, has exerted a pressure on the regulatory bodies, leading to greater participation in ethical regulation and making it subject to negotiation. Thus it has become more flexible, and adaptable to the different interests that are at stake, as we considered in our initial theoretical proposition.

'BURKINI DISCOURSE' AND THE PRACTICE OF SWIMMING FOR MIGRANT WOMEN IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: The so-called burkini (also known as a "scharia swimsuit") is currently being negotiated on various levels of discourse. It is a contested symbol of the visibility of Islam and of oppression, and also considered a sign of the integration of Muslim women into a western-dominated body culture such as swimming. Analysis of the 'burkini discourse' identifies the shifts in normative boundaries of behaviour towards the gendered, ethnicised and religiously constructed body. As a result, new boundaries in the normative patterns of social order become visible, along with a tangle of discursive strands on gender equality, the veil, burka and burkini.

It is controversial to determine the burkini as an expression of either dissolving or stabilising normative body and gender orders. The results of the discourse analysis clearly show continuity of the

attribution and reproduction of stereotypes, which, through the practice of labelling, draw attention to the other and foreign, particularly to foreign physical difference.

The first part of the paper presents the results of research into macro-sociological discourse analysis of the 'burkini discourse' in swiss newspapers and presents a synoptic interpretation for discussion. The second part of the paper focuses on a praxeological perspective and analyses the role of performative physical practices that occur during the crossing of borders of established space, body and gender orders. Through this, the interpretations, based on an endogenous level of the field characterized by swimming lessons for migrant women in a city of the Swiss-German speaking part of Switzerland, are examined. Through fieldwork in combination with interview studies, processes of discourse production and discourse adoption are deduced on the basis of an internal perspective. Diverse possibilities and techniques of situational adaption and modification and an inner dissociation of cultural norms and hybrid identities become visible. Initial research results indicate a dynamic process of socio-cultural adaption, connection and redraft, simultaneously within the asynchronic ambivalence by migrant women, based on a conflict about symbolic capital. As a result, binary difference patterns are being transgressed and stereotypes avoided.

MUSLIM FEMALE FOOTBALLERS: A BRITISH EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the relationship between sport and Islam for Muslim women in the UK, drawing on the findings from a doctorate study on the British Muslim women's football team who competed in the Women's Islamic Games, 2005.

New understanding of Islamic texts placed the British Muslim women's football team in a powerful position within Muslim communities, in challenging dominant male interpretations of religious text and pushing the boundaries to compete in sport. The British Muslim women's football team found an avenue in which they could continue to be 'visibly Muslim' and participate in sport. The study supports the idea that religion is used to justify people's actions (Ferrante, 2002); but also demonstrates how this small group of Muslim women used Islam as a tool for their liberation, a base that permits their participation in sport, thus reflecting an Islamic feminist ideology (Bahlul, 2000; Moghadam, 1994).

The team challenged dominant western stereotypes of the typical heavily veiled and oppressed Muslim woman and challenged cultural stereotypes in competing in a 'masculine' sport. They challenged misconceptions and pushed boundaries in their choice to compete in the Women's Islamic Games. Findings revealed subtle forms of power inequalities that have previously been left unquestioned by those that suffer from them. It illustrates how Muslim women have constructed their perceptions from their experiences of sport and position in society as a whole, showing how they can experience relative power, feeling both powerful and powerless simultaneously. This study presents a new insight into the subtle inequalities and discrimination that Muslim women face from 'within' their groups as well as from the 'outside'. It continues to contribute to new and different forms of power relations within sport feminist literature, where through 'acceptance' of this discrimination Muslim women themselves, may be perpetuating the discrimination they face.

SPIRITUALITY, BODY AND MARTIAL ARTS. A GLANCE INTO THE PROCESS OF EVERYDAY LIFE ORIENTALIZATION

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Abstract: 1. At the height of the world Westernization process, towards the end of the nineteenth century, it was possible to detect, in some subcultures, an interest in various forms of spirituality. This interests, in many cases, were indicators of an Orientalization process of everyday life;

2. This phenomenon is a symptom of a profound change which characterizes the crisis of the Western paradigm of modernity. This paradigm questions the relationship between nature and culture, the role of reason and the centrality of the rationalist positivist paradigm;

3. A significant case is the one of Far East and South-East Asian martial arts, such as different styles of Kung fu, of Pençak silat, of Kalaripayattu and Krabi krabong. The highly ritualized practice of this kind of sports becomes a part of the player's daily life. The attitude affects his way to dress, to arrange the furniture of his house, his relationship with food, his body care but it also affects ethics and morality at the base of the player's biography;

4. In order to analyze the Orientalization process of everyday life, I have chosen to focus on the role of the body in the Far East and South-East Asian martial arts. In this context, I performed an ethnographic research (participant observation, collection and analysis of different material). Plus, I analyzed the interactions within some virtual communities about martial arts' world and I performed in-depth interviews with some Masters, instructors and players;

5. Through this research, I reconstructed both the dynamic process of self-body image construction of the martial arts player, and the size, the characteristics and the role of spirituality in the collective imagination's Orientalization process.

SPORT WITHIN MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS IN NORWAY

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Abstract: During recent years, there has been a growing focus within sport research on ethnic minorities and their involvement in sports. Studies show that Muslim youth are less involved in competitive sport than other groups. Despite this, studies from UK show that Muslim organizations offering sport activities to their members are a common phenomenon. The goal of this study has been to map the existence of such offers in Norway and to study the reason for this activity. The question asked is: "Do Muslim organizations in Norway offer sport as an activity within their organizations. And if so, why and how?".

The paper is based on data from fieldwork and interviews with representatives of six different Muslim organizations in Oslo. Those

interviewed are either religious leaders, spokesmen, or leaders of youth committees within six different Mosques in Oslo.

The study shows that sport activities organized by Muslim organizations in Norway do exist. However, the representatives attitudes towards sport clubs based on religious belonging are mixed. The Islamic discourses on health and gender segregation and the majority discourse on integration and sport do frame the sport practice offered by the Muslim organizations.

RN 29 Social Theory

THEORIZING THE AGE OF DISPLACEMENT

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Abstract: THEORIZING THE AGE OF DISPLACEMENT: For a quarter of a century the ruling ideology stemming from Washington has declared that this is an age of aspiration and hope in which market forces provide the vehicle for satisfying the wants of humankind. However, with the rebalancing of the transatlantic relationship between North America and Europe, the emergence of China, the upturning of autocratic regimes in North Africa, continuing migration traffic, the ballooning growth of mega-cities and, not least, the intensification of the contest for scarce energy resources, it is becoming clear that displacement and humiliation are becoming a common human experience. This paper extends and develops the analysis presented in the author's paper 'Social fluidity and social displacement' in Sociological Review (November 2010) and his book Globalization. The Hidden Agenda (Polity 2006).

IS MASS SOCIETY A THREAT TO REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY IN ADVANCED LIBERALISM

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Abstract: Since Montesqieu, representative democracy has been based on the idea that interest groups form parliaments through competitive elections, and majority coalitions legislate in favour of their supporters. Declining electoral participation, rise of non-interest based right-wing parties, contingent coalitions, personalized electoral success and scandal-driven media presentation of politics indicate a fundamental crisis in representative democracy. Mass society theories that flourished after the Second world war, still current in political diagnostics of advanced liberalism, predicted a decline of representative democracy on the basis of homogenisation of mass consumption societies. Alluding to pre-war experiences, the mass society threat was seen to involve totalitarian rule combined with highly organized bureaucracy serving the interests of elites, especially the military industrial complex. This paper examines the underlying presuppositions of mass society theory, and argues that the homogeneity argument is insufficient to fit the realities of advanced liberal societies. Following David Riesman, it is emphasized that the other-directed character grows from unstable interest group identities, but its most important determinant is not sameness but agency and therefore difference. To have agency is to orient oneself to others as a self, as unique, separate and autonomous subject. This is vindicated by trends in public administration since the 1980s, which stress citizens' self-control, autonomy and partnership with the public sector rather than conformity and authoritarianism. Instead of interest conflicts, political disputes arise around contradictions between difference and autonomy in societies where agency is a fundamental principle of justification. Universal autonomy requires homogeneity but agency stresses difference and uniqueness.

NOTHING BUT COPING: A POST-HEROIC CONCEPTION OF ACTION IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Hans Joas some time ago proposed, from a neopragmatist perspective, that the theory of social action should abandon with its teleological understanding of action. While this may go too far as a general re-direction of action theory it might fit very well to the type of action which is typical or even prevalent in times when multiple instabilities of all kinds of social structures confront actors with an extraordinarily high level of complexity. In such turbulent times actors have no chance to shape their circumstances in any ambitious manner but can do no more than try to cope with them as best as possible. This means, above all, that it is futile to conceive ex-ante goals of action and then try to pursue them by properly selected means. In this sense, a non-teleological conception of action as sketched by Joas is required for a proper understanding of what actors do in such situations.

Their coping consists, first of all, of waiting until an opportunity arises when doing something could make a difference at all to what happens. Waiting is often no passive state but can consist of rather stressful efforts to "keep things going": to prevent a catastrophic escalation of events. Secondly, when, often all of a sudden, an opportunity to intervene into social dynamics comes the actor cannot start a lengthy reflection of alternative goals and means but has to make quick decisions. Here several types of "improvisation" can be distinguished. To specify coping practices observations and reflections especially from Eric Leifer, Francois Jullien, and Friedhelm Guttandin can be combined.

In this way, a theoretical instrument to understand how actors in contemporary turbulent times can manage their individual biographies, organizational change, or large-scale political transformations is elaborated by a conjunction of neopragmatist ideas from social theory and findings from empirical research about decision-making.

DEFINING IDENTITIES IN THE XXI CENTURY

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Abstract: In these "turbulent times" social actors, especially those belonging to new generations, have to cope with ever growing difficulty to assess strong and effective identities, no matter if collective or individual. Thus, my paper will aim to seize the potentialities and the criticities, that contemporary social theory shows in highlighting the modalities, the causes and the possible remedies of this cognitive weakness.

This implies treating the object "identity" within different theoretical frameworks; namely, cybernetic and systemic notions, can be the base to draw a theoretical model that takes ultimately into account the frequent changes occurring in the social actor's environment; this will also imply considering the necessary cognitive effort, that the single subjects are called to accomplish, in order to

give meaning to this turbulence. In other words, through the notions of “change 2”, “homeostatic balance”, “chaos edge” etc.; I will propose a theoretical pattern, that rejects a steady idea of identity, tries to seize, being social actors coping with frequent sense crises, what strategies they set up of definition and reaction to this structural unbalance.

THE DIALECTIC OF SOCIAL LIQUIDITY AND ECONOMIC FIXITY: A CRITIQUE OF BAUMAN’S ‘LIQUID MODERNITY’

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Abstract: Bauman’s metaphor of ‘liquidity’ identifies a key characteristic of this phase of modernity in which social forms, relationships, and identities have become extremely impermanent. However, by prefixing the term ‘liquid’ to describe this period of modernity *en bloc*, Bauman’s formulation renders opaque the nature of this process of incessant social discontinuity. This liquidity of society is not a self-contained process, as ‘liquid modernity’ implies; rather it is the counterpart to the increasing fixity and rigidity of the basic economic rules of society, which is clearly displayed in Hayek’s account of the ideal neo-liberal state that imposes fixed, universal economic laws, which he contrasts with the state that engages in discretionary, particular economic ‘planning’ depending on the situation and social values involved. This neo-liberal withdrawal of the state from social action that mediates the ‘market system’ renders inflexible the basic economic rules, which, as Schumpeter’s theory of entrepreneurship illustrates, leads to an overall dynamic of economic life which necessitates constant change in each individual’s economic and social practices, and hence, ubiquitous social ‘liquidity. Consequently, rather than reifying social liquidity, a dialectical account of the economic and the cultural is necessary to illuminate the intensified fixity and liquidity in our contemporary condition.

BELONGING NOWHERE IN A POST-MODERN WORLD

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Abstract: Zygmunt Bauman’s work covers a range of issues, including liquid modernity, managerialism, memorialisation and globalization. However, each of these topics returns to the same theme: Bauman's unique brand of sociology reflects the genre I call "belonging nowhere". He describes and analyses young people in fleeting relationships living in digital time, glued to Facebook in search for thousands of "friends". The lecture to be presented at the conference will expand upon this theme and present in detail Bauman's attitude to allegiance, identity and modernity.

RECENT CHALLENGES IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD: TOWARD A POST-SECULAR OR RATHER A POST-ISLAMIST ERA OF SOCIETIES?

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Abstract: Tying in with my contribution to the ESA Social Theory Conference in Prague, my contribution's focus is going to be the theoretical debate about "Post-Secular Society" (Jürgen Habermas) - particularly in the context of the recent social and political movements within North African and Arabian countries. These movements are deeply secularized and, as Olivier Roy states, can be cosidered …Post-Islamist Revolutions“. In a historically reconstructive analysis (which – besides – owes much to Jean Piaget's Genetic Epistemology), I will demonstrate not only that they represent processes of ongoing secularization, but that …radical Islam“ itself has as also been a …children´s disease“ of post-colonial societies, and paradoxically at the same time a main factor in the secularization process. Secularization: mainly regarded a process of differentiation and thus a profound change in the comprehension of “world” and societies.

PARABLES OF HOPE IN THE NEW CAPITALIST THEOLOGY

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Abstract: This paper elucidates aspects of the contemporary permutation of the capitalist imaginary and argues that contemporary capitalism involves a distinctive deployment of social hope. Social hope often functions in a manner similar to that of theology and it is mobilised in order to facilitate instruction into a new moral sensibility, one that paradoxically involves the denigration of labour and collective forms of social solidarity. In part, the contemporary capitalist imaginary draws its power from the evocation of a world in turbulence and the new capitalist theology will be initially explicated through an analysis of the parables employed in popular books on financial investment. I argue that the parable’s comparative and allegorical format give expression to ideological inversions that conceal the exercise of symbolic violence through the invocation of hope. Modern social theory has regularly highlighted the connections between capitalism and religion. The analysis of capitalist theology will then be related to cognate interpretations, especially Boltanski and Chiapello’s work on *the new spirit of capitalism*and recent attempts to pursue the suggestions of Benjamin and Simmel that capitalism should itself be understood as a religion. Finally, I explore the degree to which critical theory’s diagnoses of the destruction of meaning and fragmentation capture the contemporary resonance of this capitalist theology.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE PUBLIC IR/RELEVANCE OF SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract: This paper will address the problem of the public relevance/irrelevance of sociology in a time of crisis through historical recontextualization of the debates within American sociology in the 1930s when the assumptions related to the expected development of American society had been overturned by the “Great Depression”, which dramatically changed not only American society, but also the pragmatic context of sociological research. At the same time, the organizational and institutional structure of the discipline has been undermined: for the first time in its short history sociology

stopped expanding, and more importantly, experienced a "regression". On the one hand, due to the economic crisis it was forced to cope with reductions in the academic world, overall changes in the financing and organization of science, and career uncertainty, and on the other hand it was facing the more and more apparent "irrelevance" of sociological knowledge to the public, a growing preference for rival disciplines, and marginalization within governmental institutions. To put it in exaggerated terms, given the avowed objectives of sociological expert "analysis", the "Great Depression" might have seemed like a dream come true. The crisis and the disruption of society would surely create a demand for the sociological perspective, which seemed to have matured and was ready to analyze publicly relevant problems. American society became a "social laboratory", and sociologists felt able to deploy their scientific tools to help uncover the real causes of the crisis. This happy scenario, however, was never enacted. In fact, sociologists had to watch the key positions in the Roosevelt administration and in its plan for reform and renewal being occupied by economists, political scientists and legal experts. It will be argued that the sociological perspective was not primarily ineffective in public debates because it was insufficiently scientific, but mainly because it was too self-obsessed and so disengaged with general issues that it was not able to frame its knowledge in the terms of the wider "public debate". The resulting efforts at self-promotion of American sociologists will be examined, together with the attempts to determine sociology's relation to the crisis and disruption of society. The historical analysis should enable to pose a question of public, academic and practical implications of sociological research.

WHO NEEDS SOCIAL THEORY NOWADAYS?

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Abstract: Many questions about a role of sociological theory ariuse in last few decades. In current theoretical landscape, efforts to promote any form of sociological theory are not popular; we rather say about social theory. The forst one is in evolution: there are some remarks of RAT, theoretical sketches in convence of double hermeneutics, emancipative ideas by Habermas or objective schemes by Bourdieu, and many other approaches. In the latter, sociology meets cultural anthropology, philosophy of politics nd political ideologies; thesemeetings lead to ideas of needlessness of sociology at all (Baudrillard), its new political role, ideological and political feinist or postcolonial theories.

When politics leaves individual *Lebenswelt* and a sphere of social and gives space to sub-politics, when concepts of processes and 'flows' compete in social imagination, when cultural globalization digitalizes 'society of majority' and creates broad margins of multidimentional exclusions, social theory is asking abiut its place in this world-in-move. In my paper, I will argue that such a place exists and has an important role. I will also consider the role of academic and non-academic intellectuals in their active work of translating (Bauman) multiconceptual world into a language of ethic human coexistence in turbulent times.

LUHMANN'S ECOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

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Abstract: If one had to describe contemporary sociology as opposed to the classical social thought, one could underline the fact that present-day sociology is unable to give a plausible representation of late modernity.

Whereas the founding fathers proposed a theoretical description of modern society in the shift from 19th to 20th century, contemporary sociology (with some exceptions, Parsons, Luhmann, Habermas) did not even attempt at that task. What we propose is a theoretical description of an encompassing phenomenon, the ecological crisis, analysing it from the stand point of a general sociological theory.

The theme of ecological crisis is one of the most relevant in the political agenda nowadays. It is a cause and, at the same time, an effect of our turbulent times. It has both a local and national relevance, as well as a global one. Yet, the great amount of public discourses about pollution and correlated risks has hardly produced political effective decisions. The difficulties of international summits to find plausible solutions the greenhouse-effect are explicative of such impasse. So, one of the main problems of contemporary society seems unable to produce political strategies on the global scale.

A possible explanation of such paradoxical situation may be given by the way Niklas Luhmann has discussed the question of ecological crisis within his theoretical background. What Luhmann suggests is that much of the public discourse about ecology is rhetorical, in so far as it furnishes the political system with a theme which may have a strong public impact, regardless of the fact that it may produce effective policies. If we assume the system theory approach as a theoretical guiding-light, we notice that ecological problems may be solved only in so far as each social system (law, polity and economy in particular) assumes ecological questions as themes of their self-referential communication. By adopting Luhmann's standpoint, sociological analysis of ecological problems may gain in realism, in so far as it may observe the actual way in which social systems thematise, within their own operations, the theme of the environment as relevant.

TOWARDS A GLOBAL ECOSYSTEM OF NEW SOCIAL WORLD-OBJECTS

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is first to discuss the concept of "New Social World-Object" and second to argue that such objects are composing a sort of global ecosystem which is boosting the current globalization process.

World-objects are realities that define their dynamics as a world-wide unitary system (cf. M. Serres). These objects are becoming a cause and, at the same time, an effect of the process of globalization. *Social* World-Objects are those social in nature, namely, those formed as a consequence of interactions between human individuals and groups. An example of such objects is the Internet considered as a space of glocal social interaction, but also the new global cultural objects, the new dimensions of the global marketplace, the new global spaces of communication and identity construction, etc. It can be argued that the combined development of those objects is becoming the main driver of the globalization process.

World-objects are environments where new forms of human subjectivity, and new social subjects materialize and spread. For this reason, they are becoming the objective basis for a new global sociality.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIAL THEORY IN TURBULENT TIMES: THE INCLUD-ED PROJECT AND THE DIALOGIC APPROACH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE.

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Abstract: On November 2009, preliminary results of the INCLUD-ED project were presented at the European Parliament by some researchers and different social agents: a Colombian mother of a primary school student and a Roma member of the Evangelist Church. The audience (MEPs and members of the scientific community) listened how this research is approaching the analysis of society in current times through a constant dialogue with people belonging to vulnerable groups. A very relevant social and political impact was obtained from that event, as a strategy for the inclusion of Roma people in Europe has been approved at the European Parliament including the INCLUD-ED results.

INCLUD-ED is an Integrated project (the research instruments with the largest funding and highest scientific status of the Research Framework Programs of the EC) which develops empirical and theoretical research through promoting dialogue between two major trends in social theory: subjects and social systems. This dialogue is guaranteed through the inclusion of the voices of the social agents (subjects) in a scientific discussion with researchers and policymakers (social systems). This dialogic approach is highly appreciated by Michael Burawoy's public sociology as it challenges the weberian principle of distinguishing between the politic and the scientific, to go further into a new link between the scientific and the public oriented to contribute to transforming societies. This paper will present how this dialogic approach in Sociology is enabling to start from people's reality and voices for the study of social transformations.

A MODEL OF CO-OPERATION WITH A LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPLICATION

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Abstract: In the study a sociological model of co-operation is presented. In this model the principal elements of co-operation are 1. task, 2. actorness, 3. interaction, and 4. motivation. (Like in a crime-novel, more or less respectively: deed, means, opportunity, and motive.) The element of motivation can be analytically divided into two components: quest for power and quest for status.

The theory of co-operation depicted may be used normatively. A state of good co-operation is one, where there is a complementary and supportive relationship between the interacting parties. Complementarity means, that the actors are of use for each other, and supportiveness means, that they honour each other. (Again, somewhat respectively: the parties have power and status vis-à-vis each other.)

As an example, the relationship between local government elected representatives and office-holders is studied, and the inter-category conflictual properties analyzed. Municipal committee decision-making cases will be used as empirical data. The data is currently being collected and the presentation will report some preliminary findings.

SOCIOLOGY OF TRANSLATION: FROM SOCIAL MOVEMENTS TO THEORIES OF DEMOCRATIC DELIBERATION

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Abstract: In theorieson democratic deliberation and linguistic heterogeneity, the potential of translation remains largely undertheorized. Disagreeing over two principal positions, political theorists have proposed both policies aimed at ensuring language diversity and the establishment of a 'lingua franca' as solutions to the language question. My sociological approach will explore of the model of translation as a third perspective showing ways to democratize deliberative politics used by global activist groups and local citizen forums. Based on seven years' of ethnographic research, my paper explores translation as a practice to enhance the inclusivity and equality of deliberative democracy in multilingual social movements and local civic forums.

Practitioners of deliberative politics in the current global justice movement introduced translation in order to work together more democratically in linguistically and socially heterogeneous groups. Treating their own diversity as a basis for radical democracy based on translation, they were able to make decisions more equally and include socially disadvantaged groups. My study presents evidence on the impact of translation in the European Social Forum (ESF). Activists who created the ESF take decisions on behalf of joint campaigns, on the EU constitution, and on specific EU policies in European meetings. Comparing activists' practices of translation in these European meetings with meetings without translation at the national level in Germany, Italy and the UK, I came to a counter-intuitive result: it was the European meetings that had a higher degree of inclusive, transparent and egalitarian decision-making and not, as would have been expected, national level meetings. I show that it is a very distinct practice of translation that underpins this surprising finding. As practiced in the Social Forums, translation not only bridges linguistic differences; it also crosses non-linguistic barriers such as those based on gender and class.

IS THERE A NORMATIVE STANDARD FOR SECULARISM IN EUROPE?

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Abstract: Social theory considers secularism as a universal corollary of modernization and the guarantor of the freedom of religion. In fact, a variety of institutional arrangements that regulate state-religion relations may be found, even within Europe alone. But all European states are also bound by the same Convention on Human Rights, which protects, among other things, the freedom of religion, and their affairs are regulated by the same European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Does the ECtHR jurisprudence generate a nor-

mative standard for secularism and for the protection of the freedom of religion and conscience under Article 9 of the Convention?

I addressed this question in an EU-funded, multinational project completed in 2009, and argued (in *European Public Law*, 16/3, 2010) that "Historically ingrained cultural assumptions about not only the division between Christianity and Islam but also between Western and Eastern Christianity appear to have played a part in the reasoning of the judges of the ECtHR."

But, three unprecedented ECtHR rulings in 2010 have complicated this picture. Turkey, a record breaking violator of a variety of Convention articles, had never before been found in violation of Article 9, but was condemned twice in 2010. Likewise, the controversial ruling in *Lautsi v. Italy* for the first time found a Western European nation in violation of Article 9.

My proposed paper aims to update my research and examine the sources of this new trend in the Court's judgments.

«VIRTUAL STRATA» AS AGENTS OF SOCIAL INSTABILITY

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Abstract: Virtual strata (VS) arise in astable social conditions and generate instability. The reason of their occurrence - deprivation and exclusion that is accompanied by identity disappearance. Following VS can be marked out. (1) Network financial actors are deprivated relative to the national financial systems. They are provokers of instability of national financial systems. (2) "Glem-capitalists" unite round values of symbolical hyperconsumption, provoking the national markets and the states to satisfy the requirements which have been not provided with growth of national wealth. (3) After the traditional local identity was lost («nation-state crisis») global political elite has found the new identity in creation of the mechanism of global regulation, provoking political instability at local level.

(4) New underclass - stable and numerous community of migrants in the countries of Europe and the USA. The attempt of the European democracies to integrate immigrants into the Western society has ended with failure. These strata do not aspire to social integration. They reproduce the social capital and submit to its logic: expansion of other kinds of the capital in host countries. They are interested in maintenance of instability for their domination increase.

INSTABILITY PRODUCING BY MEANS OF "ONLINE" INTERACTION IN A MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract: The vast majority of people on our planet is involved in communication process in its various forms. Due to the modern digital technologies, the increase in communicating speed is supplemented with unimaginably huge volumes of the transferred information. As a result the volume of the information every second circulating in social space has increased.

Thus, the distance in social space, on the one hand - from the position of subjects of communications - is infinitely reduced, meanwhile borders of social space, with another hand - from the point of view of information saturability - infinitely increase. The similar situation naturally leads to steady growth of rates of social interactions that as a result developed into possibility and necessity to establish "online" connections.

Such "online" interactions, quite naturally, has ooportunistic and changeable character, but illusion of a constancy of "online" communications system thus remains. Finally it leads to instability of social structure as a whole. First of all, in *public administration sphere* ("the electronic government"), *business* (the virtual organizations and the enterprises), *network communications* (social networks and social movements), *interpersonal relations* (individual communications).

SOCIAL THEORIES, LOCAL MEANINGS AND THE CONCEPT OF DENATIONALIZATION

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Abstract: Denationalization is a category of analysis used in the discourse of new political economy to reveal that decisive processes of recent global transformations in reality arise inside the nation-state. These processes routinely continue to be experienced and represented in the language of nationalism, for this reason they carry on beyond recognition. In other words, the concept of denationalization goes against the assumptions of methodological nationalism, nevertheless it emerges out of a claim that categories of the current critique of methodological nationalism (globalization, transnationalism, post-nationalism, critical cosmopolitanism) are inadequate. These categories of critique are declared to be insufficient because they became trapped in a search for a cultural dynamics and social formations that go beyond the container character of the nation-state. Two of the most important objects of denationalization are considered (borders and citizenship), and a cultural pragmatic reading of the narrative of denationalization is proposed.

A THEORY OF ASYMMETRY COMMUNICATION AND PLURALISM IN EU:UNITY AND DIVERSITY MODES IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: The European history has flourished through continuous contests, hopes, despair, steps of cultural development, interstate alliances and confrontations. This dipolar perception is a typical characteristic of the "EU concept": unity - diversity, global - local, tradition – modernization. During the last decades a set of social, political and economic changes have been introduced in the societies of EU state-members. At the same time internal and external migration flows have been developed, while cultural and religious diversity along with extended mobility in business, education and leisure came to a peak. Within this scope intercultural communication has been placed in the centre of political interest. The economic mis-functional results (such as dept crisis and decline of welfare structures) generate a twofold challenge: On one hand it becomes more and more clear that European societies could face successful-

ly the global challenges by coordinated actions on a European scale. Consequently, emphasis is placed on the need for linking the local and European perspective in the political development of the EU. On the other hand in periods of crisis or insecurity people obviously turn to the visible horizon of the local reality and not to abstract political concepts. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the interrelation between the parts of the triptych **Politics- policies- Polis** under the present (turbulent) situation in EU as well as to investigate the deeper political dimensions of communication, be it communication between EU citizens, between EU organizations, or between organizations and citizens. Moreover, it analyses the political content of intercultural communication in structural perspective. In this frame any effort made to determine categories such as familiar or strange, ally or competitor, partner or "third country" is in reality a political procedure and therefore communication affords a firm political background. Thus, it does not suffice to analyze the integration of intercultural communication in the EU political goals only in terms of history; an integrative social theory focus on questions such as: for what reason, to what extent and with which aims the discussion on intercultural communication was developed at political level as well as with which other political goals it is associated with.

COSMOPOLITANISM AND HOSPITALITY

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Abstract: Following the debates between the proponents of cosmopolitanism, with their idea of world society, universal norms and hybridity of cultural identities, and the communitarians, who argue that the true agents are not equal individuals but collective identities living and acting in particular cultural life worlds, it seems that there are no possible bridges between these two contradictory concepts of social and political order. Based on the Heideggerian idea of "being with" (Mitsein) as coexistence, but also as mutual asymmetric relation of responsivity, and on the idea of "unconditional hospitality" (Derrida, Levinas), this paper tries to recommend a concept which may allow the bonding between political cosmopolitanism and cultural particularism.

THEORETICAL DURKHEIMIEN REFERENCES FOR COSMOPOLITAN STUDIES

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Abstract: The sociological theories of cultural exchanges inside cosmopolitanism visions are distributed on different socio cognitive explanations as cognitive cooperation and responsability (Piaget), as interaction and prejudice (Doise), as cultural "matrix" of civil society (Alexander), as cultural and civilisational encounters (Arnason)

We will examine these different contributions in their synchronic dimensions (cosmopolitan exchange) and their diachronic dimensions. So come the questions on the continuity and the evolution inside the durkheimian paradigm. We notice the change between a cognition national centred (national frames) towards a demultiplication of cognitive process as multi directionals (Networks, Mobility, Exchange).

How to reframe the debate between national habitus and cultural pragmatism ? They find different solutions in different social spaces (network, national society, bildung process. Another branch of Durkheimian heritage can be questioned, who focus on the classification system inside social exchange (Mauss, Latour, Descola).

FOR THE NEW TYPE OF SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION - NON-LINEAR HUMANISTIC ONE

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Abstract: I. Prigogine has worked out the theory "The Arrow of the time", according to which all the matter (this concerns as material as social worlds) is being developed increasingly quicker and quicker. The dynamic becomes more and more complicated, including points of bifurcation and the development in the direction from complexity to hypercomplexity – to the socium in which people are loosing their ability to control their own processes.

The non-linear social and cultural dynamics has influenced the essence of the sociological imagination that has its roots in the works of C.W. Mills. Recently P. Sztompca, U. Beck, S. Fuller, G. Delanty have made the attempts to update the sociological imagination. But today in my opinion even the newer theoretical approaches to the sociological imagination should be elaborated. We need a new type - that is non-linear humanistic sociological imagination. Its main features are: it should recognize the validity of different types of sociological thinking and theorizing taking into consideration that sociologists work in different tempoworlds; focus on what I have called the *riskological turn* - pay special attention to risk traps, manufactured uncertainties, ambivalent consequences of the appearance of posthuman realities; deal with discontinuities and paradoxes of modern socium, different types of rationality as well as irrationality, with globality, locality and glocality; take into account the increasing influence of the cultural coding, performative statements, processes of spectaclization thus leading to performative power; regard human's health as the main value, taking into consideration the complex health of the body, mind and sole.

BEYOND 'THE INDIVIDUAL': RELATIONAL AND HISTORICAL ONTOLOGIES OF INDIVIDUALITY

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Abstract: Beyond 'the Individual': Relational and Historical Ontologies of Individuality

The notion of 'individual' as the counterpoint to 'the social' is at the core of sociological thinking and analysis. It has multiple implications and modalities directing us to think people, actions and practices through qualities of being 'conscious, independent, autonomous, free and responsible'(Mauss 1938). Like Elias (1978), we believe the concept of individual confuses an idea to flesh-and-blood people who live socially intervowen lives. While 'the individual' is often presupposed as an entity, its critics claim it to be an idea with no substance. Instead of either presupposing or fully rejecting 'individuality', we go beyond 'the individual' and empirically

analyse the variegated and fluid ontologies of individuality from relational and historical viewpoints. Relational analysis of selves' personal narratives and configurations of significant ties shows how individualities are interdependent on the bonding effects with others. Historical analysis of the institutionalization of choice and autonomy in medical practice demonstrates the historical contingency of individuality. Both analyses suggest ontologies of individuality that do not emerge from bounded individuals, but from relational and historical processes of the social world. We are left with the dilemma of how to deal with the ontological contingency of individuality.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF REGION

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Abstract: Of the sociological pre-theory of region an early stage of formalisation, and even verbalisation, is characteristic. It is generally assumed that region is a correlate of regional society, i.e. a territorial group in ideological rather than ecological sense. As a cultural phenomena, region and regional identity are thus to be analysed as a degree of the participation in the regional culture rather than a membership in a regional collectivity. The modernisation theory of nation and that of private motherland would thus be useful to discuss. In this context, the concept of 'entrance' of individual social classes and local communities to the region is worth to discuss. More generally, two main question should be asked, i.e. (1) whether society is a structure, organisation or system, and (2) whether society exits or becomes. Particularly, a misidentification of social regions with political units, or an automatism of a creation of a region by a political nomination, should be replaced by an analysis of the region-creating processes. In analysis of regional identity, sentimental and behavioural regions should be distinguished.

WORLD OUTLOOK CRISIS AS THE MAINREASON OF TURBULENT TIME

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Abstract: In opinion of leading Russian sociologists (G.Osipov, V.Zhukov, etc.), a principal cause of turbulent time is not economic or financial, and the world outlook crisis having moral, intellectual character, generating degradation of culture, deficiency of spirituality, devaluation of family values, destruction of an educational system and a science.

The world is broken off on parts where each part wants to become the independent democratic state. In the global development the mankind has gone to impasse. People are not ready to live in a global society. The mankind stands on the verge of self-destruction. To correct a situation, it is necessary to correct the person, to create the person with new « human qualities » (A.Pechchei) and new outlook. Theoretically, for the decision of this problem there are biological (genetic) and social alternatives. However more humane one is the social alternative. For its realization new institutes of education and formation, new theories of the social relations, the new models of social development changing a paradigm of development of a world civilization are required, as theoretical doctrines (communistic, liberal, social democratic, etc.) have not justified themselves as have more ideological, than scientific character.

In the multipolar world in which we live, it is necessary to base on the concepts connecting, instead of separating, the social world. The analysis of set of known doctrines of social development (K.Marx, N.Luman, T.Parsons, A.Etzioni, etc.) prompts, that the most adequate one is the paradigm based on renovated ideas of positivism of A.Comte and base values of P.Sorokin. So, according to A.Comte and P.Sorokin social relations in the world can be more integrated and tolerant at observance of two conditions. First, at presence of universal system of base values and norms (P.Sorokin), and, second, at presence of the planetary social mechanism (A.Comte) reproducing base values and solving social problems, arising before mankind. Oterwise turbulent time will last for uncertainty period.

FROM THE TOOL OF REPRESENTATION TO THE VEHICLE OF MODIFYING SOCIAL RELATIONS. IMAGES IN INTERVENTION

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Abstract: The aim of the proposed paper is to reconstruct the area of the modern applied visual research. The first part is devoted to the discussion of the social and theoretical changes which led to a significant redefinition of forms in which video and visualization techniques appear today in the social sciences that employ them in non-academic purposes. These activities are based to greater extent than ever on the cooperation with the individuals who are suppose to benefit from the interventions, the dissemination of technology of manufacturing and distributing the images, and accompanied by the significant change in the concept of the technical picture within the social sciences. Author identifies and follows five model strategies of visual intervention in the second part of the paper where he analyzes the use of images for the purposes of advocacy, cultural brokering, community art, teaching the visual competence and assuring the values and security of individuals.

PHENOMENON OF THE REFLEXIVITY IN THE EXPLANATIONS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

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Abstract: This paper addresses one of the problems of the contemporary theories of social change, namely a tendency to place an extended process of reflexivity in the heart of a modern identity. Considering this tendency a symptomatic feature of the 'neo-modern accounts of thinking, the paper sets out by reviewing the critical readings of A. Giddens and U. Beck and their accounts of the relationship between reflexivity and culture. In light of the existing criticisms of the reflexive modernization thesis, the ways in which culture might still play an important role in shaping reflexivity and explaining social change are discussed. In the body of the article we reconstruct some of the hidden meanings behind the category of reflexivity. For example, in the theories of (reflexive) modernization, reflexivity is a normative goal that must be achieved by individuals. Thus, reflexivity is a systemic requirement, a form of social pressure which determines the ways in which individuals should live. It points to both paradoxical and normative nature of reflexivi-

ty in the theories of modernization. We argue that this normative approach reflects the ways in which the very concepts of reflexivity and culture and their relationships are defined by the theorists of modernity, including. This is a significant problem, because culture is still relatively popular category which is used to explain social change. In a situation, in which structuralist concepts, such as social class, cease to be considered core mechanisms accounting for social change, the alternative explanations of societal transformation emerge that stress the relevance of culture (social status, contemporary social movements).

REFLEXIVITY AND THE FUNCTION OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH AND EXPLANATION WITHIN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORY

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Abstract: Reflexivity has featured strongly in contemporary social theory, particularly in response to perceived social turbulence and explanatory difficulties. Reflexivity is variously theorised and conceptualised, falling into two primary versions. On the one hand, reflexivity is determined an essential technique for uncovering the unseen, unknown constraints, and distortions in the foundations and premises of theories and categories (Adorno, Archer, Beck, Bourdieu, Giddens, Goffman, Habermas, Lash and Parsons). This reflexivity challenges second-order statements intentionally to check and strengthen, not undermine, sociological knowledge (Bourdieu 2004;4). On the other hand, reflexivity is conceptualised as a requirement for competent social action (Parsons, Archer), or as impelled on individuals by encompassing reflexive modernity (Beck, Bauman, Giddens). Theorists oscillate between these versions, echoing what Holmwood and Stewart (1991) term the horizontal and vertical fallacies with conflicting orders of explanation proposed by theorists for the same social practices; the explanations of social scientist and the understandings of engaged social groups. The deployment of reflexivity by contemporary social theorists who pursue primary empirical research in developing theoretical statements, concepts and explanations (e.g., Archer, Bourdieu), are compared with the application of reflexivity by theorists who predominantly internally critique the premises, coherence, and outcomes of theoretical statements and concepts, sometimes drawing on secondary sources. to advance theory, concepts and propose explanations (e.g., Beck, Giddens, Lash). The paper considers whether reflexivity results in productive reformulation of theory and concepts yielding explanatory expansion to accounts of empirical results, or unproductively leads to unreformed theories and concepts being proposed as accurate statements of contradictory social formations and practices. Determining blindness within theory and concepts is a first step to their refined reconstitution, rather than concluding entailed epistemic deficiencies disclose contradictory social practices. Mutuality implies incorrect theory and concepts systematize imprecise data: subsequently corrigibility is mutual requiring rigorous reflexivity directed at theory and data to creatively resolve explanatory incoherence and realign theory, concepts and empirical data.

SOCIOLOGY OF VULNERABILITY AND CRITICAL STANCE

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Abstract: The main of the paper is to emphasis that sociology has a very important role to play in developing a comprehensive understanding and awareness of vulnerability as the recognition of vulnerability has implications for social justice and can be conducive to developing a sense of responsibility and resistance against the existing social order. Sociology, by establishing a powerful understanding of vulnerability and by informing public debate about the social character of human vulnerability, can offer an illuminating account of the nature of society therefore it can motivate and justify critical stands. In spite of the fact that not all sociological accounts assign a positive role to the notion of vulnerability, the paper argues that sociology has a critical role to play in advancing our understanding of causes and consequences of vulnerability and in developing as well as evaluating strategies for responding to vulnerability. It proposes aggregative conception of vulnerability that enables to show the importance of vulnerability for justifying stand for change and for grasping the nature of the relationships between the main societal realms. As the contemporary trends, including the process of globalization, are forcing us to re-conceive the relationship between society and market, scoety and the state vulnerability, seen as being reducible neither to economic deprivation nor to social isolation or cultural disrespect, is a very useful notion to discuss these relationa interaction under conditions of social change.

CONCEPTUALIZING THE RIGHTS OF A VULNERABLE HUMANITY IN THE AGE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract: Abstract for consideration under Theme 13:

In this age of climate change risk, can we still base models of distributive justice on the territorial state's rights to self-determination and exclusive authority over the allocation of scarce resources like water, oil or arable land? As climate variability fundamentally alters the geographic distribution, frequency and intensity of weather–related destruction and heightens the prevalence of drought (Sub-Saharan Africa), flooding (Indian sub-continent, China and the Andes in South America) and pollution worldwide, the demand for water in particular rises sharply. Shortages amongst 'water deficient' states like Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt or Morocco and related food-price inflation are predicted to trigger new conflict scenarios in the future. Given that climate changes are internationally sustained, what is owed to the peoples of ecological challenged states currently facing large-scale humanitarian disaster? Is the state the primary duty-bearer in this regard or does international law also necessitate the wider community to protect the rights of inhabitants of ecologically vulnerable regions and fulfill certain obligations? If so, how should a principle of cosmopolitan duty, beyond normative criteria outlined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights or the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, for instance, be actualized and how can notions of 'vulnerability' be re-conceptualized beyond the boundaries of the nation state in a manner that is more attuned to the interdependencies of a global humanity?

SOCIOLOGY IN ACTION: NOT TEXTS BUT THEIR SEMIOTIC EFFECTS

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Abstract: In recent decades, the social sciences have been under the influence of social constructionist ideas about meaning and culture. The basic argument of constructionism states that cultural meanings are constructed at the level of language and therefore texts are the proper level of empirical analysis. At first glance, this emphasis laid on meanings is at odds with realist theories of action. However, there is an insurmountable contradiction only if constructionists maintain that culture is exclusively a phenomenon of language and texts. Texts, and also other cultural artifacts, certainly can construct social meanings for us – they enable shared responses – but whether they do so is a matter for empirical research. The object of such research should be the semiotic effects of texts; that is, their possible effects on action rather than texts as such. I argue that Ian Hacking's ideas on so-called interactive kinds are helpful in formulating a view of culture, which takes into account both the mediating role of cultural meanings and their effect on concrete reality. Such a realist research agenda should be carried out especially in relation to historical data.

WHAT, IF ANYTHING, ARE CULTURAL STRUCTURES?

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Abstract: Cultural sociology, in particular the strand represented by Jeffrey Alexander, has been increasingly recast as the study of cultural structures. Culture is said to enjoy autonomy from material structure and to be organized following its own intrinsic principles. This paper attempts a critical investigation of the notion of "cultural structures" with the aim of finding an unambiguous and analytically fruitful definition of this concept. Recent work on the structural character of culture is reviewed, in particular the contributions by Alexander, but also the work of Giddens and Sewell. Culture as structure is compared and contrasted to the view of culture as system (Parsons, Geertz, Archer). Since the notion of cultural structure points unmistakably to its inspirational sources in structuralism, the classical conceptualization of structure in the works of Lévi-Strauss and Piaget and their relationship to newer developments is also discussed.

The two, mutually interrelated, main theoretical questions addressed in this paper are: what is the ontological status of cultural structures and what are the principles guiding the organization of cultural structures? A realist understanding of culture (Archer) is contrasted with the notion that culture consists of virtual generative rules that have no actual existence in the social world (structuralism) and a third view that culture exists as meaningful schemata embodied in real actors (Bourdieu). In this connection, Giddens' concept of virtual rules that exist only as instantiated in practice and Sewell's notion of the duality of structure are reexamined. I propose to distinguish between culture as an aspect of the practical context of action and cultural structure as an external model for analyzing action. Then, I ask whether the principles based on which cultural structures are internally organized and that endow the latter with autonomy can be found in the domain of logics and semiotics. The limited relevance of the logical properties of cultural contents for the structural organization of culture is explored mainly with critical reference to Archer's work. Next, it is shown why semiotic systems (conceived along the lines proposed by, among others, Eco) can be seen as providing internal organizing principles for cultural structures. Following these steps, an attempt is made to rearticulate the notion of cultural structures in a novel way.

FORMATIVE BECOMINGS: HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR THE BIRTH OF ORDER?

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Abstract: The various philosophies of becoming (e.g. Bergson, Deleuze) seem to resonate well in our present condition, which is generally considered to be marked by mobilities, flows, fluctuations and contingency. Substantial and mechanistic notions have given way to concepts more processual in emphasis. For example, 'life' has become the general conceptual frame within which a whole variety of phenomena, from labour and capitalism (Hardt and Negri, 2000; Lazzarato, 1996) to information (Lash, 2005), film (Mullarkey, 2007), computer viruses (Parikka, 2007) and even matter (Deleuze & Guattari, 1987; Bennett, 2010) are perceived, be it by modelling them on the idea of living process or by regarding them as specific 'forms of life'. Nevertheless, given the contingency and flux that assumedly mark the present social relations, what is the real cause of wonder and in need of explanation is not change, but stability and order. How do things actually endure? How is it that fleeting and precarious links are made stable and lasting? How do forms emerge from the formless, order from disorder? Drawing on the insights of Georg Simmel, Gabriel Tarde, Michel Serres and Bruno Latour, the paper develops and elaborates a conceptual apparatus with the help of which to tackle the problem of stabilization or formativity. To put it shortly (and vaguely),from Simmel, it takes up the notion of formed becoming and the identification of different phases in the objectification of forms; from Tarde, the idea of repetition as the first form of order; from Serres, the idea of the circulation of the quasi-object as the basis of the collective as well as his way of thinking structure as 'an ordered multiplicity of ordered multiplicities'; and, lastly, from Latour, the insight that every order is a product of the coming together of heterogeneous elements.

FACTISHISM OF COMMODITIES: BETWEEN MARX AND LATOUR

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Abstract: According to Marx, commodity is the name of the product/thing within the capitalist mode of production. Commodity fetishism is a social relation that prioritizes the relations between things over the relations between human beings. Marx shows that this social relation is an exploitative and non-human one. According to Latour, a fetish is conceptualized as something that is nothing in itself. We project our labor onto it. We fill it with our meanings. In contrast to the fetish, we have the fact, an absolute certainty, to get rid of the fetish. Latour introduces the factish to overcome the

tension between them, indicating that the fact and the fetish have a common ground of fabrication.

This paper discusses whether the factish – and so factishism – may introduce a new way of arguing and acting on what we regard fact, what we regard fetish, and what we would regard factish with respect to their subtle, hidden, ignored, and repressed dimensions. From a factishist perspective, the fact necessarily includes the fetish; and the fetish necessarily includes the fact. Consequently, human realism is inseparable from human fetishism; so is commodity fetishism from commodity realism. Factishism may encourage us to reread what we have already read and to rewrite what we and others (especially Marx and Latour) have already written. But to begin with; Does Marx simply project onto a meaningless object his own beliefs and desires and is commodity fetishism the wrong target for Marx?

BOURDIEUSIAN REFLECTIONS ON LANGUAGE: UNAVOIDABLE CONDITIONS OF THE REAL SPEECH SITUATION

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Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to shed light on Pierre Bourdieu's conception of language. On various occasions, Bourdieu distances himself from what he considers to be 'transcendental', 'idealistic', and 'scholastic' accounts of language. In opposition to Habermas's communication-theoretic approach, for example, Bourdieu claims that language almost never functions as a mere instrument of communication. On the contrary, given that the production of communicative relations is inconceivable without the reproduction of power relations, the meaning-ladenness of linguisticality cannot be dissociated from the interest-ladenness of society. In other words, our communicative orientation towards mutual comprehension is impregnated with our purposive immersion in social competition. If linguistic power is a matter of social power, then every linguistically raised 'validity claim' can be regarded as a relationally determined 'legitimacy claim'. Examining both the philosophical and the sociological implications of this perspective, this paper makes a case for the view that we need to identify the unavoidable conditions of the real speech situation, rather than the avoidable conditions of the ideal speech situation, in order to understand that the legitimacy of linguistic validity is always contingent upon the validity of social legitimacy.

STRUGGLE AND SOLIDARITY: REPUBLICAN ELEMENTS IN PIERRE BOURDIEU'S POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract: Jeffrey C. Alexander argues that Pierre Bourdieu's sociological work lacks three elements that are essential for an adequate theory of democratic politics: a conception of civil society or the public sphere, moral universalism, and solidarity. This paper qualifies Alexander's critical assessment. By drawing attention to the republican (and especially Machiavellian) aspects of Bourdieu's thinking—in particular, his concept of field autonomy, his view of interests and universalism, and his understanding of how solidarity is generated—it attempts to show that these elements are not absent in Bourdieu's work. On the basis of this reassessment, the paper concludes that Alexander and Bourdieu are not as opposed in their thinking about democratic politics as it might first appear.

SUICIDE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LUHMANN

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Abstract: More than 100 years after it was first published, Emile Durkheim's pioneering work *Suicide* still seems to dominate the theoretical and methodological approaches to suicide within the field of sociology. A rich body of empirical research on suicide has been produced within this tradition, this has, however, not lead to any comprehensive understanding of suicide. The present paper is an effort to bring some new thinking into the sociological theorizing of suicide by addressing some critical aspects of Durkheim's theory and exploring the possibility of applying Niklas Luhmann's systems theory to suicide. Compared to Durkheim's typology of different types of suicide Luhmann's theory seems to open for a more complex approach to suicide, where suicide can be seen as a selection, or, in Luhmann's terms, a way of reducing the complexity of the environment. In relation to this, change in the environment triggers the system (an individual or collective of individuals) to make selections in order to reduce complexity. The structures of available systems in the system's environment effect the system's own structures and the way it organizes reality and makes selections. Through a self-referential process and its particular way of organizing reality, the system interprets and responds to external effects, and makes selections, including that of suicide or not. Luhmann's theory provides potential solutions for problematic aspects of Durkheim's theory such as the negligence of culture, problems of causality, and the divide between individual and societal reasons for suicide. Luhmann's focus on communication provides a radically different perspective in relation to Durkheim's concepts of *integration* and *regulation* - the need for integration is a need for communication and communication brings about regulation in terms of complexity reduction. The system's inclusion in other systems (i.e. access to communication) is thus an important aspect for understanding suicide in relation to particular systems. Moreover, the effect of societal factors and societal change on suicide mortality must be understood in relation to system specific ways of organizing reality.

THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF MAX WEBER'S POLITICAL VIEW IN THE TIME OF WAR

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Abstract: Since his childhood, as his father joined the city council of Berlin, Max Weber came into contact with an intense political environment and soon became interested in political questions. However, he would express a clearer position on this subject only in the last years of his life. This fact is certainly related to the development of sharp political events. From 1914 to 1919, period that coincides with Weber's main contributions about politics, Germany was involved in the First World War, in a failed attempt of revolution and, finally, in disputes on the new constitution. Despite the stimulation given by this exceptionally instable situation, Weber's

political view kept principles that began to be developed before the war through his sociological approach on history. Our main purpose here is to understand how Weber applied his historical vision of modernity to examine the political problems of such troublesome time. Particularly, this presentation aims to elucidate how his reflections about modernity, in which state actions are considered in terms of violence and unconsecrated values, demand new answers to millenary problems, that is: 1) a distinctive search for meaning and 2) a new ethical solution to the practical irrationality of reality.

RELIGION AND AFFECTIVITY – TWO RESPONSES TO THE PROBLEM OF ORDER

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Abstract: The paper compares two 19th century French social theorists, Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim, who both sought the answer to the problem of social order (an acute problem in France during the 19th century) in the domain of affectivity, and more particularly, in the realm of religion. Both see the primary source of disorder in human passions, as did Hobbes and the whole subsequent social contract tradition. However, instead of seeking the solution in the juridical sphere, like the social contract theorists, Comte and Durkheim try to canalize the harmful passions through normative means. Furthermore, for both the primary domain for the regulation of the affective energy is the religious, though they disagree on the question concerning the viability of the religious solution in modern society (Comte aims at founding a "positivist" religion, acting as the affective supplement for the ideological reproduction of his new, scientifically organized society, whereas Durkheim sees the religious regulation of affectivity more as a solution typical to primitive societies). However, in both theories order seems to presuppose a transcendental instance, be it Humanity (Comte) or Collective Consciousness (Durkheim) – formally in the same position as the sovereign (the "transcendental Third") in Hobbes' theory.

THE PURSUIT OF ONTOLOGY AS A CONSTANT SOURCE OF CONFUSION

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Abstract: Questions of ontology have proliferated in social thought during the past decades, particularly due to the work of John Searle, Bruno Latour and Theodore Schatzki, among others. In this paper I argue that the pursuit of ontology inevitably leads to confusion because it is by definition unable to pay sufficient attention to the subtleties concerning the use of words, in order to ensure that what is seeks to establish makes sense. Although this type of objection has been systematically explored by philosophers such as Wittgenstein, Austin and Ryle, regrettably, it is still widely neglected by most social theorists. 'Ontological expressions' such as 'real', 'exist', 'entity' and 'reality' are only partly overlapping and individually discontinuous in their 'grammar'. The implication of this is that we cannot indiscriminately subject all sociologically relevant expressions (e.g. 'social structures', 'collectivities' etc.) to the question 'what entity does it refer to?', nor can we ask, of what these expressions are about, the question 'is it real?' as if that were one determinate question. The incoherence of these questioning procedures which are built into the ontological project entails that the latter functions as a constant source of confusion. I illustrate the above with some examples from the sociological and social-theoretical literature.

SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC THEORIZATION AS ENTRAPPED IN VARIOUS EPISTEMIC CIRCULARITIES: THE VICIOUS, THE VULNERABLE AND THE VIRTUOUS.

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Abstract: This paper aims to argue that epistemological discussions about epistemic circularity are intrinsically related with the ontology/epistemology debate in social theory. Epistemic Circularity has been defined (Alston 1986) as when the reliability of one source of beliefs is *implicitly* based on the belief of its being reliable. However, this result, it is said, (Alston 2005, Bergman 2004) should not be considered as an unfortunate one. For here, we do not face a logical circularity where the source of belief is *directly* used in the premises of the inference of the reliability of this source. After all, epistemic circularity is not a vicious one since there is no problem, for a source which has been taken to be reliable, to produce beliefs about its own reliability.

Psillos (1999) adds that to rely on a *successful* method of inference should not worry us about the circularity produced in our effort to justify its use – as far as it remains successful. Yet this paper supports that ontological arguments are cognitively prior to methodological ones. And as a result, by placing epistemic questioning *within* a social ontology, the resulting epistemic circularity is the one between the knowing subject and her object of objectification that is, society.

CRITICAL THEORY AS CRITICAL STANCE: THE LATE WRITINGS AND ACADEMIC PRACTICE OF MAX HORKHEIMER

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Abstract: The hereby proposed presentation aims at discussing the late writings of Max Horkheimer that have been relatively left aside vis-à-vis those of Theodor W. Adorno. In this sense I shall focus especially on the kind of social theory perceived by Horkheimer as critical upon the return to Europe after World War II, when he not only regained his professorial chair but was twice elected the Dean ("Rektor") of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität Frankfurt am Main. Initially I will argue that there has been a greater continuity than rupture concerning his initial works from the 1930s: he was and still remained worried about the type of association that should be advocated between a philosophical viewpoint and the use of empirical social research. Albeit the often debated and widespread issue that a breach had been introduced after the "Dialektik der Aufklärung" I shall assert - based on speeches, meeting minutes and material from his personal archive - that his foremost emphasis was on bringing together (critical) theory and research as an enduring formative stance that rested attached to a modified concept of "Bildung", therefore stimulating a questioning human being and

investigative approach prepared to deal with the antagonistic aspects of society.

LINKING FROMM AND BENHABIB: INTERACTIVE UNIVERSALISM AND WISDOM

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Abstract: This paper returns to a classic of critical theory, Erich Fromm's *The Sane Society* (1955), and to the eight 'basic needs' he attributes to human beings in *Escape from Freedom* (1941). It suggests that aspects of Fromm's work may be in a position to resist reproaches made by Seyla Benhabib against theorists such as Marcuse or Ardorno for failing to ground their social criticism adequately. She asks in 'The Critique of Instrumental Reason' (1995) whether the Critical Theorist is self-righteously speaking 'in the name of a future Utopian vision to which he alone has access' or playing 'the role of memory and conscience in a culture that has eliminated its own past'? Benhabib turns instead to the idea of communication with 'the concrete other', in which 'individuals learn to see the world from the perspectives of others,' grasping their dignity and difference in self-transforming processes (1986: 341). This paper argues that her position has compatibilities both with some of Fromm's work and with some versions of the traditional concept of 'wisdom', interpreted in the context of a humanistic theory of communication stemming from Ancient Greece.

CRITICAL THEORY AND POWER: FROM MARX TO BIOPOLITICS

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Abstract: The paper will critically discuss irrational foundations of power in contemporary society through a comparison between a classical thinker as Karl Marx and the most recent biopolitical reflection on sovereignty.

Marx thinks that the liberal politics announces the existence of an abstract world in which the individuals are equal in front of the State's Law: modern State seems a Christian heaven on the earth. This vision contradicts the reality of an unfair and unequal society and represents a fantastic ideology fed by the alienation: unhappy people believe in the liberal politics for the same reasons that push them to believe in the religion.

The paper will discuss this dimension of the marxian thought comparing it with the biopolitical interpretations of the power, particularly of the sovereignty. Michel Foucault has shown as the governmental power characteristic of political liberalism found itself on irrational foundations and Giorgio Agamben has recalled our attention to the Christian political theology, able to elaborate tools of the power's glorification useful also in the modernity. The paper will discuss some questions opened by the debate on the irrational nature of power.

SALVAGING THE POLITICAL SUBJECT: SOCIAL THEORY AFTER MARXISM AND POST-MODERNISM

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Abstract: It is difficult to think of social theory without the concept of the political subject. Yet it is difficult to imagine such a subject after post-structuralism (and post-modernism). The latter heralded the end of (emancipatory) history and the death of the (social) subject. In this paper we examine the political subject that emerges from the encounter between Marxism and Post-Modernism. We propose a classification of four major responses of Marxists to the PM challenge; and argue that each of these responses designates its own concept of the political subject. We will conclude by an assessment of the concept of a political subject in the present age.

The different responses of Marxists to the Post-Modern challenge result from the intersection of two questions: whether Marxists reject or accept PM; and whether they do so totally or partially. Marxists who totally reject PM produce Anti-Post-Modern Marxism. Marxists who partially reject PM, produce Marxist Post-Modernism; Marxists who partly accept PM, produce what we call Synthetic Marxist-Post-Modernism; and Marxists who totally accept PM, produce Post-Marxism. Building on the critical analysis of these different types of articulations, we will conclude with a reexamination of the concept of the political subject in the contemporary era.

POLITICS BETWEEN JUSTIFICATION AND DEFIANCE

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Abstract: The paper discusses the status and role of politics - in its various facets - in the pragmatic sociology of critique. The paper focuses on a number of different dimensions of politics – politics-as-justification, politics-as-distribution, politics-as-constitution, and politics-as-defiance – that can said to be of importance for a pragmatic sociology of critique, but that have not all been taken up equally in this approach. In this, the paper situates pragmatic sociology in a tradition of thought that views politics as emerging in the settlement of disputes over differences without resorting to violence. However, I argue that pragmatic sociology tends to ignore questions of the constitution of politics, and suggest that one way of bringing the foundational aspect upfront is by conceptualizing and studying defiance, including forms of explicit (dissent) and implicit critique (resistance) of the existing order.

Keywords: Dissent - Justification – Plurality – Politics - Resistance – The Political

SOCIOLOGY OF CRITIQUE - A SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: Since its founding there´s an ongoing debate within sociology about the question if it has the competence and legitimacy to criticize society and on which base sociological theory can act as critical science. While the position of a "Sociology of Critique" from the perspective of a reconstructive sociology of knowledge, where I locate "Sociology of Critique", avoids using normative criteria of the good life and a priori structures and principles, Critical theory as well as the paradigm of "Critical Sociology" still stick to these

grounds. "Sociology of Critique" therefore doesn't try to answer normative questions in general and to judge society, but asks under which specific conditions and sociocultural circumstances what specific kind of critique can evolve. The "critical moment" of a "Sociology of Critique" is the reconstruction of the structural forms and their persistence from the perspective of empirical subjects. Therefore, a "Sociology of Critique" is not just an observing and descriptive form of critique of society, but analyzes society's historical constitution and the implementation of worlviews through the actions of empirical subjects. The paper will discuss this paradigm and analyze empirically different contemporary critiques of society from the perspective of a "Sociology of Critique".

SOCIOLOGY AND CRITIQUE: OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NETWORK CAPITALISM

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Abstract: The socioeconomic model of the *network society* is introduced and discussed, as the way the contemporary capitalism imposes its own mode of domination. The network model seems to provide the most effective vocabulary for understanding crucial social processes of the contemporary social life, organizations, corporations and, more in general.

Given that context, possible strategies of a public, critical sociological thought are explored. Two possible roots can be newly combined in order to look for new possible strategies. On the one side, postcolonial and subaltern studies are and have been helping social theory in its reflexive efforts for a better understanding of modernity as a terrain of struggles and conflicts (about the legitimate meaning of 'being modern') and of the way the capitalist logics of development is crucial for that terrain. On the other side, the inquiries about the "new spirit of capitalism", the paradoxical developments of capitalism and the (very heterogeneous, often weak and not easily replicable elsewhere) experiences of "counter-movement" against an expanding marketisation (Polanyi's concept is in itself a terrain of debate about the topics discussed all along the paper) should be studied as *agency* ("capacity to aspire") of differently situated individuals and collectivities.

The decolonization of Western and European sociological thought (overcoming the traditional monological intellectual architecture of the "Northern" or "metropolitan social theory") and the inquiries about innovations in the collective actions concerning different experiences of social injustices (experienced by citizens, peasants, workers) can offer a fruitful opportunity for rethinking the relationship between sociology and critique. At the same time dangers of overlapping or confusing "sociological imagination" and "political imagination" should be recognized and avoided.

'EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL RESISTANCE: A MEDIATORY CONCEPTUALISATION OF THE INTER-ACTIONAL AND INTRA-ACTIONAL FEATURES OF RESISTANCE'

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Abstract: Resistance has been perceived by relevant literature mainly in terms of inter-action and opposition. This paper argues that the sociological conceptualisation of resistance should be broader, entailing two definitions: (1) external resistance, which is associated with the elements of external opposition and inter-action; and (2) internal resistance, which is associated with internal opposition and intra-action. Internal resistance is examined in terms of: a) internal opposition to oneself by focusing on the case of internalised resistance; and b) internal opposition to external stimuli. In both cases internal resistance is perceived as a form of intra-actional opposition, which is subjectively defined and experienced. This paper proposes a mediatory approach concerning the connection between the inter- and intra-actional features of resistance. It employs aspects of current social theoretical discussion concerning the relationship between structure and agency and, in particular, between internal and external conversation.

CIVIL SOCIETY IN TURBULENT TIMES: RUSSIAN CASE

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Abstract: In contrast to the universal character of civil society discourse, there is still a lack of contextually defined concepts in its critique. A critical interpretation of civil society discourse needs careful contextual considerations of its theory building in contingent policy regimes defined by political, geographic, generational and other factors. The well-known concept of "civil society" and its historical metamorphoses are discussed in this paper. It is shown that "civil society" remains an ideologeme rather than a rigorous scientific term. This is confirmed by the analysis of contemporary indices of civil society such as the Civil Society Index (CSI), the Global Civil Society Index (GCSI) and the Civil Society Support Initiative (CSSI). The objective is thus to examine a version of civil society discourse contextualized in the Russian transitional society. We argue that for Russia a more accurate term is "civil activity" or "active citizen participation" and not "civil society". The main institutional forms of "active citizen participation" in contemporary Russia are analyzed from the standpoint of the institutional matrices theory with relevant empirical data.

PUBLIC SPHERE AS A META-SPACE OF PERSONAL NETWORKS: CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract: The contemporary public sphere I argue, reflects new and unprecedented social relations that are founded on new forms of social solidarity, one of which is the personal network. Hence, the substantiation of public exchanges and contents are to a great extent defined by the character of such networks and bear their stamp.

As for the nature of networks' cultural commentaries it is mainly concerned with screening, testing, application, encoding and in general practice of cultural discourses. By virtue of their constitution such networks not only lack collective consciousness but are also incapable of developing social action. This is also true of more homogeneous or specialized networks that draw many of their "members" from a larger group of people who share a common

social characteristic, such as singles, or even, those who share a common dominant activity, such as, for example, computer scientists.

The nature of networks, in their entirety, requires in its turn a meta-network space that transcends their singularity, fragmentation, heteromorphism, and even their incidentality. Without such a common meta-space that inspires and guides, it would not be possible to make sense of these dispersed networks. The public sphere provides networks with a common cultural vocabulary and a general system of meaning. The argument presented here contends that there is a reciprocal relationship between the public sphere, as a meta-space and personal networks, which coalesce in coherent everyday working patterns.

MARKETS, HIERARCHIES AND SUBVERSIVE LEGALITIES: THINKING POSTCOLONIAL LIBERTY AND CITIZENSHIP IN 19TH CENTURY AMERICAN POLITICS AND LAW

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Abstract: It has become commonplace to associate democracy with a "rule of law." Yet the specific role that law plays in democratic state formation remains relatively understudied. In this paper I build on earlier work of mine that explores the development of a conception of political authority in postcolonial America during the early to mid-19th century. Here I explore how several areas of law simultaneously participated in the articulation of a vision of liberty and of the political subject for a new post-Revolutionary world of self-rule.

The significance of this legal activity lay in the fact that the United States, lacking any common ethnicity or culture, would turn to the mythic idea of liberty as the basis for its sense of nationhood and the political membership of its citizens. Yet, the conception of liberty that emerged was a paradoxical and dualistic one – at once, free and, at the same time, not free. It was a sense of freedom conceived, not in a radically democratic society, but rather in a sober, well-regulated one of the early American republic.

It is the dimensions and generating conditions of this sense of freedom as a basis for citizenship that this work considers. It also considers how the common law, which initially served as a mobilizing force for the Revolution, comes to be challenged by the early 19th century as a colonial residue. Opposition crests as the common law comes to be used by postcolonial American Whig elites in an effort to reconsolidate their waning power as the franchise is extended and popular politics stirs during the Age of Jackson. Thus, the common law comes to play a role in the reproduction of the inequality that the Revolution it helped to mobilize was fought to transform.

SOME REMARKS ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF ACTUAL PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACHES FOR SOCIAL THEORY

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Abstract: In recent years philosophical approaches of societal processes gained in importance. Combining different theoretical discourses of diverse disciplines like philosophy, sociology and geography for instance Manuel deLanda's assemblage theory, Annemarie Mol's praxeography or Ted Schatzki's social site approach offer new perspectives on social activities and relations in the actual ongoing process of global transformation. The aims of my contribution are to discuss central aspects of the named approaches and to stress the advantages sociological approaches are able to gain in treating these invitations from philosophy seriously.

MEDIA SYSTEM AS A SYSTEM. MEDIA SYSTEMS THEORY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF LUHMANN'S SOCIAL SYSTEM THEORY.

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Abstract: The term *media system* belongs, also due to the popularity of Hallin and Mancini's book *Comparing Media Systems: Three Models of Media and Politics* (2004), to the most widely discussed terms of contemporary media studies. Till now, the research of media systems concentrated on assembling a wide spectrum of indicators, leaving the key term, *media system*, without closer inspection. Since the definition and theoretical grounding of the key term is missing, there is no basis for derivation of the indicators, what shifts the models into proofless assumptions.

This paper attempts to enrich the research on media systems with the perspective of Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory. From this viewpoint, *media system* can be seen as an autopoietic (self-reproducing) system existing in the environment of social system, fulfilling the task of self-observation of society and production of social memory. Media system interacts with other subsystems by means of structural couplings specifically created for these interactions.

Luhmann's social systems theory remedies what we identified as the main defect of up-to-now studies of media systems: theoretical grounding. Besides this, application of this theory overpasses the rather narrow field of media studies and enables us to analyse media system in a broader social context.

WAITING TO HAPPEN: THE ACCIDENT IN SOCIAL THEORY

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Abstract: While the unintended consequences of human action have exercised the sociological imagination since the discipline's inception and social thinkers have argued that the truth only reveals itself in moments of rupture, sociology is yet to develop a systematic study of the accident. Despite widespread agreement that we live in turbulent times marked by risk and crisis, we await what Paul Virilio (2007) called a fully-blown "accidentology". What would such a theory give us? This paper attempts an answer by focusing on the topic of the technological accident, which is to say the dominant form of accident in modernity. However we also examine the "happy accidents" of scientific discovery and so-called accidents of nature. The argument is made that "accidentology" would expose the substance of technology, the symptom of society, and the riskiness inherent in the complex socio-technical systems that shape our lives. Since accidents can obfuscate as well as reveal we also consider what the accident conceals. It will be claimed that

interpreting some events as accidents, of discovery and of nature, may obscure the conditions of knowledge creation and the structural violence of our political arrangements.

THE RELEVANCE OF PRESTIGE IN ORGANISING SOCIAL RELATIONS

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Abstract: Prestige is considered a symbolic and scarce good in society. In social sciences it is furthermore defined as a symbolic value that is attributed to individuals, groups, and other collective entities on basis of achievement or on basis of ascription. Prestige is a constitutive element of social relations, constituting in its turn a form of social hierarchy that is connected with other prevalent forms of stratifying categories, such as class, status, gender, and ethnicity, to name but a few.

In sociology, prestige has been studied in relation to occupations and professions attempting to depict a social image of social stratification. Approaches stemming from the qualitative paradigm have attempted to explore the symbolic aspect of prestige and its controlling effect on individuals and society. In anthropology it has been studied as a source of honour and esteem accruing to individuals according to certain social criteria.

The research I carried out concerned the study of gaining prestige in the teaching profession, in which one finds oneself among equals, with respect to education and income. The questions that arise and I shall discuss in the paper I propose are, *How is prestige gained? And how does prestige organise social relations?*

The study just mentioned and the study of the bibliography show that prestige as a phenomenon points to an evaluation system, which is important, for it contributes to organising and regulating social relations; it constitutes a kind of 'symbolic credit system' that has an effect as it organises both equal and unequal social relations.

TOLERANCE AS SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN UNSTABLE TIMES

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Abstract: A sociological study of the place and role of tolerance in the system of social relations, mechanisms for optimizing the social interactions in the context of tolerance allows us to outline the direction of movement of humanity from a culture of violence to a culture of peace through the expansion of tolerant social practices. Currently, not only practical importance of tolerance as a criterion of "civilization" of any society, but also its multidimensionality is being realized. Multidimensionality of tolerance is due to several issues: first, this phenomenon differently understood and interpreted in different cultures, secondly, in different historical periods in the life of mankind was the need for tolerance of different and manifested in different ways, uneven covering certain social segments and thirdly, the different layers (groups) of society demonstrate different forms, styles, types of tolerance and behavior. Generally tolerance of different cultures in different social environments and situations is being fixed.

In unstable times calls for tolerance of institutional support from both the state and civil society are needed. Social institutions according to their role in the formation and regeneration of tolerant social practices the author arbitrarily are divided into three groups: the first group consists of institutions which "produce" tolerance as cultural norms and values (institutes of science, law, politics, religion, ideology, etc.); the second group includes institutions that can transmit the vision of a tolerant world, form tolerant competence (of the family, education, mass-media); the third group includes institutions that perform the function of social control over compliance in a particular society the principles of tolerance (law institute, institute of state, public opinion). Tolerance provides boundless ways of communication, the creation of tolerant social networks on individual and institutional levels. Optimization of social interactions in the context of tolerance requires technologizing sociological knowledge about this phenomenon. Especially it applies for increasing the role of tolerance in promoting human rights in the context of growing social inequality.

"SOCIAL THEORY AND VIOLENCE. THE CASE OF NAZISM"

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Abstract: Social theory has faced a number of critiques for being incapable of explaining many different aspects of modern social life.

Hans Joas has established the relationship between the assumption that modern societies would be peaceful, and the subsequent lack of theoretical tools to understand the current growth of violence in a global scale. He has also explicated why the idea that modern societies would eradicate violence and be peaceful in accordance to reason, progress, and democracy, led to many of the most prominent social theorists to disregard violence as an inegral part of society.

I consider fruitful to incorporate the case of Nazism as an eloquent referent that has revealed the theoretical weaknesses of social theory. I claim with many others that we still don't have an adequate sociological response to Auschwitz. On the one hand, the principle of a peaceful modern society led to the interpretation of Auschwitz as something unique. On the other hand, in spite of the interpretation advocated by Arendt and Bauman that states the relationship between Nazism and modernity, there has not been an interpretation that somehow attends both, modernity and uniqueness.

THE AMBIVALENT SIGNIFICANCE OF FREEDOM IN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

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Abstract: The concept of freedom has an ambivalent role in sociological theory. On the one hand, sociology as a discipline is predominantly understood as a scientific reflection on modernity which, in turn, is closely linked to the imaginary signification of freedom. On

the other hand, sociology has always been a skeptical follower of Enlightenment philosophy and classical contract theory. Classical sociology situated freedom in the relation between individualism and social order. Later focus became redirected onto social order and to the problems of its generative conditions. Yet, freedom (in one sense or the other) remained an implicit point of departure. In this paper we attempt to work out the often hidden role of different conceptions of freedom in some influential sociological theories. Our point of departure lies in the transformation of sociological theory reflecting on modern societies. Such a point of departure (significantly inspired by the works of Peter Wagner, Nikolas Rose and Luc Boltanski & Eve Chiapello) rests on the assumption that both sociological theory and modern societies have gone through two general historical epochs and seems now (since the last quarter of the 20th century) enter a third one. The aim of our paper is to clarify how the concept of freedom in its relation to the social is transformed in sociological theory over time.

RETHINKING THE LEGAL SUBJECT: HISTORY, TRANSFORMATION AND CRITIQUE

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Abstract: Previous attempts to locate the historical origins of the universal and abstract legal subject have been misguided producing flawed attempts to resolve the crisis which afflicts the contemporary liberal legal subject. Not only are they questionable as a matter of historical enquiry, but they undermine our ability to think beyond this legal subject in an age which demands it. Today turbulent forces lead us to question the universalistic assumptions about the person underpinning legal institutions. I argue that rethinking the limits and possibilities of today's legal subject requires greater awareness of the historical contingencies and uncertainties which shaped it.

I begin with a critique of previous accounts of the origins of the universal and abstract legal subject. Focussing on Norrie, Lacey and Ramsey, I suggest important limitations to the efforts of each to identify the origins of the abstract and universal legal subject. In each *the formative influences from economy, politics and, especially, ideas which shape these institutions escape historical analysis*. Instead an ahistorical logic is imposed that downplays the tensions and contradictions inherent in those formative dynamics. In this way, a vital dimension of that subject's historical foundations is missed. We are left with an ideological critique of particular institutions and 'its' legal subject.

These problems lead each to identify the origins the abstract and universal legal subject in the 19th and 20th centuries. I argue earlier origins which suggest new lines of critical analysis for the legal subject and our capacity to treat diverse 'others' before the law today. I uncover a paradoxical pattern in the spread of the formative influences that shaped this subject which should inform critical thinking about the legal subject more generally. Whilst diffusion of universal and abstract thought about the world and persons within it was, on the one hand, a reaction to historical events which accommodated it, the reception of such ideas by political and legal institutions paradoxically demanded the inheritance of particular historical contingencies challenging that claim. Critical thinking about the legal subject demands that we acknowledge the inheritance of these historical artefacts inherent to the ideas and forces that shaped it: *the historical contextuality of ideas and attitudes themselves provide the only grounds for critique*.

THE PARADIGM DELAY IN THE CRISIS OF TECHNO-NIHILIST CAPITALISM

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Abstract: The relationship between a crisis and thinking strategies in the context of western modernity is generally marked by a pendular movement: the harmful effects of an absolutization of market rule is counterbalanced by ideologies that emphasize the benefits of political redistribution (and viceversa). For example, the Great Depression of 1929 was the output of the market golden age started in the second half of the nineteenth century and at the same time it legitimated the long-run cycle of the State-centred regimes, with their multiple political declinations (fascism, communism, social-democracy). Even the birth of sociology is connected with the anomic effects of the spread of the market exchange. Normally, thinking strategies precede the crisis of regulation systems and prepare their change, offering new perspectives. So the crisis of the redistribution cycle at the end of the seventies and its substitution with neo-liberalist recipes (i.e., techno-nihilist capitalism) has been prepared by the imagination of post-structuralism and the paradigm of complexity. The current crisis opens a specific and unprecedented scenario: it evidently requires a new shift towards the State but the trauma for the harmful consequences of political sovereignty on society and economy is still strong, so a paradigm that legitimates this shift is not yet available.

SOCIOLOGY AND THE MAKING OF ITS CLASSICS

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Abstract: In turbulent times sociology will not stand still. As the breakthrough to the industrial world gave birth to classical sociology, the current changes will shape the subject - but in which direction? Will the current state of sociology's fragmentation and specialization be overcome by new 'classics' that will again raise the 'big questions', keep sociology's disparate subfields together and renew its public role in society?

For considering the prospects for that, I will first analyse the making of the classics. How does the scientific community produce its canon? I will distinguish three ways of promoting and finally constituting the 'classical' heritage of the discipline: On the one hand, there is the 'identity engineer' who conservatively serves the discipline to stabilize its identity by reconnecting us to our predecessors (stabilization). On the other hand, there is the 'collector of ideas' who is dredging up concepts and authors and through doing that tries to critically undermine sociology's contemporary predominant paradigms (variation). However, a reflexive sociology in the 21st century will require a more selective approach toward its heritage (selection). I will argue that in theory a historical epistemology of disciplinary paradigms will be needed, if sociology and its core paradigms like to regain its lost attractiveness in explaining the lives and worries in turbulent times.

RN 30 Youth and Generation

'WHEN OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS': CHOICES, CONSTRAINTS AND HOUSING TRANSITIONS IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Despite there being no particular sequence or ranking order in the various interrelated transitions to adulthood status, leaving the family home (even if not permanently) presents young people with significant adult responsibilities – *usually* (though not always) having to manage one's own finances, consumption decisions and domestic labour independent of parental influence (Mulder, 2009). Yet curiously, and despite the inter linked and interdependent nature of the various stages in the transition to adulthood, domestic and housing transitions remain relatively under-researched in comparison to experiences of and journeys through education and employment. Indeed, the paucity of research in this area has led Heath (2009: 214-215) to suggest that 'one could argue that... any new contributions are to be welcomed'.

Using data from interviews with 'ordinary' and 'unproblematic' young men in the South-East of England, this paper critiques and refines Ford et al's (2002) influential typology of housing pathways and shows how opportunity needs to be considered alongside agency and structural constraints in order to fully understand young people's housing aspirations, even in the context of a (post) recessional climate. The limited research interest which is afforded to young people such as those in this study ensures that the experiences and aspirations outlined here will add to and complement existing literature focussing on the housing careers of graduates and young professionals (e.g. Heath and Cleaver, 2003), students (e.g. Thomsen, 2007; Macintyre, 2003), those leaving home especially early (e.g. Jones, 2004; Aquilino, 1991), and those entering the housing market after leaving care (e.g. Biehal and Wade, 1999; Wade and Dixon, 2006).

LIFE COURSE TRANSITIONS IN TWO GENERATIONS: THE CASE OF PALOP MIGRANTS AND THEIR YOUNG DESCENDANTS

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Abstract: This paper is part of an ongoing PhD project, named "Gender and generations: processes of transition to adult life of young descendants from Portuguese speaking African countries", which will adopt a comparative methodology between young descendants from PALOP and their parents in what concerns representations and life trajectories. Based on a literature review from sociology of youth, migration, gender and generation studies and the preliminary results of the exploratory field work, this paper seeks to identify and explain the main generational differences in life courses comparing the process of entrance to adulthood in two generations. The main purpose is to identify the main differences in terms of timing, duration, and order of life's major events, like finishing education, entering the labor market, leaving home, conjugality and parenthood. The analyses of the exploratory interviews will also be important for the understanding of the negotiations processes and different representations of adult status within the family.

TRANSITION OF ABANDONED YOUTH FROM „THE GREEN-HOUSE" TO „COLD WATER" LIVING CONDITIONS

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Abstract: The objective of the paper is to discuss the transition of abandoned young people after reaching the full age. According to legislation these young people have to leave the residential care when turning 18. When leaving residential care young person has to start independent life in a very short time without previous experience and knowledge about the real life outside residential care.

In Latvia there is little research on abandoned children and youth, and research on youth leaving residential care. The paper discusses the transition process and how it is expressed for young people leaving residential care.

The paper is based on interviews wih care leavers on the following aspects of their lives: settling at own accomodation and problems related with housing conditions, finding job and problems related with job searching experience, their knowledge and experience on organizing their everyday life, earning and spending money and the role of social services during the very fast transition from …greenhouse" conditions at the residential care. Paper also provides an analyses on necessity of …transtitional phase" for youth before the real transition starts and gives insight on the …transitional policy" for abandoned children in other ex-socialist countries - Bulgaria and Romania.

YOUTH POLICY IN RUSSIA: PLURALISM OR UNIFICATION?

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyze major obstacles and sociocultural barriers on the way towards modernization of the national youth policy in Russia and its contradictory discourses. The strategies of Russia youth policy have significant gaps, determined by the fragmented and stereotyped knowledge about the youngsters as well as interaction between youth and the state. Youth policy is now reduced to the thematic plans of activities directed to young people as objects of action. It is not enough to think of youth as an object of state policy. To understand youth as a subject of social change it is important to integrate micro- and macro approach to take into account the issues of individualization and risk, prevention and inclusion. Youth subcultures in today's Russian offi-

cial discourse are presented as a source of danger with associated moral panic while they provide young people with an alternative of adult dominant culture, help manifest identity. Semantic of social risks is evolving within cultural-historical contexts, and in today's Russia it is associated with danger to life or well-being, and even falls under the Penal Code of Russia. Social exclusion is promoted through deprivation of many young people of the accessible facilities, services and respect. At the same time, subcultures are dynamic phenomena and they indicate the existing or emerging moods, problems and crises. The members of different subcultures receive a certain status within the local cultures, building a cultural self-identity. It is a message to us about their unique system of values and norms, behavior practices, consumption identities and lifestyles. Code switching of youth policy is required on the way from the ideology of exclusion towards the principle of inclusion of groups that differ not only by lifestyle, but also by social status, education, health. The authors discuss issues of deprivation in childhood and youth as well as social stigma that is attached to the members of some youth groups and subcultures due to the dominant normativist and punitive discourses of socialization, intergenerational relationships and your state policy. A necessity of social integration and interpretative approach to socially diverse youth cohort is considered. Social inclusion is shown as a serious and complex task that imply consistent and co-ordinated actions of all policy agents.

CHANGES IN YOUTH TRANSITIONS TO PARENTHOOD – CHALLENGES TO YOUTH AND FAMILY POLICIES

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Abstract: This paper addresses the challenges to youth and family policies that arise from changing youth transitions to parenthood in the turbulent first decade of the 21st century. The ambition is to examine the overlapping effects of structure and culture in framing and constraining young people's choices to become parents or not and to situate the study in concrete national, organizational and household contexts.

The paper analyses the process of family formation as intermingled with the transition from education to employment and from precarious to more stable jobs, from the parental home to independent housing, as well as with processes of identity construction and wider social integration. Modern trajectories are more fluid and force young adults to make choices at many critical points at time. Based on combination of qualitative and quantitative data from several comparative research projects such as Transitions, Quality of Life and Up2Youth, the paper offers reflection upon the experiences, meanings and consequences of individual strategies for combining work and family under the conditions of different country and company policies and practices.It ends with a discussion of current policy dilemmas of how to support young working parents while leaving room for experimenting, and moving beyond individualistic, gender and culture blind assumptions, and short-term competition gains to longer-term considerations of broader societal and economic issues.

FOLLOWING FATHERS: THE EXPERIENCES AND SUPPORT FOR YOUNG DADS

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Abstract: Concerns about youthful fertility are not new (Wallace, 1987) and in the 21st century, teenage pregnancy continues to permeate British political interest (Arai, 2003). In 1999 the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy was established with the aim of reducing young parent's social exclusion, by increasing the number of support services available. However much of this support focuses upon the mother, while young fathers are relatively underserved and unsupported. One recent example would be the Family Nurse Partnership which is aimed at first-time young mothers and is expected to double in size by 2015. Such programmes are the subject to random controlled trial methodology (Barnes et al., 2011) and lack a qualitative insight into the lives of young parents. Furthermore we know little of how the lives of teen fathers unfold (Alexander, Duncan and Edwards, 2010), how they adapt to their dual status as both young people and parents and what impact policy interventions, or other kinds of support, may be having on fathers as they face the challenges of entering and sustaining early parenthood.

This paper will report on a Qualitative Longitudinal project, conducted as part of the ESRC funded Timescapes study, which is intensively tracking a small sample of teen dads in varied circumstances as they negotiate the transition to fatherhood and beyond. The research is being carried out in collaboration with a local authority support service in a Northern UK industrial city, through whom the sample was recruited. Preliminary findings from the research will be presented, and located in the context of existing social research and the broad context of early years policy interventions. Due to increasing recognition that qualitative and longitudinal investigations can help inform government policy on teenage pregnancy and parenthood (for example, Swann et al., 2003), this presentation hopes to offer some much needed insight into the lives of young teenage fathers.

NEGOTIATING RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL IDENTITIES: THREE STRATEGIES EMERGING FROM THE EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG BRITISH MUSLIMS

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Abstract: Contemporary European societies are becoming increasingly diverse as a result of greater international mobility. However, the current socio-economic circumstances with increasing competition, job insecurity and decreasing welfare protection have exacerbated the conditions for the integration of immigrants and led to concerns about security and cohesion. Governments are now facing the difficult challenge of creating a sense of national belonging, while maintaining a plurality of social identities. Together with these economic and political 'turbulences', the growing religious and cultural diversity has created new contexts that have affected family life and relationships.

The paper draws from a PhD '*Young British Muslims and their parents: negotiating religious and national identity'* that aims to explore how young British Muslims from South Asian backgrounds negotiate their religious and national identity in the context of family life, particular Muslim parental culture. The influence of parents, through the intergenerational transmission of values, on their children identity is also examined.

The study adopted a 'qualitative driven mixed method approach', which started with a survey conducted with 560 young people, aged 14-19, from different ethnic and religious backgrounds in secondary schools in London (Newham) and Oldham in the North of England. This was followed by 52 semi-structured interviews with a sub sample of young British Muslims from South Asian background and both their parents. Visual methods were used in combination with the interviews with young people who, prior to the interview, were asked to take pictures of 'anything that they felt was relevant to describe their identity'.

The paper specifically presents qualitative results about the strategies adopted by young people to negotiate religious and national identities. Three main typologies were identified to capture young people's accounts of their identities negotiation and are: *contesting tradition and parental culture; conforming to parent's will and traditions and combining identities*.

Finally, the research provides insights into different parenting values and thus could contribute to the development of support for parents and young people which is grounded in the understanding of diverse family lifestyles.

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY AND INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS IN SHAPING YOUNG PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON THE PAST

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Abstract: Within the academic and non-academic discourse about the transformation of the contemporary meaning of the history and the memory of the past a general question is formulated: whether and how important they are to the contemporary young man. Conservative cultural critics and other social scientists (Bell 1998, Lasch 1990, Framptom 1988) claim that in unsettled times young man has lost his/her sense of the history and the social relations in families are weakened. Thus, the continuity of the intergenerational transmission is interrupted. The aim of the paper is to explore the role of the family in creating the memory of the past and keeping the continuity of the memory. This issue is explored in the specific context of the visit of young people to the memorial sites of the former death and concentration camps. This visit supposes to enhance their historical awareness and educates them about the meaning of the past and memory. The argumentation is based on the outcomes of the survey study (before and immediately after the visit), which was carried out in 2009-2010 among young visitors (14+, N=2355) to the memorial sites (Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, Treblinka in Poland) and follow up qualitative study with survey respondents. Moreover, it seems that the guides and teachers opinions and observations are significant to discuss the issue of the role of the intergenerational relations in shaping the young people's sensitiveness of the memory of the past. Thus, the focus group interviews with guides and personal interviews with teachers were made to grasp their perspective as well.

ELECTORAL BEHAVIOUR OF STUDENTS – FIRST-TIME VOTERS IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTION (2009)

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Abstract: Slovak Republic achieved the lowest voters turnout in the European Parliament elections both in 2004 (16.9%) and in 2009 (19.6 %). Slight increase in the turnout that was recorded in 2009 by 2.7 % to 19.6% was with the first-time voters aged 20-23. The evaluation of the voters mobilization has been done by experts who claimed that the only difference between the pre-election campaigns in 2004 and 2009 were mobilization projects focused on students. These projects were financially supported by the European Parliament and the European Commission. One of them was the project SEP of the Department of Political Science, University of SS. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava. During 6 months this project developed activities focused on broadening the students knowledge about the European Union and the European Parliament. The results of the sociological analysis of turnout in the European Parliament elections cast doubt on the statement that the turnout of older citizens was higher than that of young people. Individual segments of young people in Slovakia had completely different voting behaviour. Especially university students identify their future with work in the EU. Therefore the university students turnout was very high (52 %), in fact it was the highest in EU in all structured groups in the 2009 European Parliament.

EXPLORING THE DIFFERENT WORLDS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN SWITZERLAND. POLITICAL YOUTH CULTURE IN A DIRECT DEMOCRACY.

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Abstract: In view of diminishing turnout of young adults in many democracies one possible solution of the feared depolitization voiced frequently has been the introduction of more direct democratic processes to reinvigorate the citizen – political elite relationship. We scrutinize theses considerations by focusing on the only direct democratic country in Europe - Switzerland - and analyzing political participation patterns of young adults aged 18 to 25.

Using data recently collected as part of the author's ongoing research project CH@YOUPART we map the political activities of young citizens in Switzerland. The data allows for an in-depth analysis of various forms of conventional political participation as well as newer political activities, such as blogging, using social media or engaging in events such as flashmobs. We compare these patterns with youth participation in Europe by drawing from data gathered with an identical questionnaire during the European research project EUYOUPART, which was conducted in 2004 in Germany, Austria, France, Britain, Slovakia, Finland, Italy and Estonia.

The analysis reveals that young Swiss display the same level of interest in politics as their European counterparts. However, they seem to engage in a wider range of political activities. We are able to show that apart from a small percentage of apolitical youth, politics and young adults do not represent two incompatible worlds. Rather we find evidence for the existence of a large political universe that consists of seven different patterns of political engagement. Education, gender and migration background are good predictors of belonging to one of these political spheres as well as of related opinions regarding political institutions and their effectiveness. Furthermore we detect an overall trend of young adults

towards short, issue-specific political engagement instead of long-time commitment. This tendency relates to the subject-oriented nature of popular votes and their corresponding political activities. The central characteristics of the Swiss political system thus seem to accommodate young people's preferences for these specific types of engagement and therefore spur their participation offline and online.

FORMAL POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE UK SINCE 1991

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Abstract: Despite recent activity in the UK where young people have been at the forefront of demonstrations against government policies on Higher Education, the growing disengagement of young people from electoral politics has come to be regarded as both a fact and as an irreversible phenomenon. The argument goes that young people are increasingly turning to alternative forms of expressing their political views, especially through new technologies. The decline in participation of young people is, however, poorly documented and is in need of an analysis which takes into account changes in individual attitudes given that it is widely accepted that political attitudes change over the life-course. This paper explores youth political participation in the UK using data from longitudinal data using the British Household Panel Study and its successor Understanding Society. It is less concerned with the party political dimension of their participation, rather it is focused upon the intensity of engagement and to the ways that it has changed over the past two decades. The analysis is both cross sectional and longitudinal: changes in individual attitudes are therefore set within the context of aggregate levels of engagement.

COHORT DIFFERENCES IN CLASS ATTAINMENT IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Several studies have shown the impact of historical changes and, hence, of birth cohorts on life chances (Elder, 1974). This impact has been well demonstrated for France (Chauvel, 1998) and Germany (Blossfeld, 1986).

From this point of view, the case of Switzerland has remained for a long time understudied, with the exception of a descriptive study (Joye & Bergman, 2004). Our current study precisely aims to fill this lack. For this purpose, we used biographical data from a retrospective longitudinal survey of the Swiss Household Panel (n=3103). These longitudinal data allow for an accurate assessment of work trajectories and class attainment across generations in the life course, for the 1940-2002 period. We used Survival analysis and Discrete-Time Models and choose as event the access to upper and middle class.

Contrary to our initial assumptions, Switzerland is not characterized by very significant differences of class attainment between cohorts. Hence, young Swiss cohorts are not facing significant penalties in the labour market, oppositely to others young cohorts in some others European countries (like France and Southern European countries). Our others findings show that most of the access to upper and middle class happens in the beginning of work trajectories: after ten years of employment, access to upper and middle class becomes very scarce. Our analysis also demonstrates that, all other things being equal, unsurprisingly access to upper and middle class is strongly dependant of level of education, gender and class origin; furthermore these explanatory factors of access to upper and middle class have not changed in a systematically significant way in Switzerland during the last sixty years.

RETHINKING INDEPENDENCE: PORTUGUESE YOUTH AND INTER-GENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

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Abstract: In Portugal, as in many other European countries, the practice of prolonged home-staying is extremely widespread among youth, with the length of time spent living in the parental home often stretching well into adulthood, and encompassing the years spent at university. This paper examines the housing situations of a sample undergraduates in Lisbon, Portugal (n=200), with the original empirical research taking place against the backdrop of the ongoing economic crisis. With Portugal being one of the countries in Europe most profoundly affected by the crisis, the question is asked if this is having a significant impact upon housing situation and other aspects of the transition to adulthood. The results obtained show that not only do the majority of those surveyed reside within the parental home (85%) but also that they intend to further extend this period of inter-generational cohabitation as a consequence of the economic crisis (66%). While financial justifications for this decision predominate, it is also evident that the high level and broad range of support which these young people receive from their parents plays an important role in defining their housing orientations. Further responses reveal a cultural dimension to Portuguese home-staying in respect to conceptualisations of independence: in the majority of cases, independence is related to the freedom from domestic responsibilities and financial constraints, as well as the provision of time and space in which to personally develop, as opposed to taking on such burdens. Staying with parents thus becomes not only financially and emotionally appealing, but the period of residence in the parental home can be imagined as a positive resource in the transition to adulthood.

THE EFFECTS OF THE 'CREDIT CRUNCH' ON 16-YEAR OLDS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

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Abstract: This paper addresses the effects of the current economic crisis – or 'credit crunch' on 16-year olds in Northern Ireland. I will present findings from the 2009 and 2010 Young Life and Times (YLT) surveys in which random samples of 16-year olds in Northern Ireland were asked about the extent to which the 'credit crunch' has affected them.

YLT is an annual study of 16-year olds undertaken in Northern Ireland since 2003 by ARK, a joint initiative by Queen's University and

the University of Ulster. The sample is drawn from the Child Benefit Register. Child Benfit is (still) a non-means tested benefit which is universally paid to people who bring up children in the UK and is paid for each child.

857 and 786 respondents participated in the YLT surveys in 2009 and 2010 respectively. Using descriptive as well as regression models, I will show what young people were most likely to be affected by the economic crisis (e.g. family financial background, rurality, living with both parents or not, ethnicity, educational background etc.). I will then discuss some of the potential consequences for the life courses of these young people as well as implications for 16-year olds' mental health.

In 2009, YLT also asked *how* the 'credit crunch' affected young people on a day-to-day basis, and I will discuss the findings of this open question.

BINGE DRINKING, ETHNICITY, GENDER AND ASIAN AMERICAN YOUTH

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Abstract: Asian Americans represent one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the U.S. Nevertheless, in spite of the growing significance of Asian Americans within the U.S., the depth and breadth of scholarship on alcohol use among Asian American youth is far less than that of white and African American (and to a lesser extent, Latino) youth. The result is that we know relatively little about Asian American alcohol use. One of the primary reasons for this neglect has been the belief that alcohol use among Asian Americans is not a problem. Increasingly, however, this assumption is viewed as erroneous. In fact the small amount of research that exists suggests that Asian American youth that drink are often involved in heavy drinking and may even consume more alcohol during binge drinking sessions than other ethnic groups.

Given this relative absence of available research, this paper examines issues of alcohol consumption among young Asian American, both male and female, who attend dance clubs in the San Francisco Bay Area. Using data from in-depth interviews with 275 young people, we will explore young Asian American club attendees' drinking practices and patterns and their discussions of ethnic identity, group drinking, binge drinking, experiences of drunkenness, and violence. We examine two aspects in detail. First, the extent to which Asian American young women are involved in fighting while drinking and second the distinctions made by our respondents in discussing different types of drunkenness brought on by different types of alcohol.

COMPARING YOUTH DRINKING ACROSS EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

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Abstract: This paper examines several related issues. First, do young people in Europe and America differ in their use of alcohol? Considerable evidenc suggests that youth alcohol use is associated with a range of behavioral, criminal justice, and health consequences. Data on 35 European nations from the 2007 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) are compared with the 2007 Monitoring the Future (MTF) data for the United States. In addition, data across the American states on youth alcohol use is presented from the 2006-2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Variation in past 30 day measures of the prevalence of drinking, heavy drinking, and intoxication across the European and American states pose a second question: What are the most significant factors that account for variation in these measures? A final section of this presentation discusses the sociological and public policy implications of these results.

'LIKE MOTHER, LIKE DAUGHTER, LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON?' A CRITICAL EXPLORATION OF 'INTERGENERATIONAL CULTURES OF WORKLESSNESS'

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Abstract: This paper draws on research funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF). The project put influential but controversial theories about 'intergenerational cultures of worklessness' (IGCW) to the test. Ideas about IGCW are extraordinarily popular idea in contemporary British politics and social policy circles – and in the minds of the general public. Yet there is surprisingly little empirical evidence in support of them. This JRF study aimed to critically investigate the existence of IGCW *empirically*, close up and in detail. Research was carried out in deprived areas of Teesside and Glasgow. The project employed life history interviews with three generations of families who had experienced prolonged worklessness in each generation. Interviews were held with grand-parents, parents (in middle age) and young adults from these families.

With the aid of case study data, the paper will seek to illustrate some of the main, emergent findings of the study. Locating families with permanent, near permanent or even very prolonged periods of worklessness in each generation proved enormously difficult. The paper reflects on the interplay of individual and family biographies in the contexts of changing labour market opportunities in each locality over time, demonstrating the significance of opportunity structures in shaping life chances. The paper reflects on how shared and cumulative disadvantages and experiences beyond the labour market – and beyond the normal 'barriers' said to limit employability - (e.g. to do with violence, abuse, problematic drug use, offending, victimisation) can shape patterns of labour market engagement in complex ways and with complicated effects across generations.

'INTERGENERATIONAL CULTURES OF WORKLESSNESS: POPULAR MYTH OR MISERABLE REALITY?

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Abstract: This paper reports on the theoretical background to a Joseph Rowntree Foundation research project which has critically investigated the idea that high rates of worklessness amongst young people in the UK can be explained by 'intergenerational cultures of worklessness' (IGCW). The concept of IGCW is used with confidence and authority by politicians, social commentators and social welfare professionals, yet appears just as at home in popular UK television programmes such as 'Shameless' and 'Little Britain'. Typically, the meaning and fact of IGCW is presented as simple and

self-evident; the concept is rarely subjected to critical interrogation. Yet closer reflection reveals the lack of clarity and ambiguity of the idea – it is used by different people to mean different things – and empirical research evidence in clear support is surprisingly elusive given the widespread use of the idea in political and policy circles.

IGCW proposes that over time anti-employment attitudes and cultures of dependency on unemployment and incapacity benefits have developed in locales of persistent worklessness. Critically, it argues that these cultural outlooks and practices are passed through generations and into whole communities. Young people are said to be pivotal in receiving (and passing to their own children) a cultural disposition towards worklessness. The Social Exclusion Task Force suggest that, for young people, 'the intergenerational experience of worklessness and traditional views of women's role… could be influential social frameworks' (2008) leading to low aspirations, pursuit of 'the mothering option' for some young women (Craine, 1997) and a lack of legitimate, longer term employment plans for both young women and young men. These sorts of findings are far from conclusive and MacDonald and Marsh (2005:123) found overwhelming commitment to the 'social and moral value of working for a living' amongst economically marginal young adults. This paper critically examines the contemporary relevance and shape of political, policy and academic discourses about inter-generational cultures of worklessness in the UK, particularly their implications for young adults in contexts of high and rising unemployment.

"YOUNG UNEMPLOYED AND UNQUALIFIED PEOPLE AT WORK": AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION FOR YOUNG UNEMPLOYED AND UNQUALIFIED PEOPLE IN SWITZERLAND.

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Abstract: Ideas that young people relations to work have changed over the last decades is very widespread. It is argued that they are less disposed to make invest themselves into work and learning. This problem is even more accurate when facing deviant youth. In this contribution, I ask specifically to which extent institutional settings participate to produce this issue by analyzing the content of levels and directions of effort young people must make to have a chance to integrate labour market and the effect produced on their conditions of professional integration.

To investigate this issue, I used evaluation reports of young people knowledge and psychological aptitudes as well as social interaction between guidance counsellor and young people, which have been collected during an ethnographic study in a public organisation of vocational guidance working with young unemployed and unqualified people.

One important result is that direction and level of efforts that young people have to make are more oriented towards gaining autonomy and motivation than towards the improvement of their knowledge. In the lights of the data collected, the shortcomings of young people are considered as barriers for chances of improving knowledge. Guidance counsellors advice young people to reorient their professional project toward a job less demanding in effort. However, depending on the understanding of the direction and level of efforts young people have to give, some of them get a chance to see their conditions of professional integration open up and to receive help to achieve it. I will then discuss under which conditions young people understand the expectations of the organisation in the aim to underline the normative models on which the possibilities of integration for young unemployed people are constructed. This study shows that quality and performance of young people is depending on the way organisational setting framed them and how young people understand what is expected by theses organisation.

COMMON PROBLEM - VARIOUS CONSEQUENCES. SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF THE YOUNG LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED FROM KIELCE (POLAND)

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Abstract: Scholarly work has provided significant evidence to confirm (a) a highly negative influence of the experience of long-term unemployment on further careers of the young people, and even more importantly (b) the risks related to their progressive exclusion from various areas of the society. The aim of the proposed paper is to discuss the outcomes of a careful analysis of the in-depth interviews with young people and young adults (aged 18-35) from mid-size town/regional center in southern Poland (Kielce) designed and conducted within the framework of Grounded Theory Methodology.

The general idea is to discuss how making "maturity of judgment" a central phenomenon and a starting point of the analysis might help us to interpret and understand a variety of possible consequences (including elements of social exclusion) of the situation of the long-term unemployment experienced by people at the early stages of their adult lives.

Concentrating on the category of "maturity" allows us not only to see the intriguing similarities in attitudes towards the problem of unemployment between those who differ significantly between each other (in terms of age and level of achieved education), but also – in the course of analysis – to construct four theoretical types of the unemployed (or situations of unemployment) named: "threatened by social exclusion", "highly motivated", "teenagers 20+" and "young adults".

The empirical basis for this analysis comprises of materials collected within the qualitative part of YOUNEX "Youth, Unemployment and Social Exclusion in Europe" (WP4) 2009-2011 (Seventh Framework Programme No. 216122).

REPRESENTATIONS OF SELF AND SOCIETY AND FUTURE ORIENTATIONS OF YOUTH IN PRECARIOUS LIFE CONDITIONS

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Abstract: With growing social uncertainty, the extension of precarious jobs and high youth unemployment rates, the question as to how youth integrate themselves and develop future plans has received critical importance. Especially young people with a low educational level and disadvantaged family backgrounds face the chal-

lenge of integrating at two levels of formation and employment or respectively of gaining a societal position which provides social recognition.

Processes of individualisation have led to a higher individual responsibility for one's own biography and life conditions. Since the political turn towards activation policy the main socio-political aim of the German unemployment administration has been the strengthening of individual responsibility. Individuals below the age of 25 benefit in particular from so-called "enabling" welfare measures, providing e.g. resources to finish school. At the same time, the duty to integrate through work and activity has been significantly enhanced. A violation of these obligations can quickly result in strong sanctions, even to the point of a complete cut of unemployment benefits. Furthermore, parents are legally bound to vouch for their children, which entails that unemployed youth up to 25 years may strongly depend on their parents' help and resources.

The proposed paper focuses on German unemployed youth who failed in their school or formation career and who are currently in labour market measures. Recent research detects significant difficulties of these young people to localize themselves in society. However, they are still a part of society and so take part in it.

By adopting an actor instead of a victim centred approach, I explore their ways and attempts to participate in society in relation to their image of society along qualitative data. Where do they see their place in society in the present and the future and in which interpretations of society is it embedded? In what way serve labour market measures as resources for them? The analysis draws on biographical-narrative interviews and group discussions which are undertaken within the framework of the research project "Worldviews in Precarious Conditions of Life" at the University of Leipzig.

ORIENTATIONS OF SENIOR STUDENTS TOWARDS AUXILIARY EDUCATION AND PART-TIME JOB

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Abstract: Paper is based on the data of two comparable sociological surveys at educational institutions of higher, secondary special and vocational (primary) levels in Novosibirsk region of the Russian Federation in the course of which senior students were interrogated by questionnaire - in 2001 N=2450, in 2007-2008 N=3600 (including 1945 people at universities). It was revealed that senior students have high demand for additional competence (especially in IT) and complementary education in professional sphere. Auxiliary professional education is considered by the majority of future young specialists as an important factor of professional qualification growth and successful career. Among the students of universities and colleges within the observed period the share of those intended to continue education in the next 2-3 years after completion of current step has grown.

Another distinctive feature of contemporary students is their inclusion in part-time employment. Among the respondents each second universities' student and each third colleges' and professional schools' student had part-time job or earn additionally at the moment of interrogation. The main motives of employment were getting money and acquisition of work experience.

PRECARIOUS TRANSITIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: European youth is currently facing an increasingly difficult transition process to adulthood. The economic crisis that most of Europe faces these days has been a major contribution to the shrinkage of job opportunities for young people, at least the kind of jobs that everybody seeks and only some find: skilled, secure and well-paid. For many, the future seems like a harsh journey through unemployment, interrupted by periods of low-pay part-times or unskilled full-time jobs, intertwined with unpaid internships and training experiences. This can be considered a rather bleak future for the most qualified generation ever, after the massification of secondary and tertiary education.

Portugal presents a somewhat different picture. Education attainment is rather low in the 18-34 age cohort, by European standards, and the economy is substantially more fragile, unable to provide the volume of job-offers needed, either qualified, secure and well-paid or not. How is the Portuguese youth coping with these hard living conditions and future prospects? How does the volume of resources possessed (educational, professional and social capital) operates as a leverage to overcome this situation? Which strategies, if at all, are envisaged and deployed by young people? What is the role of family support?

This paper will try to answer all this questions drawing on a recently finished research project concerning young people integrated in low-qualified and low-paid jobs in Portugal, based on eighty in-depth interviews carried out in four different locations of the country and stratified by sex, age, educational and occupation criteria.

YOUNG ADULTS BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL RISK, CONSERVATIVE NORMS AND CHAOTIC POLICY. ON SHAPING LIFE-COURSE REGIME IN POLAND

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Abstract: During last decades, social structures in Central and Eastern European countries, have been reshaped, both in consequence of systemic transformation and global processes. The criteria, under which individuals are ranked on the social ladder, and those, under which the segments are located in the social space, have been changing. These phenomena are accompanied by decomposition and re-composition of social status. Tendencies towards class closure which can be observed in today's Poland, reveal the diversity of life courses, resulting from mutual influence of the stratification process, institutional measures aimed at overcoming structural factors limiting life opportunities of individuals and the shift of value-laden fundaments of social policies.

Normative modeling, understood as socially constructed concepts of "normal" life-course is one of important elements of welfare culture. It defines "success" and "failure", as well as desired patterns of educational, occupational and family career, their relative importance and sequence. It also defines the division of responsibility for supporting individual life courses.

However, the distribution of biographical risks among different socio-economic groups, remains unequal. As many empirical analyses show, early adulthood can be seen as critical phase in this respect, as it covers transition from education to the labour market and from parental household to independent one/family of procreation.

The proposed paper will aim at presenting axiological and institutional factors shaping legitimized patterns of early adulthood and life opportunities for young adults in Poland. It will also focus on reconstructing the selected elements of life-course regime emerging after 1989, especially in relation to the question of upward social mobility.

The paper will be structured around various types of data. The reconstruction of patterns of early adulthood typical for different social classes will be based on available statistical and demographic data, as well as on own research conducted among young adults. In order to reveal the legitimate models of the life stage in question, strategic documents other elements of public discourse, such as selected media debates, will be put into analysis.

ROLE OF FAMILY IN THE SHAPING OF FEASIBLE FUTURES OF YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE MARGINS

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Abstract: This paper will elaborate the notion presented by Isabelle Bertaux-Wiame (1993/2005) that imagining of 'possible futures' takes place within the context of family relations. The paper will draw on qualitative biographically focused interviews with a specific group of 15-17 –year old young women and men and with their parents. Many of the informants had a somewhat turbulent history of school disengagement, delinquent behaviour or use of intoxicants. At the time of the interviews they were participating in targeted services offering support to complete comprehensive school and to prevent marginalization. Further, they all were ninth graders and therefore about to make the transition to post-compulsory education. Being in the ninth and last grade of compulsory school and having a somewhat troubled school history can be understood as a critical institutional moment in which people are expected to reflect on their life both retrospectively and prospectively, deal with the weight of the past and calculate the feasibility of different choices concerning the future. What then is the role of family in shaping the aspirations of young women and men on the margins of educational institutions? The paper will focus, with special reference to gender and ethnicity, what are the hopes, resources and options of the young people and their parents concerning the educational transitions of young people.

YOUNG GIRLS WITH IMMIGRANT BACKGROUNDS: IDENTITY AND CULTURE IN A MULTICULTURAL SUBURB

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Abstract: My research focuses on young girls with immigrant backgrounds. The aim is to understand the ways they deal with cultural differences in daily lives and if and how the experiences of living in a multicultural contests affect and shape their cultural repertoires and identities. In Italy the number of the so-called "second generation migrants" has considerably increased in the last ten years in conjunction with a period of economic crisis that caused an increase of insecurity and fear of difference. However, the multicultural composition of the Italian towns promotes the daily encounter between young people with different cultural roots, the sharing of meeting places and life experiences. In the context of a growing symbiosis between autochthonous youth and young people from migrant backgrounds, the first assumption of my research is the need to consider the youngsters with migrant roots not only as immigrants but as young people, in the daily interactions with same age autochthonous. In particular my attention is focused on young girls and gender issues. Indeed "immigrants' daughters" are not very present in the literature comparing to several studies conducted on "immigrants' sons. My main case study is on young people living in a fringe neighborhood of a Northen Italian city, Bologna. It is a popular area out of the city center, where live in council houses Italian and immigrants from different countries. I used qualitative and ethnographic research methods: participant observation, interviews and participatory visual methods in order to involve young girls (photo elicitation) and to investigate their use of public spaces (walkabouts). Finally I analyzed how young girls, involved in my research, use new on line media and their self-representation on Facebook. The issue is reflect on to what extent young people shape and hybridizes their own cultures and identities throughout their daily practices. Last goal of my research is to cover the 3 following issues about young women studied: their form of social involvement, their social relations and friendships; their aspirations for the area of self-realization, their expectations and intentions for the future; their reference model of woman. I will present the first results of my fieldwork and I will focus on the advantage of using mixed methods in research projects that focus on young's cultural worlds.

YOUTH OR SOCIETY IN DIFFICULTY: TOWARD A NEW DEFINITION OF YOUTH POLICIES?

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Abstract: Firstly, macro societal and European difficulties: an important rate of unemployment but also of precarious forms of employment; major problems of employment market access; a growing social precariousness. Secondly, French specific social difficulties: a social mistrust toward young people as a whole; growing forms of repression of youth behaviours; healthism of social youth problems. Thirdly, multidimensional weakness of youth policies: a familialisation of youth problems; a certain and historical frailty of the central State in the field of youth policies; the central role of local authorities in this field and the pertaining territorial inequalities.

In this context, one could raise the question of the capacity of French institutions and society to support young generations in their social and political integration trajectories. To analyse this dimension, as national policies are very loose and fragmented, we will focus on local policies that take care of vulnerable youth in the sectors of health and social affairs.

Our material is the result of a project that is in process: in this project, we study three French départements (meso level territories between Cities and Regions) and compare their ways of dealing with their population of vulnerable youth. For the conference, we will refer to interviews led with locally elected persons, with decision makers of different local levels and local state bodies (around 90 interviews have been led in 2009-2010).

In the presentation we will concentrate our attention on four dimensions: 1. the presentation of socio-economic situations of young people in the three départements; 2. the new formulations and implementation of youth policies that take place in these territories and the perceptions of young people that come along; 3. the territorial specificities of these youth policies and the territorial inequalities that come consequently in each département. 4. the capacities of these policies to cope with young people's multidimensional difficulties (in particular under the point of view of co-operation, networks, transversality and coherence of public action).

"I HAVE NEVER SEEN MY VILLAGE, BUT ONE DAY I WILL RETURN THERE." ADOLESCENCE AND INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION IN A PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMP.

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Abstract: Palestinian society is one of the "youngest" societies worldwide, with over 65% of the population under the age of 25. These youths grow up under conditions of extreme political instability and permanent (civil) war. In the Westbank, it is especially the refugee camps, whose inhabitants comprise around one third of the Palestinian population, that have seen some of the roughest confrontations in the ongoing conflict with Israel.

When nowadays adolescents in these camps call themselves refugees and state, for example, that they have never seen their villages, and that one day the will return there, they identify with a political and militant struggle based on a narrative of "return" that has been transmitted from one generation to the other since 1948. In peace negotiations, the refugee question has been one of the most difficult issues: the claim of "return" of originally around 711 000 refugees which nowadays comprise over 4 million people has been determinantly rejected by Israel, arguing that thereby Jewish Israelis would become a minority.

My Ph.D. project explores the structure and dynamics of adolescence and intergenerational transmission in a Palestinian refugee camp. Doing group interviews with boys and girls between 15 and 18 years I pursued the question to what extent and under which conditions youths in this context are provided with a "potential space" (King 2002) to develop their life plans. Moreover, I focused on how adolescence is related to processes of intergenerational transmission of the refugee narrative and the political identifications implied therein.

GENERATIONS IN MOBILITY: A CASE STUDY OF HOW LIFE-COURSE DECISIONS IMPACT UPON THE EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE TEMPORARY MIGRANTS FROM WESTERN UKRAINE AND MOLDOVA.

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Abstract: A majority of the literature on temporary migration from the Former Soviet Union tends to present age as a simple variable attributed either to an individual's life course position (either productive or reproductive) or physical ability; there are far too many assumptions of youth flexibility being solely due to their lack of children, job, or increased physical health. Instead, the paper proposes that the expectations of individuals within each of the generations need to be examined in contrast to their roles. Youth may not be more mobile solely due to their physical capacity, but also due to a newly discovered European identity, which includes an expectation of freedom from borders. Women without children may be more mobile due to their freedom from responsibilities, but is the increased opportunity for mobility, in turn, challenging their reproductive choices?

This paper is an evaluation of the experiences of six groups of women, specifically how their fertility choices were impacted by generational factors, and how these choices in-turn influenced their decisions to migrate temporarily. Each case study consists of women from one of three generations, in two regions (L'viv region of Ukraine, Chisinau in Moldova). The paper proposes that younger generations of women in this region are encouraged to pursue the post-materialist values presented as a birthright of European youth, while constrained by the social expectations of motherhood, and economic realities of life in the Former Soviet Union. As such, the younger generation follow patterns of elongated childhood and adolescence, while the older generations are constrained by family choices made before the economic transition.

MIDDLE CLASS YOUTH OF BIG-CITY AREAS IN TURKEY AND ALTERNATIVE LIFE STYLES

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Abstract: It is a fact that in modern societies the life period called "youth" has extended. As is the case in most world cities, young people in big cities in Turkey postpone also entering mature life, leave their families and build their own lives considerably late, belatedly delve into a working life that would provide them a stable status, and marry at a later age. Furthermore, the increase in unemployment is also affecting the youth. Although educated young people have elevated labor force participation rates, they are facing unemployment issues. The rise of "qualified people" unable to balance the rise of employment, is bringing forth the impairment of diplomas, forcing young people to continue in education period for a longer time to obtain a higher academic level and on the other hand, conducing to a disappointment as they couldn't reach committed positions. Nowadays not engaging oneself with ultimate decisions concerning future, taking roots into temporariness have come to define educated, middle class and urban youth in particular. In other words, "establishment" has been transformed to an "establishment on the temporality" for this population.

The extension of the passage to the mature life has created the opportunity for the youth to criticize and to reinterpret the values of mature society. It has been observed that youth's subcultures have evolved into a "new life style".

Based on the results of our research (implemented with 180 interviewees), in this paper we will focus on issues influencing the emergence of this new life style such as prolongation of education process, postponing of marriage, passage to working life, separation from the family house, and military service and analyze "cultural and everyday practices constructing the 'subcultural style'", "the new conception of family, friendship, sexual relations", and "new forms of political activism".

AMBIVALENT EFFECTS OF YOUTH SCENES IN THE MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LUXEMBOURG

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Abstract: Youth scenes and open youth work structures constitute important fora for Luxembourgish youngsters to create new trans- and international forms of identity in times when traditional national identities are challenged by a rapidly growing internationalisation of Luxembourg. The daily street life in Luxembourg reflects the active and colourful panoply and life of different youth scenes. Youth scenes are increasingly seen as attractive alternatives to traditional formal youth associations, which are still in vogue for most Luxembourgish youngsters. Foreign adolescents rarely profit from these structures.

Despite their growing attractiveness, youth scenes have never been the topic and subject of research within the Luxembourg Youth Studies. Youngsters in Luxembourg experience heterogeneity in everyday-life due to the country's cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity. This is exemplarily expressed by the country's official and daily exercised multilingualism, the high rate of immigrants and cross-border commuters. Half of the population have a migration background and over 40% of the work force commutes from the neighbouring countries on a daily basis.

Relating to youth Luxembourg shows ethnic and cultural segmentation tendencies particularly in education and leisure activities, e.g. due to linguistic knowledge and social backgrounds. The paper points out the ambivalent effects of youth scenes. In 'turbulent times' they serve as an alternative path of social and cultural integration and as expression of further segmentation. Based on the data and the first results from an ongoing field study of Youth scenes in Luxembourg there is evidence that the multilingual and multinational framework has a major impact on the development of youth scenes and influence the differences in acculturating styles. National, social and regional backgrounds seem to stand in a dialectic relation to ongoing segmentation tendencies. Youth scenes nevertheless show simultaneously trends to bridge or overcome e.g. social and linguistic barriers.

Keywords: Youth scenes, multicultural society, integration, segmentation, acculturation, Luxembourg

MEANING OF VIOLENCE IN DIFFERENT SUBCULTURES

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Abstract: Youth subcultures are often considered deviant and associated with violent behaviour. The latter is especially the case in Eastern Europe, where the society is not used to pluralities of lifestyles and differences are often demonised. While in the Western today world different youth lifestyles tend to be seen as consumer networks with varying style preferences, in Estonia they are more often associated with rebellion, acts of vandalism, violent rituals, etc. by the wider public.

This paper investigates the meaning and role of violence in different subcultures in Estonia. For the purposes of this analysis, violence was approached in a very broad sense (everything that could be interpreted as violence) and theoretical distinction was made between expressive and instrumental violence. The empirical part of the paper is based on open-ended interviews and results of participant observation of 4 subcultures (hip-hop, metal, bikers, and specialized schools) conducted in 2008.

Results of the analysis demonstrate that besides expressive and instrumental violence, it is possible to distinguish simulated violence, which characterises most of the behaviour in spectacular subcultures. The crucial discrepancy between perceived and actual violence has its roots in the difference between the contemporary subcultures in Estonia and their cultural origins. The paper analyses how has the meaning of violence changed in international subcultures in the process of cultural diffusion and glocalisation.

SOCIAL NETWORKING YOUTH: SOCIAL INEQUALITY CONTINUED?

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Abstract: In the past years, social networking sites (SNS) such as Facebook and MySpace have become very popular communication online tools all over the world, especially among adolescents and emerging adults. Recent research indicates that social networking sites are an important part of young people's lives, however, there are still many open questions regarding the diverse activities of youth on such sites. In a study with young SNS users in Austria, we investigated the amount of use, why they use social networking sites, what they do on these sites, who they meet and who they are connected with, how their online and offline worlds overlap, what they like and what they dislike or fear ("cyber mobbing"). Furthermore, we were interested if and how their educational background impacts their use of SNS. Theoretically, we refer to the discussion in youth cultural theory how social class impacts youth cultural participation.

For data collection we used an online questionnaire, focus groups (with existing circles of friends) and qualitative interviews with SNS users aged 12 to 19. Cooperating with the umbrella institution of youth work in Vienna we achieved to collect a sample that, regarding educational level and migration background, corresponds closely to the whole young population of Vienna.

We found out that having at least one profile on a social networking site is important for all young people in order to become a teenager and for their full integration into their teen clique.There is an important overlap of online and offline social networks of youth. Typically, the teenagers use different social networks for two different purposes: either for being connected with their offline friends or for flirting and dating. Every social networking site platform has a certain image, and the educational background seems to influence the young people's preferences. We conclude that a) social networking sites are important for the young people's identi-

ty development and b) social inequalities continue on social networking sites.

YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: THE IMPACT OF BECOMING AN ADULT

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Abstract: In this paper we propose to analyze youth political participation in a life-cycle perspective, studying youth as a transition to adulthood and taking into account the impact of five steps of this transition on political participation. The political forms of participation we study are related to political activities that do not demand long-lasting engagement and that can be one-shot activities; both criteria correspond to forms of engagement and participation valued by youth. Hence we included in our analysis: signing a petition; wearing a badge; boycotting or buycotting; taking part in protest.

The steps we include in our analysis are related to the process of gaining independence and autonomy (moving out of parents' home; having a job; being financially independent) and to the process of forming one's own nuclear family (being in a relationship and having children). These steps correspond to dominant approaches in the study of life-cycle events and transition to adulthood, but have not been studied yet in relation to political participation.

In our analysis, we find that three important steps towards adulthood included in our analysis are predictors of political participation, have a job, being financially independent and being in a relationship. While the impact of the other two, leaving out of parental home and having children, remain entangled with other social processes that also affect political participation - political socialization through family relations and parenthood as time consuming.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE AMONG 12-15 YEAR OLD SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY AND AUSTRIA: THE EFFECTS OF TYPE OF EDUCATION

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Abstract: Background: Risk behaviors tend to peak in adolescence and drop sharply when entering adulthood. Both alcohol and drug use are quite prevalent among high school students, and varies substantially over the various education types.This study addresses whether the effects of education type are independent of the socio-demographic characteristics of the students. Following Bourdieu's arguments one can expect that different education types develop distinct youth cultures which include differences in substance use.

Methods: Data from the second International Self-Reported Delinquency study for four countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Austria) were used, which collected data from a large sample of 12-15 year old secondary school students (*N* = 11,110). The education systems in all four countries are characterized by the presence of a formal tracking system. Data were analyzed using multilevel logistic and negative binomial regression techniques.

Results: There is an indication that type of education affects both an adolescent's alcohol and drug use; these effects prove robust for differences in socio-economic backgrounds.In all countries, the last month incidence rates of alcohol and drugs are higher in lower status education types than in higher status education types. However, for the lifetime prevalence rates the picture is less clear. Higher prevalence rates in lower education types were observed only for the countries Germany and Austria (lifetime alcohol prevalence) and Germany and Belgium (lifetime drugs prevalence).

Conclusion: The results of this study are in line with the literature on the role of the educational system in the reproduction of social inequalities.Students from lower status education types are at increased risk compared to those from higher status types.

NEGOTIATING RISK ACROSS GENERATIONS: INTRA-FAMILIAL DRINKING CULTURES

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Abstract: The contribution of family practices to young people's alcohol consumption is increasingly recognised in popular discourses, particularly in the UK, where recent proposals have considered raising the age at which young people may drink at home. Debates about young people's drinking recognise the potential for children to learn about responsible drinking at home, but also the risk that home drinking may normalise excessive drinking practices. This paper considers how parents and young people articulate drinking cultures within the home, drawing on in-depth interviews and focus groups with separate groups of parents and young people. One of the key issues is how alcohol consumption is negotiated across generations and the resources that young people and parents can draw on in defining 'safe' drinking limits. The research includes families from different socio-economic backgrounds and the paper will address how social class shapes parents' and young people's articulation of responsible drinking practices.

THE RISK OF ADDICTIONS IN YOUTH: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LATVIA AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The analysis of risk and protective factors is based on the comparative study surveying 15–16 years old students in the frame of the Drug prevention programme "Youth in Europe." The data have been collected in two rounds: 2006 and 2008. The paper presents the results of comparative analysis on trials and use of addictive substances, and seeks to estimate the power of factors that determine substance use among youth in seven European countries.

Grounded on approximately 300 variables Exploratory factor analysis was performed separately for each domain of risk and protective factors, which was followed by Confirmatory factor analysis. At the last phase, Hierarchical logistic regressions were used in order to determine the relative importance of various factors on substance use.

Several factors were identified, which appear to have a distinctive and strong link to the use of psycho-active substances — mental discomfort, anger and aggression, traumatic personal experiences form a group of personal factors, while patterns of substance use among friends and peers, spending nights out, attendance of entertainment places, poor academic achievements, hooking classes form another one. Speaking of the protective factors, the most powerful one refers to the parents: their strict position against substance misuse, staying well informed about leisure time of their children, spending time together with children, religious practices, sports activities.

In countries reporting high numbers of psycho-active substances use, the protective factors tend to be more powerful. For Latvia high values were found for such factors as low level of achievements at school, susceptibility to the negative pressure of friends, accompanied by low values for religious practices, having leisure with parents etc. Countries showing lower levels of drug use — Iceland, for example, — produced distinctively higher values for such protective factors as sporting, high grades, well informed parents with clear position on substance use, which is accompanied by low values for such risk factors as mental discomfort, disrespect to rules, negative attitude towards school, attendance of entertainment establishments.

The identified factor structure highlights a number of directions for state institutions and NGOs for education and information activities aimed at teenagers and their parents.

'SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' – UNDOING PROFESSIONALISM IN CONTEMPORARY CLASSROOMS

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Abstract: In this paper we consider the role played by ICTs in the very 'public' context of the state secondary school – considering the disruptions effected by the use of mobile phones and social networking media by students and staff within the 'unofficial' school as well and the ways which the 'official' school employs technologies to transcend divisions between for example, the home and school. Our focus in this paper is on those incidents and encounters that both involve incursions into the private and result in the creation of public 'scandals. These scandals are in turn are represented and amplified within the popular media, inviting commentary from stakeholders through the same web 2.0 technologies that are often at the heart of the original transgression. Using these scandals as a starting point we consider how boundaries between the personal and the professional play a role in the formation of teacher identities and the ways in which this aspect of 'professionalism' is being re-made in contemporary classrooms. In order to do this we draw on press coverage of recent 'intimacy scandals' including the ways in which teaching unions have responded to these. Alongside these accounts we juxtapose material from our own long term research on the role of ICTs in youth cultures. Our overall aim is to consider the ways in which questions of privacy and publicness are implicated in emergent understandings of youth and generation, considering where the management of these boundaries in one particular setting (the school) may provide insights for a wider landscape.

RESEARCHING PRIVACY AND PARENT-CHILD INTIMACY

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Abstract: Parent-child relationships largely take place behind closed doors. The privacy of the family home alludes to personal freedoms, to make choices around the rules of affection, facilitating individualised forms of intimate practice, beyond public surveillance. In this paper I will look behind the closed doors and focus on how parents talk about and manage codes of conduct which structure parent-child interactions. In particular I will focus on how and where boundaries are set up around ideas of propriety and decency, including the management of nudity and privacy 'at home'. This highlights some of the intersections between public-private lives and the cultural resources which parents draw on to sanction and police their personal 'choices'. I consider the extent to which spectacles of intimacy have indeed created 'contemporary paradoxes' or continue to re-produce familiar stories, albeit re-packaged in different forms. For example, how parents perceive and monitor the publicness of photographic displays of children in the context of the cultural and virtual traces etched on hard drives and circulated via the internet. Through this, I will interrogate how new forms of exposure impact on 'private practices' of intimacy and ordinary everyday parent-child interactions. In opening out private life to academic enquiry I foreground research technologies required to study intimacy and personal relationships, advocating creativity in research design and methodology including the use of photo elicitation and participatory research techniques.

YOUNG MUMS, SOCIAL NETWORKING AND REALITY MEDIA

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Abstract: For young people in countries with high levels of internet access, social networking has rapidly become a technology deeply embedded in their everyday lives, accessed and updated not only in `private spaces`, but in public through an expanding array of mobile devices. This medium, through features such as `friending`, and 'privacy settings', lends itself to the kinds of intimate modes of communication which it might take much longer to establish through face-to face relationships. As one recent study suggests, young people currently engage in practices such as `friending' with relativity little thought as too the implications of enacting what we might once have termed as `private selves' in a public, corporate domains. Social networking sites are exemplary surveillance mediums in which participants `opt` to participate, They are arguably redrawing not only public/private boundaries, but are establishing new modes of intimate identity practices with interesting social and political implications. In a current research project on the representation of young working class mothers on reality TV, I employed social networking as a research method initially intending to elicit the responses of participants in a reality programme, *Underage and Pregnan*t (BBC 2009-2011), to the sensationalist frames of representation through which they were depicted. What emerged was a complex picture of the enmeshing of youth identities, reality media genres and social networking technologies. In this paper I will some

of the ethical, methodological and political implications of this research. I will focus on the ways in which reality participants are targeted, `groomed` and recruited by television production companies, before detailing how the participants employ social networking as a `back route' through which to challenge their `coding and loading` (see Skeggs, 2009)on reality TV, by producing alternative visual and narrative accounts of their `intimate private lives' in the alternative public domain, that of the social network site.

DO TRANSITIONS TO ADULTHOOD CONVERGE IN EUROPE? AN OPTIMAL MATCHING ANALYSIS OF WORK-FAMILY TRAJECTORIES OF YOUNG ADULTS FROM 20 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: This paper compares the timing and sequencing of work-family trajectories of young adults in 20 European countries using data from the third round of the European Social Survey (2006). It addresses the question of the convergence of transitions to adulthood in Europe. The life course is derived here from five standard events – employment, leaving-home, union formation, marriage and childbearing – retrospectively observed for men and women over 35 years old (N = 26,351), over four birth cohorts (before 1935, 1935-1944, 1945-1959, and 1960-1971). We employ optimal matching and cluster analyses to build an empirical typology of the transitions to adulthood in Europe. These methods reveal a great variety of family-work pathways in Europe that it is very difficult to describe with less than 14 types. We have grouped these 14 pathways into five major categories: Early Bird, Intermediate, Independent, Family, and Other. Multigroup information theory indices and correspondence analysis reveal that these patterns are highly correlated with welfare regimes, historical family systems, and cohorts.

We observe that although there was a convergence in the passage to adulthood in Northern and Western Europe following the post-war boom era, two new models have emerged with the youngest cohort that are characterized by an early independence from the family of orientation and more or less delayed couple formation and birth of the first child. If the transition to adulthood took longer for the 1960-1971 cohort in Western Europe than for previous ones, the duration of the transition to adulthood was greater for Conservative and Liberal countries than for Social-Democratic ones. These results confirm that during periods of economic stagnation or depression, welfare states can expand or condense the time they give to young people. Even if they are weakened, welfare regimes still continue to shape how global trends apply nationally, and to influence the life course.

The transition to adulthood in Southern and Eastern Europe remains marked by their respective historical family systems. Whereas the departure from the parental home is late and usually linked to couple formation in Southern Europe, the tradition of joint households is still pervasive in Eastern Europe.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN YOUTH RESEARCH: EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: This paper will set out some themes and questions relating to "New Directions in Youth Research: European and Global Perspectives" in a session jointly run with the Research Committee on Youth (RC34) of the International Sociological Association. Participants in the session will be invited to respond and to share their own perspectives on these themes and questions, as well as to posit others for consideration.

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF GENERATION

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Abstract: The people of the Middle East and North Africa have revolted against the old order, demanding for recognition of individual rights and development of civil society. In the forefront of these movements are the youths, a generationemporary youth movement expandingMannheim's sociology of knowledge and his concept of generation. This concept was not generally used by sociologists and social scientists for decades. The impact of globalization and the advancement of communication technology which made the emergence of the worldwide generation possible helped in bringing Mannheim's notion of generation as a sociological phenomenon to the surface. According to Mannheim, a generation "becomes sociologically significant only when it also involves participation in the same historical and social circumstances" and exposes them to similar historical event. His definition of generation refers to specific age groups that can act as agents of social change and sources of opposition that are capable of challenging the existing societal cultural or political system through collective action. Mannheim distinguishes between two "generational units:" the active and the passive generations. Two conditions have to be met in order a generation becomes "active" and develops into a social force for social change: first, to acquire "generational solidarity" and, second, to develop "generational consciousness", according to Mannheim. This paper examines the youth movements in the Middle East in the context of Mannheim's sociology of knowledge. The study addresses the following research question: What factors have contributed tothe development of youth's politicalconsciousness and solidarity, locally and globally,that have turned the new generation into an effective social force? The study is both empirical and interpretive. Data from the World Value Survey of Middle Eastern countries have been used to measure some levels of generational consciousness and solidarity combined with an examination of level of socioeconomic development of these countries and their historical locations in the global context. The study focuses on the momentums and the opportunities created by the youth movement to exercise a decisive role in historical change.that coming of age in an era of communication revolution.

WHAT IS THE RELEVANCE OF NEGOTIATING INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF YOUTH IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES?

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Abstract: Youth as an element of a societal and sociological discourse is a complex semantic object (Jones 2009). The current evolution is characterized by a shift of emphasis away from an age towards a generation definition (Van der Velde, C. 2008). Therefore negotiating intergenerational relations and their normative background becomes more and more important in the understanding of youth and its structural changes in contemporary societies. The fore-mentioned semantic change is on the one hand linked to a conceptual movement from youth as a process to youth as a condition (Cavalli, A. 1980; Leccardi, C. & Ruspine, E. 2008) and on the other hand contextualized in a changing sociology of time (Nowotny, H. 1996; Leccardi, C. 2009).

On the indicated background, which will firstly be sketched, we intend to analyse interviews and focus group data, coming from a project on intergenerational relationships. We will show the devices employed in negotiating intra-generational relationships, reflect on their relevance for an understanding of youth. We will reach the conclusion that Mannheim's sociology of generation may well be a possible starting point. On the one hand, at least the Mannheimian conceptualisation could be a valuable alternative to the idea of a new generational contract, which already seems highly questionable in the light of Durkheim's sociology. But, on the other hand, it has to further develop into a new form which suits new formats related to post-linearist sociology (Machado Pais, J. 2003) as well as to a Deleuzian logic of multiplicity and sense (Rajchman, J. 2000).

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NEGOTIATING DEFINITIONS, NEGOTIATING SUPPORT – YOUNG ADULT-PARENT RELATIONSHIPS DURING ADULTHOOD TRANSITIONS IN POLAND

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Abstract: Differing concepts of adulthood are potentially the cause of conflicts between parents and their adult children when negotiating family decisions during transitions to adulthood. As the European Social Survey data from 2006 has shown, young people in Poland are more liberal than their parents when it comes to family choices, and they delay the occurrence of events once indicative of the fact of being an adult. On the other hand, young people are aware of the difficult situation on the labour market and perceive adulthood as a time of hardship and responsibility. This vision is mostly connected to the fact that the difficulty in finding a stable job is seen as the main problem young adults in Poland face in their transition to independence (both residential and financial).

In this challenging economic situation, support from one's family might prove crucial but also challenging. On one hand, transfers, both material and non-material, from the family to the young adult might ease and/or speed up certain transitions. On the other hand, more traditional visions of parents on how life trajectories of their sons and daughters should proceed might be an important factor in deciding whether or not to support their children's life choices.

My paper first describes how parents' and adult children's concepts of adulthood are being negotiated within a family. Further, I analyse how young people negotiate with their parents the support available during the transition, and how the support depends on the match between children's and parents' visions of what it means to be an adult. I hypothesise that in the first place, economic hardships might lead to the increasing importance of parents' support to their adult children. Secondly, the adult children's need to adapt their decisions to the support provider's standards or visions may lead to more traditional choices of the younger generation.

I base my analysis on qualitative data in the form of in-depth biographical interviews with young adults, as well as focus group interviews with parents. I also use secondary quantitative data for illustrating my arguments.

TIME, THIRD PLACES AND YOUNG PEOPLE. AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH IN THE CITY OF BOLOGNA

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Abstract: According to various authors the contemporary society is characterized by de-temporalization (Castells 2000), spatial-temporal pressure (Harvey 1998) and time acceleration (Castoriadis 1975). At a micro-level it implies that for individuals is difficult to put their own experiences in order and to construct a project of life. Thus young people are those mainly hit by the growing uncertainty of our society, since the same category has temporally unstable contours, which change in relation to the political, economical and cultural transformations of the society (Cavalli 1985). Furthermore it is also to consider how the conditions of instability that influence the young people life and perceptions of themselves have repercussions at a spatial level, as it is more and more difficult for them to find 'their own place' in the private and public-institutional sphere.

In this regard the author led an empirical research (participant observation and discursive interviews) in eight premises (bars, pubs, taverns) of Bologna that play a relevant role for the young people, especially for those that are not native of Bologna. The aim is to show how the places of the informal sociability ('third places', e.g. Oldenburg 1985), offer a space where 'young people' can 'feel at ease', and take their time, in order to reflect upon their life's conditions and to build their individual, collective and generational identity.

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TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD AND AUTONOMY: ETHNOGRAPHICAL APPROACH OF THE SOCIAL WORK LEAD WITH TEENAGERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

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Abstract: In the following communication, we intend to study the transition to adulthood of 25 young people (boys and girls, 14 to 18 years old) who have been put in two educative institutions for social and penal problems in Geneva. From ethnographic data, we intend to highlight the notion of autonomy and expound how this notion is differently exercised and thought by young people and by their educators. First, we will examine the different actions and behaviors which are proposed and imposed to young people to promote autonomy. We will particularly explain how the young people are obliged to do very concrete exercises (cleaning, cooking, washing, managing budget…) and, in the same time, encouraged to think about their own situation, their choices and their life projects. Furthermore we will explore how young men and women receive, perceive and comment this education to autonomy. Second, we will analyze how the educators define autonomy, oscillating between different definitions which mostly focus on civility and responsibility. Indeed a lot of money, attention and help are given to these young people until they reach the age of majority. Then, suddenly, the state stops providing services. While they have hardly begun their professional formation, they will encounter a lot of difficulties to find support, accommodation and grants. In these new and challenging economic and politic times, we will propose a reflection about autonomy and the paradoxical situation that prevails in educative institutions when transition to adulthood is drastically accelerated.

VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE, WHAT USE OF THE SOCIAL AND HEALTH POLICIES?

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Abstract: In a general European context where youth transitions are structured by uncertainties and risks, young people develop coping strategies which impact social structures. These strategies take place in the scope shaped by local and national policies and, at the same time, they contribute to the social integration and the subjective signification of life courses.

Thus, in the framework of the conference, we propose to analyse the articulation between the scope shaped by French social and health policies and the way vulnerable young people shape their life course using or not using these policies. We will be interested in the interaction between, on the one hand, individual trajectories, in a biographic and comprehensive perspective, and, on the other hand, the local contexts and the national tendencies of French health and social policies. To be more precise, our contribution will point out the young people's reflexive capacity in their use or non-use of the measures which address them. Doing so, we will highlight the echo of these measures in the life course, especially on the identity dimension.

We will lie on the results of a collective research (*Juvenil*, Vulnerable young people in the social and health local policies (2009-2011)) and, more specifically, on biographic interviews leaded with vulnerable young people, aged between 18 and 32 years old. By vulnerable, we mean people who encounter difficulties in their transitions to work and to housing, health problems and a lack of financial support from their parents. The analysis of these interviews will be made in relation with local contexts of public action and professional logics of the social and health workers.

Actually, our objective is to point out the possible distance between policies which address vulnerable young people and vulnerable young people's expectations and practices.

ASPIRATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS IN THE SPANISH SECOND GENERATION: THE CASE OF BARCELONA

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Abstract: This paper examines the determinants of educational and occupational aspirations and expectations among second generation in Barcelona (Spain). The analysis is based on a statistically representative sample of 3578 children of immigrant, between 12 and 17 years old, who attend secondary schools (public and private) in Barcelona Metropolitan Area. These data we collected by the Longitudinal Study of the Second Generation (ILSEG in its Spanish acronym), conducted by a consortium of Princeton University and the Pontifical University of Comillas (Spain).

After reviewing and balancing the most representative studies on this topic, most of them on the basis of US data, we focus on the segmented assimilation theory to predict the main casual factors and correlates of aspirations and expectations. We use different multivariate regressions to study these influences. Data show that age, gender, ethnicity, parental education, linguistic achievement, peer influence and other social psychological correlates, as the level of self-esteem, have significant effects on children's aspirations and expectations.

DOING ETHNICITY. PROCESSES OF NEGOTIATING ETHNIC BELONGING AMONG CARINTHIAN SLOVENE TEENAGE CLIQUES

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Abstract: Belonging to an ethnic group is generally defined as an essential aspect of ethnicity and linked to cultural, historical, religious and linguistic aspects. Some scholars discuss ethnic belonging as a stable and steady group characteristic which is determined by structural aspects, others as an alterable notion challenged by ethnic organizations or media and still others as afluid and volatile-product of subjects' human agency. However, those different points of view agree in most instances that ethnic belonging is socially produced and theoretically permeable in whatever degree. Contrary to that, the questions whether teenage members of ethnic groups negotiate and renegotiate ethnic belonging and whether effects of those processes have to be classified as political issues constitute the subject of controversial scientific discussions.

Based on ethnographic participant observations, empathetic interviews,analyses of artifacts and group discussions with Carinthian Slovene teenager cliques, the paper aims at analysing processes of negotiating ethnic belonging and distinguishing the political in those sequences. Applying a praxeological perspective, the research is able to consider different scientific points of view on ethnic belonging by taking structuralist determinations as well as definatory power of ethnic organizations and teenagers' human agency into account. The paper focuses on three issues: (1) Are there different notions of ethnic belonging among the teenagers regarding their different fields of activity, conditions of socialisation and involvement in organisational ethnic contexts? (2) What are the different levels and meanings of the political in the processes of negotiating ethnic belonging? (3) What role does autochthony play for teenagers in negotiating Carinthian Slovene ethnic belonging?

TRANSITIONS FROM YOUTH TO ADULTHOOD : DEALING WITH VULNERABILITY AMONG THE SECOND GENERATION IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: This paper deals with theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of transition from youth to adulthood among the second generation in Switzerland. It is part of a research project within the framework of the National Centre of Competences on Research *LIVES: Overcoming Vulnerability in the Life Course.*

Our theoretical focus is the relationship between life courses and vulnerability during the transition to adulthood. More precisely, our aim is to identify young people main resources, to understand how they mobilize such resources to face the trials they meet during this transition, and which are the main outcomes in terms of social status and well-being in the early adult age. All these aspects will be examined considering the multidimensional aspects of life course trajectories: training and professional careers, family life, social life, health development, values, social perceptions, attitudes towards risk, as well as citizenship and social participation. We then present an innovative mixed method research design combining qualitative and quantitative instruments in a longitudinal perspective.

ASPIRATIONS, DREAMS AND LIFE PLANS OF YOUNG ITALIANS

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Abstract: The paper presents the main results obtained in a qualitative research aimed at detecting the aspirations, life plans and dreams of young Italians. The research was carried out by conducting "visual narrative interviews" with 85 boys and girls aged between 20 and 24 years. To understand how the aspirations and life projects are social constructs that evolve over time, using the same method were also conducted 85 interviews with a sample of adults of both sexes aged between 45 and 65 years (the generation to which parents of boys belong). Through the research we tried to reconstruct: the origins of the aspirations (psychological, relational, social, etc.), the areas to which they relate (employment, economic, cultural, sporting, artistic, etc.), and the role played by the mass media in their production. The results were analyzed in relation to its feasibility and the aspirations of their time horizon. Were also detailed the differences between the aspirations, life plans and dreams of the two generations studied.

IS ONLINE POLITICAL ACTION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE? EXPLANATIONS BASED ON EXPRESSIVE NEEDS

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Abstract: "Voting is for old people" proclaimed a T-shirt printed and distributed in 2004 by a popular American clothing company. With this slogan, the company wanted to draw attention to the relative lack of political participation among young adults, an issue that is also acknowledged by many analysts (Amna, 2010). However, some authors point out that this assessment is too negative, since youngsters might not be participating less but rather differently. Dalton (2008), for instance, claims that youngsters prefer individualised forms of online participation to the traditional collective modes of offline participation. The issue remains unresolved, not in the least because claims on either side are based mainly on standardised survey data involving self-reported behaviour. In the present paper, we use unique behavioural data that shed new light on the age distributions of political participants. We rely on two case studies selected according to a most different design: the first concerns problem reporting by email to local authorities (population data based on the linking of 1950 problem reporters with the population register), the second relates to message posting on an online political forum (a random sample of 1329 members of the Belgian online forum *politics.be*). On the basis of these two cases, we propose that online political participation should be differentiated according to issue-content and media use. As different participatory tools serve different causes, different age groups have different preferences in respect of online participation.

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ON PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE: SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AS PART OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION?

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Abstract: In many western countries participation amongst young people has been on the political and research agenda for the last years. For a society to function according to democratic ideals, the participation of all its members is necessary. Especially young people have to stand up for their needs and interests for different reasons. One of them is demographic change: young people are and will continue to be a minority in society. Another one is the growing heterogeneity in society: an increasing fraction of young people will have an immigrant background. But European youth seem to be increasingly uninterested in conventional forms of participation (e.g. elections, party membership). In many studies adolescents and young grownups are described as apolitical and indifferent regarding political topics.

In our contribution we want to question this perception of participation as too narrow. A broader concept of participation that takes participation in many other domains than politics into account (e.g. family, school, associations and work) will produce a different view of youth participation. Our research establishes that there is a great potential for participation among young people. Young people in Luxembourg have always shown high levels of participation in civil associations and organisations; in European comparison Luxembourg is one of the countries with a high level of social engagement among young residents. These findings are also supported by data on attitudes and values of young people in Luxembourg: a majority of young people can be described as post materialistic and willing to help other people. So whereas political interest and engagement is rather low among young people, they present a high civil engagement and have a positive orientation towards actions of public interest. However some groups of youth are more likely than other groups to participate in different domains. The participation rate is still lower for girls, young people with an immigrant background and those from a lower social milieu.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND PARTICIPATION IN EUROPE. LACK OF INVOLVEMENT OR NEW ENGAGEMENT?

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Abstract: This paper uses data from the European Social Surveys and Eurostat to examine the relevance of young political participation in European countries. Nowadays, young people constitute an enormous potential for or against the European integration project. Unfortunately, a general decline of political participation among the new generations has manifested more and more clearly in the past years. The present work aims to investigate the causes of this intergenerational gap in political participation, showing the difference between young's and adult's involvement and discovering other kinds of young people's involvement as a substitute of traditional political engagement.

Three hypothesis are considered:

First hypothesis - typologies of participation. Intergenerational gap can be explained considering the importance of the new channels of participation for young people, in opposition with traditional participation usually studied, that characterizes the old generation profile;

Second hypothesis - political participation and social networks. We suppose a relationship between social and political participation, that could improve young political commitment;

Third hypothesis – contextual effects. This hypothesis concerns the effect of contextual dynamics on political commitment, pointing out the importance of national trends for the improvement/inhibition of youth participation.

These hypothesis are not each other incompatible but complementary. In fact it is possible that, though young people avoid the political participation or they are more oriented towards new typologies of involvement, those more involved in social activity could be even more politically active (considering both traditional and new participation). Besides, as regards these trends of youth participation, European nations could be deeply different each others, in consequence of the less or more importance of contextual effects. The last step of this work will consist in considering the importance of each factor, adopting a statistical multilevel model. This model will permit to analyze at the same time both individual and contextual effects. According to the outcomes, the research team will also show some results about a case study that shows the influence of relational and motivational factors on the youth political activism in Sicily.

MARGINAL YOUTH TRANSITIONS IN EDUCATION

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Abstract: Young people's involvement in education is receiving enormous political attention in Denmark. The political aim is to ensure 'education for all'. The background is the fact, that despite an ongoing political focus on the importance of 'youth education' over the past 30 years, a relatively stable figure of almost 20% of a youth-generation, still does not complete a youth education. Furthermore, research shows clear patterns in regards to, who is at risk in the educational system; Young people from a social background with little or no tradition for education are statistically less likely to attain success in the educational system compared to young people who come from backgrounds with a strong educational tradition.

Drawing on two longitudinal research projects (Pless&Katznelson, 2007; Pless, 2009) based on both quantitative and qualitative data, we will focus on the factors that seemingly shape and influence young Danish people's educational choices and pathways from primary school and onwards – focusing especially on 'youth at risk' in the educational system.

The studies aim at understanding the narratives of young people at risk in regard to education and more broadly their dreams and visions of the future (as grown ups). In the paper we will illustrate some of the dilemmas and challenges that especially 'youth a rick'

face as part of their life-and educational pathways from primary school and onwards. A main focus will be on the dialectic relationship between subjective narratives on education – and the dominant political discourses. How can political discourses on education be traced, in young people's narratives, and to what extent are these discourses reproduced, or challenged in this process? Furthermore the paper will address a pivotal theme in youth research; that youth transitions and young people's perceptions of education and work is changing profoundly. The view is that the notion of linear, focused 'normal' biographies increasingly is being outpaced by unpredictable, individualised and fragmented yoyo-transitions and 'choice' biographies (eg. De Bois-Reymond, Wyn&Dwyer, Beck). Drawing on our researchstudies we will discuss to what extent the young people's narratives can be said to support a movement towards choice biographies and yoyo transitions, or if alternative understandings are needed?

FROM "NEET SITUATION" TO "NI-NI GENERATION": CONSTRUCTION AND EVOLUTION OF A PROBLEMATIC CONCEPT.

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Abstract: The paper presents a new indicator on the NEET population that aims to make it more precise and useful in terms of policy targeting. The ways of defining and measuring the concept of those who are not in employment, education or training have been diverse since its creation in 1999; recently both the European Commission and the OECD have included it in their official reports, contributing to the institutionalization of the concept. In Spain it has been translated as "ni-ni" (neither-not) and, due to its high youth unemployment rates, a whole generation has been labelled as "ni-ni" and somehow stigmatised as an idle one. However, since its creation the concept has been discussed as it includes people in different situations, ranging from positions close to social exclusion to situations of privilege. Its primacy in policy terms has shadowed the concept (and policies against) of *unemployment*, which is a clearer and more precise one, internationally measured in a standardised way. However, an advantage of the *NEET* concept is that brings into light problematic situations beyond unemployment.

The Catalan Youth Observatory, together with the Catalan Statistics Institute, has developed a new indicator on the *NEET* population that aims to focus on the situations close to social exclusion, in order to help to clarify the concept and policy targeting in Catalonia. The paper firstly presents the evolution of the concept, its particular development in Catalonia and Spain and analyses the stigmatisation of the young people through the media. Secondly, the paper shows the *ad hoc* operationalization of the concept. And thirdly it analyses the results, comparing them with those of the OECD operationalization.

UNPACKING NEETS: HOW TO GET THE 'NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING' AWAY FROM THE X-BOX AND INTO LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES?

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Abstract: The current economic climate along with related factors including the scrapping of the Educational Maintenance Allowance, raising the age of participation in compulsory education, the likely displacement of large proportions of young people out of higher education and the already high rates of graduate unemployment are likely to increase the rates of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Educational levels and participation rates are, by definition, crucial to understanding NEETs but we know little about what discourages or attracts NEETs back into learning opportunities and education (see Maguire and Rennison, 2005). Are there any factors that attract and encourage young people who are, have been or are in danger of becoming NEETs into learning opportunities? Young people who have come off the NEETs register and who are currently involved in learning opportunities are an ideal group to consider how to engage youths in learning.

This paper reports on the first stage of research into the provisions for NEETs and uptake of learning opportunities in Leicester/shire. The experience of Leicester College indicates that it is difficult to get NEETs out of their isolation, away from their X-box and encourage them to become interested in learning opportunities. Qualitative methods are utilised to explore the range of learning opportunities on offer from providers in Leicester and Leicestershire and consider the potential differences in approaches and success in reaching young people and retaining them in education, training or employment. Interviews with providers will allow an analysis of issues attracting (or discouraging) youths to (from) available provisions.

Maguire, S. and Rennison, J. (2005) Two Years On: The Destinations of Young People who are Not in Education, Employment or Training at 16, Journal of Youth Studies, 8(2), 187-201.

USING LIFE JOURNEY MAPPING TO UNDERSTAND THE EXPERIENCES OF NEET YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING SCHOOL AND FINDING WORK

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Abstract: In the UK one in ten young people are NEET (not in education employment or training). During New Labour the social exclusion of young people was high on the policy agenda, giving rise to a series of policy initiatives designed to support the inclusion of excluded young people. These included the Connexions Service which was set up to provide a universal support service for all young people with extra support for young people with multiple complex needs. In spite of the positive impact Connexions has achieved, the proportion of young people who are NEET remains high. This paper discusses the use of a visual life journey mapping approach with young people who are NEET to understand better the experiences, challenges and support needs of 16-18 year olds as they leave school and look for work. This research also comes at a time when the new Tory led coalition government has implemented devastating cuts to public services. Against this background the paper provides insights into some of the key findings and considers the challenges posed to personal advisors and support staff in responding to the needs of NEET young people in a time of major public sector cuts.

THE 'FRIENDSHIP BRIDGE': PORTUGUESE AND LOCAL YOUNG PEOPLE'S TIES IN MACAO

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Abstract: The friendship relations developed between Portuguese young migrants and the local 'youth' settled in Macao in the two decades preceding the handover of the territory to China showed a propensity to be scarce, superficial and ephemerous. Indeed, during their period in Macao, Portuguese young people's integration process tended to be communitarian. This 'communitarian pattern was based on the one hand in a wide range of cultural differences and social disparity that according to Portuguese young people distinguished them from Macanese and Chinese young people, on the other hand it resulted from several common denominators recognized and valued within the Portuguese young migrants. Despite being quite exceptional, there were a few cases of acquaintance and friendship between some Portuguese and Macanese youngsters, which have favoured the exchange of knowledge, values, practices, consumption and cultural references, thus interfering with the development of Portuguese young people's identity. Basing our qualitative research on Portuguese young people's life stories it is our purpose to address some examples of cross-cultural ties, analyzing the factors that have motivated the development of such ties together with the platforms of interaction that framed them.

YOUNG INDIGENOUS IN SEARCH OF THEIR IDENTITIES

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Abstract: The main goal of this project is to show how young Indigenous of the *Reserva de Dourados, MS, Brazil* build a hybrid dialogue between their community and the city around it.

The *Reserva de Dourados* is considered the most populous in the country, with, approximately, 15,000 inhabitants in 3560 hectares. It is located 7 miles away from the second largest city of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Dourados.

The characteristic of these young people is to live in "transit " both, spatially and in terms of identities. Given this reality, the dialogue that these young people build with the older members, within the *Reserva*, becomes opaque, reflecting a big conflict, since they are young adults who should be married, but are not, should help their parents, but don't do it. What is the place they occupy in their communities?

Outside the *Reserva de Dourados* they are seen with great discrimination and prejudice. They are young Indigenous who represent the barbarism within a developmental context. Expelled from both sides, they hold a tense dialogue, full of conflict, in which the places of belonging become ephemeral.

How do they feel in this transit? How do they reappropriate, create and recreate the cultural symbols that take part of that game of identity?

This work is the result of eleven years of research and action with the young Indigenous of the Reserva.

ASSISTED FREEDOM? LIFE COURSES, EXPERIENCES AND PERCEPTIONS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ON BRAZIL'S LIBERDADE ASSISTIDA PROBATION PROGRAMME

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Abstract: This contribution analyses the experience and life courses of young people participating in Brazil's *"liberdade assistida"* (assisted freedom) juvenile probation programme.

Brazilian law requires that alternatives to custody be the priority response to juvenile delinquency; "resocialization" is indeed the main objective of the socio-educational programmes (*medidas socioeducativas*) of which assisted freedom is one. This emphasis on allowing young offenders to remain in the community produces tensions and difficulties in institutional practices, notably resulting from the endemic violence and important spatial segregation in Brazilian cities.

Rather than considering the institutional perspective, however, the subjective experience of participants in the "assisted freedom" programme is investigated, along with the place and impact of the programme within the life course of the young people in question. Using biographical interviews, experiences of social control, expressions of agency and perceptions of justice or injustice are explored.

Preliminary results show that the control exercised by the justice system is weak, and that young people will not conform with the demands of the programme unless doing so makes sense for them. For young offenders, the "real" sanction often appears to be their detention in the run-up to the hearing at which they are sentenced to probation; the "assisted freedom" programme itself, which depending on the behaviour of the offender can last up to three years, can sometimes lack meaning. Lastly, young offenders tend to narrate their journey away from criminality as arising from their own resolution and agency; for them, probation officers can at best offer support.

FROM EPXERTISING VIOLENCE AND DELINQUENCY TO REDIFINING TURBULENT POPULAR YOUTH.

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Abstract: In the late 90's, a group of people with different personal and professional backgrounds appeared in the French public debate on crime. Undertaking a significant publishing effort and enjoying an important media exposure, they rapidly established themselves as security experts specializing in "urban violences and security". In the frame of a sociology thesis, and by the means of a content analysis of their published works, we are interested in the rhetoric, the means of reasoning and the representations that the group henceforth referred to as "new security experts" convey.

A *leitmotiv* of the discourse in question is an explanatory substrate linking what is identified as a crime explosion to a non-declared, interior war. A war supposedly driven by young working class immigrants failing integration in the French society for cultural reasons and therefore drawn to all kinds of illegal activities, thus occupying and terrorizing the French popular suburbs. Through pointing out – while missing to present substantial proof- the age, the ethnic ori-

gins and the motives of the alleged authors of "urban violences", the "new security experts" draw the outlines of a new internal enemy, the "popular suburbs youngsters" (*jeunes de banlieues*). A widely broadcasted figure interweaving a number of threating figures haunting periodically the French collective imaginary over the last decades: the Young, the Poor, the Stranger, the Muslim, the Arab, the *Banlieusard*.

It is in this frame that this paper whishes to interrogate the "new security experts" phenomenon as a case of moral entrepreneurs who, at close quarters with anti-criminal policies decision makers, provide a (pseudo)scientific caution to a new-old fashioned French folk devil and thus manage to become a key figure in a moral panic with direct impact on the social reaction of an emerging risk society.

SOCIOEDUACTIONAL SUPPORT FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN CLOSED AND SEMI-CLOSED INSTITUTIONS: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The presentation is based on the data of research project financed by Lithuanian Research Council which one of the goals is to find out changes in socioeducational support for delinquent children in institutions in different European countries and to develop modern model of socioeducational support for delinquent children and youth in Lithuania. Developed European countries implemented reforms during the second half of XX c. while a new Juvenile justice programme in Lithuania is being implemented in 2009-2013. Comparative research of good practice examples in European countries and evidence based recommendations is contributing to the development of effective system and to the implementation of the Programme in Lithuania. Different data collecting methods were used in the research: field visits, interview with experts, survey of children and youth in institutions, observation and secondary data analysis.

In the countries under study minimal duration in the institution is emphasised. In Lithuania the duration is the longest in comparison with other countries, there are evidences of individualised support, but general support measures are still dominating. Data shows that resoscialization systems in the countries are not effective. The lack of coordination of working with a family in community and with a child in institution is one of the most important factors which influence big re-enter rate. In studied countries cooperation with the families is limited to the providing parents with information about the daily routine in the institution. Data shows that in all studied countries a big attention is paid to the competences of the staff, however in Lithuania staff members are not so competent in providing socioeducational support for delinquent children. In European countries there are more number and diversity of professionals working with delinquent children in institution, activities are organized according to children needs, a big attention is paid to the competences of the staff, motivation and lifelong learning of the professionals. Diversity management and multicultural competences are more evident in the countries while Lithuanians are working with more homogeneous population.

All data is analysed in the light of integrative theory and used for the conceptualization of the model of socioeducational support in Lithuania.

(RE) CREATING THE TIME-SPACE OF THE CITY. YOUNG COSMOPOLITANS AND EVERYDAY PRACTICES.

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Abstract: The paper explores the relationship between time-space experience and creativity, focusing on the everyday practices and strategies used by young people to tackle the contemporary processes of acceleration and compression of urban times and spaces. The proposal is based on qualitative research conducted in Milan on young cosmopolitans who were temporarily living in the city to further their academic careers in the artistic field (music, singing, dance), scientific research and design. In particular in my study I investigated whether these young people thematize contemporary time-space transformations, what the effects of this are on their experiences with the time-spaces of the city and in what way these consequences are handled and, if applicable, re-signified in their everyday lives. In my view this is where the dimension of creativity enters into the question, specifically in terms of *recreating* the city. After presenting an initial theoretical fresco on the dimension of creativity and its link with the time-space perspective, the paper then focuses on the empirical research that highlights the relationship – for the most part a hostile one - that the subjects concerned have with the city of Milan. The need felt by subjects who are always on the move and in search of new life experiences to 'domesticate the temporary' leads to an investigation of the creative strategies deployed to modify and appropriate the city's time-spaces. Lastly, I formulate a reflection on the elements which emerge from the young cosmopolitans' narrations and the theoretical dimensions evoked. In particular I raise questions that will help to explore the fertility of the concept of creativity in sociological analysis.

MOBILITY AND EVENTS PARTICIPATION AMONG CASTELLON YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract: This paper is going to focus on mobilities among young people (18-35) living in the province of Castellón. Specifically, we'll pay attention on events involvement in order to analyze how annual calendar determines these youths mobility. In the same manner we try to understand the events envolvement weight in their everyday life and identity.

Castellón is a very imbalanced territory, in terms of demography and economic dynamism. The whole region has 600.000 people, with 80% of the population concentrated in the 20% of the territory.

Referring to this, we'll observe social practices in two differentiated groups due to their main residence. Through these young people study object we try to compare their everyday life, visions, symbolic representations and social practices of those who, setting up the first group, are living in the main reference cities (Castellón metro-

politan area and Valencia) and regularly return for 'village consumption'. The other group is built up from young residents in rural areas whose mobility points out lacks and virtues for their residence villages, besides their representations and social practices which entail relationships with the main cities.

We'll attempt then to capture lifestyles which mobility allows symbolic and social representations that can contribute to understand specific aspects of the actual situation of this province.

A qualitative methodology will fit the aims of this research. 40 interviews to obtain the perceptions and social practices related to events. in the mobility area.

• 20 interviews to rural residents from 10 different villages

• 20 interviews to urban residents linked to those 10 different villages

A better comparability about the different villages representations, the everyday lifestyles and their social practices related to events attendance will be possible due to a approach to each village from resident and non-resident point of view.

RURAL YOUTH – MARGINALIZED SOCIAL GROUP OR YOUNG PEOPLE NEGOTIATING THEIR TRANSITION IN INDIVIDUALIZED WORLD?

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Abstract: In postsocialist Estonia, rural areas have been marginalized after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The de-collectivization and privatization reforms of the 1990s put the rural areas in marginalized position. The reforms have resulted in the differences between rural and urban regions, which are one of the highest in Europe. 61% of the national GDP is produced in Tallinn and its surrounding county. Young rural people are usually seen in the wider context of the rural adult world. The incapacity of creating balanced regional development in Estonia has resulted in limited resources and possibilities among rural youth. Thus, rural youth are constructed as stigmatized and marginalized group. The presentation at hand relies on the qualitative data of in-depth and focus group interviews conducted in rural areas with young people and youth workers conducted in 2010 summer (11 youngsters and 3 youth workers) and (planned fieldwork) 2011 spring. The aim of the paper is to see how young people and the youth workers construct and negotiate rural identities in late modern environment? It will be argued that many young people create a 'normalization' coping strategy not to feel marginalized. As the situation of the rural areas was at its worst in the end of the 1990s, the current situation today is viewed as a better one. Also, migration to urban areas has been part of these communities lives for a while, so in a way it is seen as a normal development and often as a possibility. Estonia is a tiny country and travelling back and forth between home and town is not very time consuming. In addition, many young people see their rural identities as a resource, creating the 'meaningful self'' - their rural home is a place where they can 'always come back to'.

SPATIAL MOBILITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CITY: EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON YOUTH IN BRUSSELS.

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Abstract: Three main thematic orientations appear in urban sociology: distribution of movements and populations in space; individual practices and attitudes toward the city; and public action in the city organisation. Sociologists insist on the interactions between these orientations Nonetheless the three themes remain mostly unconnected. Following Ramadier's approach, this paper will show that practices of daily spatial mobility are closely linked to attitudes toward neighbourhood and representations about the city (Ramadier, 2002). Empirical results come from a sociological research about interactions between spatial mobility and educational practices of youth in Brussels. The enquiry is both quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative survey is made of 160 questionnaires distributed in 5 schools. The qualitative survey was realised in the same 5 schools and is made of semi-structured interviews with 40 pupils, 20 teachers and also 20 employees working with youth in the non-profit sector. Results lead us to a comprehensive understanding of youth urban experience. Youngsters develop several spatial mobility patterns and various practices in the urban space: some pupils move all around the city; others move mainly around the city centre; and some youth move generally around the area of residence. These patterns relate to similar motivations: youngsters move to meet each other. However they vary according to gender, location and length of residence. These patterns of mobility are linked with specific discourses about different parts of the city. This paper highlights the various ways in which urban life can still be a supporting element of one's identity, attitudes and practices. This point moderates other researchers' results stating the end of neighbourhoods as support for social practices. Moreover, in the context of turbulent time where youth can feel lost, the results show how urban mobility and attitudes toward the city help defining itself.

GENERATION LOST: PERSPECTIVES ON VOICE AND INFLUENCE, INCLUSIVE EDUCATION AND SEXUALITY

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Abstract: We are submitting this proposal to *organise a panel* at the forthcoming ESA conference. We are a newly formed team of Sociologists at the Childhood and Youth Research Institute at Anglia Ruskin University. Our Institute straddles the Faculties of Health and Social Care, Education, Arts, Law and Social Sciences, which provides us with a unique interdisciplinary vantage point to critically explore and report on contemporary issues affecting the construction of youth identities, lifestyles and wellbeing. Our collective work theoretically points to the diversity and complexities in young people's everyday lives as they increasingly question the value of their social, cultural, and political place in the UK and how they make their voices heard. Therefore, the aim of the panel is to present papers that tackle the challenges in user voice and influence in the design, delivery and evaluation of children and youth support services; in terms of the pathways from empowerment to citizenship; the experiences of young people with respect to homophobic and transphobic bullying in the school environment; and on 'inclusion'/exclusion and rights discourses in education for children identified with SEN and their families. These debates are inherently

interconnected, cutting across disability, class, under and unemployment, sexuality, gender, and ethnicity showing just how complex it is for young people to construct a stable voice and build liveable lives in the UK.

HOMONEGATIVITY AND BULLYING IN FLEMISH HIGH SCHOOLS: INFLUENCE OF TRACKING

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Abstract: Homonegativity and Bullying in Flemish High Schools: Influence of Tracking

Previous research on the homonegativity of students in Flemish high schools shows that students in technical en vocational tracks have more negative attitudes toward LGBs than students in academic tracks. These differences in attitudes can be partly explained by t differences in cultural background, participation in the social life and sex role ideology. Researchers suggest that two types of homonegativity can be distinguished: a traditional homonegativity that is characterized by an openly rejection of homosexuality; and a modern, more subtle form that is based on a discrepancy between attitudes and behavior.

We want to investigate if students in technical and vocational tracks still have more negative attitudes toward LGBs when religion, participation in the social life and sex role ideology are controlled. On top of that, we want to investigate if LGB students in technical and vocational tracks perceive more bullying.

The data for this study are gathered with an online survey in 2007. We analyzed the data of 1,745 respondents from secondary education, 162 of them are LGB and 1517 are heterosexual. To answer our first research question, we performed a step-wise multiple regression analysis with educational track as the central determinant. We controlled for differences in religion, participation in the social life and sex role ideology. To test if LGB students experience more discrimination in technical and vocational tracks, we performed another step-wise multiple regression analysis with sexual identification, educational track and an interaction term that combines both as the central determinants.

Our results show that students from vocational and technical tracks have more negative attitudes toward LGBs than students in academic tracks, even when controlled for religion, participation in the social life and sex role ideology. The interaction effect combining sexual identification and educational track however, did not show that LGB students experience more discrimination in technical and vocational tracks than in academic tracks. This confirms that more negative attitudes toward LGBs do not necessarily lead to more discrimination of LGBs, what gives evidence to the existence of a subtle, modern form of homonegativity.

TRAJECTORIES IN UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-ESTEEM IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Adolescents' well-being is an important indicator of their successful development. Well-being includes many facets, one of which is self-esteem (Baumeister et al. 2003), defined as favourable or unfavourable attitudes toward oneself (Rosenberg 1965). This paper investigates the factors that contribute to the development of self-esteem in adolescence. As schooling and vocational training play a prominent role in adolescents' daily routine, we assume that the type of post-obligatory educational track should show direct effects on the development of self-esteem. Socialization and allocation theories postulate a causal connection between more prestigious educational tracks and higher competence development (Pallas 2006). A successful transition to educational tracks characterized by high academic demand should therefore go along with an increase in self-esteem. Unstable job situations are on the other hand likely to be associated with destabilization and decrease in self-esteem. According to a second approach, competence development varies between educational tracks, especially between school and vocational training (Heinz 2008, Baethge et al. 2008). A partial entry in labour-market is a central biographical life-task. Adolescents engaged in vocational training are required to establish a professional identity, complying with the company's rules and accepting the role of an apprentice (Lamamra/Masdonati 2009). According to this approach, adolescents in vocational training should experience an increase in self-esteem whereas adolescents who remain in academic tracks or who are in uncertain situations reveal slower growth of self-esteem.

The analyses are based on the first three waves of the Swiss longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (COCON). Using late growth models, analyses are based on the cohort of the 15-year olds, examining change in self-esteemat three measuring points between the ages of 15 and 18. Educational tracks are based on the complete information of the adolescents' educational biographies. Exploratory analyses support the first theoretical approach mentioned above.

CULTURAL LIFESTYLES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ROMANIAN YOUTH

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Abstract: In this paper we analyse the cultural lifestyle of the 18-35 year-old population according to their place in the social structure and ethnicity. The empirical source is a representative survey for Romania, from 2008, out the 18-35 age group, with 998 cases ordered by ANSIT. Following the analysis of the formation of cultural lifestyles, we compare cultural capital and social class position formed according to traditional forms of economic and occupational status, based on an index constructed on economic and cultural capital. In order to measure the cultural lifestyle of young people we have formed four consumer groups by means of factor analysis. These groups are the following: screenagers who consume culture through computers and the internet, being informed from these sources, communicating with their help. They are followed by the Clubculture group, clubbing young people, while the third group consists of high culture consumers who indicated that they go to the theatre, opera, concerts and movie theatres.The fourth group is

the home book readers. We have analysed the association of socio-economic status with cultural lifestyle, ethnicity. We also analysed the social disposition of young people from socio-economic and cultural lifestyle perspective.

Our analysis shows that cultural lifestyle has strong associative ties with socio-economic class situation. As for social disposition, it may be demonstrated class specifically that young people from the upper and upper-middle class give priority to non-material problems related to the information society and globalization, let it be aimlessness, lack of culture, moral crisis, sometimes the crisis of family values, while those deprived and those from the lower class indicate problems related to material situation and poverty. It may be demonstrated that the screenager lifestyle is strongly associated with the upper and upper-middle class position of young people. The social class position of screenagers is relatively better, they are overrepresented among non-manual workers and students. According to level of education, their proportion is prominently high among people with higher education and it is also above average among people with high school education and among the habitants of big cities and the capital.

WORK CENTRALITY AND WORK VALUES: STUDYING GRADUATE´S TRANSITION TO WORK

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Abstract: The subjective relations that individuals and groups establish with work is one of the key problems that runs through the heritage of social sciences, both in the past and in the present. However, we believe that there is still much to do in terms of conceptual and empirical studies in this area, especially considering that the role of paid work, as economic and identity mainstay of individuals, currently suffers a profound destabilization. What is the importance that people assign to work in their life in comparison to other spheres of activity? What meanings do individuals assign to work? What aspects are the most valued? What is the relevance that individuals assign to extrinsic factors (amount of salary, symbolic benefits associated with the profession and professional status etc.) and intrinsic (opportunity to develop skills, opportunity to establish human relationships considered rewarding etc.)? How are these different ways of conceiving work distributed within the same society? What are the reasons that underlie this diversity and allowing us to understand it?

Focusing on graduates, these issues will be addressed by mobilizing data from a recent study accomplished in the largest public Lisbon universities. Within this research we developed an analytical model that allows us to examine the ways that work centrality and work values are distributed within this population. These subjective relations with work will be understood in light of dimensions such as gender, social origin and position held in the labour market. In addition, this study will allow a comparative analysis between the scientific areas of training of those individuals.

YOUNG ADULTHOOD IN ITALY: DEFINITIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS BEYOND STEREOTYPES

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Abstract: This presentation seeks to secure a place, in the international debates, for the contested social category of Italian young adults. So far, such debates have failed to established proper links among different groups of youths in Europe, in terms of what unites or divides them.

On the one hand, there is an implicit agreement that European studies can be fruitfully directed towards those youths who have the age of the youth –it would be banal to state, but Italian youth not necessarily has this. Secondly, they are seen with interest if they belong to fast moving societies. The shared expectation is that these groups might vehicle innovative instances for the society at large.

On the other hand, Italian young adults appear relegated to an outdated, surpassed Mediterranean model of which they have exacerbated all the characteristics. In performing this model in such an extreme way, they do not seem to correspond to any other social groups, and risks to be neglected in the analysis of European realities, being confined as they are to an easy stigmatization.

This paper has a theoretical focus, in that it proposes an exploration into the contradictions of the category of Italian young adults (a); it discusses why they can and /or should be considered young and not fully adults, despite their age (b); it puts at stake the welfare contradictions rendering so difficult for them to leave a stage of life which is often a penalising condition. I shall examine the ways in which Furlong and Cartmel's idea of an epistemological fallacy for the youth (1997) might be powerfully confirmed in this case.

FACING UNFAMILIARITY – EXPERIENCES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TRANSGRESSING THE NATION

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Abstract: International student mobility has developed rapidly in the recent decades fostered by European Union mobility programmes and international university exchange agreements. This phenomenon runs parallel with an increase in general global mobility. The concept of unfamiliarity in border interactions has been proposed by Spierings and van der Velde (2008) as a concept that explains factors that foster individual mobility or immobility. The paper will develop the concept from its offspring in geographical spatial theory to cover a broader sociological approach that reflects on current transnational mobility patterns on a global scale.

The paper builds on data from qualitative interview studies that have been conducted among international and transnational students in three sites in Denmark, Sweden and the Galicia region in the Polish-Ukrainian border region. It will be analysed how mobility incentives develop among young people, how cross-cultural interaction reveals unfamiliarity, how borderwork (Rumford, 2008) is imposed, and how spatial identifications become reflexive in the process of moving abroad.

The analyses show how diversity in handling the mobile conditions exists and develops among young people, and the paper will continue and develop the discussions put forward by Kennedy (2008, 2009, 2010) and Nowicka (2007), and draw on basic mobility theory (Urry, 2007).

FINNISH AND FRENCH FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION

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Abstract: This paper is based on a comparative study on youth transition to adulthood in Finland and France. The research data consists of 22 in-depth interviews conducted among female university students in Finland and France. Four themes are examined: 1) Young women's evaluation of the higher education system; 2) integration on the labour market; 3) plans for starting a family; 4) entering adulthood.

The present paper mainly concentrates on Finnish and French female students' labour market integration. The paper examines young women's opinions and attitudes towards the labour market, hopes and worries regarding transition from university to working life, and strategies of integration into the world of work. How do Finnish and French young women perceive the labour market in their country? What do they expect from working life? Is work per se and salary primary focuses regarding their professional choices? Or do they require more than work, such as a job related to their personal interests and values? Moreover, does the labour market offer good opportunities to young people, or is it hostile to them? And what is the situation concerning young women in particular? Many young women are in the heart of a dilemma, having to fulfil two roles; that of a professional worker, and a mother and family carer. The two roles are not always easy to combine and might bring conflicts in young females' personal lives and professional goals. For instance, they might experience discrimination on the labour market with regards childbearing. Some young women thus decide to focus on their family, some on career, and most of them try to reconcile both aspects. The young women in my study discussed these issues, and raised significant perspectives on the subject.

'SMILE! YOU'RE ON FILM!' THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN SHAME AND THE USE OF MOBILE PHONE CAMERAS IN THE PROCESS OF EMERGENCE OF NORMS

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Abstract: It is becoming increasingly common that teenager friendships end up in controversy, dispute and even fight because of pictures that have been shared in Fotolog or facebook without the permission of all those who are on them.

The easiness with which pictures can be taken and videos made with a mobile phone, and the easiness with which these pictures and videos can then be shared has generated many conflicts on many different levels. From public scandal to lawsuits because celebrities feel their intimacy invaded, to thousands of minor discussions among friends and lover for not having been asked before a picture of theirs was made public.

After the incorporation and generalisation of cameras and video cameras in mobile phones, a period of time has been necessary in order to domesticate the multiple possibilities, which are offered by these devices. These possibilities are still growing, but so are the routinized practises and norms of their use. Shame has been an emotion highly present in this process. It has facilitated the perception of the public dimension of an apparently innocent and familiar action, such as taking a picture, centred in a concrete place and time, and has helped become aware of the possible moral and social implications of taking that picture and publicising it.

From 2007 to 2009 interviews and discussions in focus groups with teenagers from Catalan schools were realised (56 teenagers aged between 15 and 18). These interviews and focus group discussions concentrated on finding out the use that these teenagers made of video materials in the Internet. This paper focuses on the results of the analyses of these interviews, emphasising the role that shame played in the regulation of the use of their mobile cameras, at a time in which the possession of mobile phones with cameras was becoming common among middle class and working class teenagers.

COMPETING OR COMPLEMENTARY AGENTS OF SOCIALISATION? PATTERNS OF INTERGENERATIONAL ROLE DIVISION IN MEDIATING YOUNGSTERS' INTERNET USE

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Abstract: Alongside with the rapid growth of Internet use among the young generation and rising public concern about risks and vulnerabilities children and young people may face online, we can witness an increasing research interest in help and guidance that socialising agents (mostly parents, teachers and peers) provide to youngsters to support their online endeavours. Together with rules and restrictions set by parents and teachers, these practices are termed as 'mediation of Internet use'. Previous research, by concentrating mainly on mediation by parents, has provided several typologies of parental strategies. Mediation by other socialising agents, however, has seldom been studied simultaneously to that of parents.

This paper will focus on three main agents of social mediation (parents, teachers and peers) to find out their relative importance and specific roles in mediating youngsters' Internet use. Based on data collected from 9-16 year-old Internet users (N=25,142) and their parents in 25 European countries in summer 2010 by European research network EU Kids Online, the analysis aims to reveal how different types of parental mediation, peer mediation and mediation by teachers are related to the level of youngsters' digital skills, their use of online opportunities, and experience of online risks. Possible effectiveness of mediation will, furthermore, be analysed in the light of socio-demographic variables.

Preliminary findings show that support from peers, followed by mediation by teachers, is more effective in enhancing youngsters' digital skills and their use of online opportunities, while active mediation by parents helps to reduce children's risky online experiences. Thus, different agents of socialisation seem to fulfil different roles in mediating youngsters' Internet use. The paper will end with a short discussion on how policy measures could contribute to achieving a better cooperation between different generational groups to maximise youngsters' online opportunities while minimising risks and vulnerabilities.

CZECH YOUTH: FORMING THE IDENTITY IN THE NETWORK SOCIETY

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Abstract: The information communication technologies (ICT) have been anchored an important and an axiomatical element of the young people's everyday leisure lifestyles and school-based experience (boyd 2008). Unfortunately, there is only a limited number of researches that would focus on the role of these new technologies in the construction of teenagers' identity.

This paper will map the process of identity formation within a Czech teenagers' group through ICT. It will be localized in the context of the network society conception, which thematizes the influence of massive penetration of the mobile and on-line technologies – popularly known as new media (Castells 2000). The objective of the project is to enrich the current views on the youth identities formation in the social group with new communication media perspective. It will be based on the qualitative research of the Czech youth social groups.

In particular, the work will envisage the way the teenagers use ICT to present, express and form their identities; the way both the individual and group identities have been formed, reproduced and structured through young people engagement with new media technologies and how they shape each other; also the way the identity issues have been positioned and framed in these every day on-line and mobile conversations.

I will approach the analysis from the interpretative sociology perspective. The topic frameworks that will mutually overlap are the issues of technology and change, youth and social group. The project has a nature of case study. I will research small social groups of the Czech 15 – 19 years old students from various social milieus using a set of various qualitative techniques: in-depth interviews, on-line observation, group discussions, nethnography of communication. I will apply them partly in the nature environment of research participants.

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THE CYBERNETIC FACES OF 'EROS' AND 'FILIA'. LOVE AND SEXUALITY OF ITALIAN YOUTH ON THE WEB

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Abstract: The present paper seeks to explain part of the qualitative data presented in the author's PhD dissertation, which deploys different methodological approaches (the latter part of the research is based on a survey, however the present work only focuses on the qualitative analysis). The data is drawn from four focus groups, forty in-depth interviews, and two focus groups conducted online, all of which involved Italian male and female teenagers in the age range of 16 to 18 years old.

Adolescents and youth are big consumers on the internet. Today, what we call online social media, such as social network sites (facebook, myspace, twitter, etc.), blogs, and chat rooms are a important part of young people's life (Pujazon-zazik, Park 2010). Youth are increasingly utilizing these communicative tools to support or to enhance their "off-line" relations (Drusian 2005; Subrahmanyam, Greenfield, 2008).

The author's research focuses on a field that is very much neglected by the Italian sociological studies, aiming to understand the current state of the youth culture in relationship to the internet and sexuality. The work seeks to understand how young Italians today use the internet to gain and access information (visual images, discussions, discourses) about sexual and intimate life and activities; to understand 'how' and 'why' they use (or choose not to use) this particular medium, and what kind of social impact can be observed in this relatively new phenomenon.

The research seeks to (1) understand what multimedia platform young Italian use to have access to information and discourses connected to sexuality; (2) understand why they use (or don't use) this media; (3) define the extent of Internet on the youth's experience on sexuality and their social construction; (4) understand if there are gender differences in the use of internet regarding to this specific topic.

With this research, the author hopes to draw an attention to the problematic relationships between the real and virtual, between the everyday life experience and the everyday virtual life experience mediated by the social and cognitive space where the absence of the body plays a paradoxical roll in their (self-learning) education of sexuality.

CULTURAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS: EFFECTS ON EDUCATIONAL OUTCOME OF CHILDREN IN 13 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Educational attainment is depending on material and cultural resources of the parents. In many families however, it is not necessarily only the parents who provide resources but also the grandparents may provide resources that directly or indirectly stimulate children's educational careers.

Cultural resources work directly on the cognitive ability and on school perfomance of the child which in the long run results in a better educational outcome. The transmission of knowledge requires intensive personal contact and effort. The mechanisms of material resources however, are somewhat different. Material resources can be easily transmitted from one generation to another and unlike the transmission of cultural resources an intensive contact between the giving and receiving side is not necessary for transmission. Material resources thus can be more easily tranferred from grandparents to grandchildren than cultural resources. We suggest that parental cultural resources have a *direct* effect on educational outcomes of children while cultural capital of the grandparents is transmitted *indirectly* via the parents, as personal contact between grandparents and their grandchildren usually is less inten-

sive than contact between parents and children. Material resources of the grandparents do not necessarily work via the parents' generation and therefore can have a *direct* effect on educational outcomes.

Using life-history data from the newly available third wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE) in Europe we link the educational outcome of children with the cultural and material ressources of their parents and grandparents. Through pathmodels we are able to model the direct influence of grandparental ressources on parental cognitive abilities at the age of ten and on the highest education achieved by parents as well as on their occupational status. In a next step we analyse the direct effect of parental ressources and the indirect effects of the grandparents on the educational outcome of the children. Our preliminary results indicate that cultural and material ressources of both previous generations play an important role for the educational outcome of children.

SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS IN THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD AMONG PORTUGUESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: During the 1960s the evolution of fertility levels in developed countries gone deep changes.

Portugal followed the downward trend of fertility rates even shaper in Southern European countries and so, since the eighties, presents birth-rates levels considerably below replacement.

The demographic research points to several paths to explain this evolution in the Western countries and, of all sources, the strong link between fertility levels and the demographic events in the transition to adulthood is the most crucial one. Precisely in the ages between eighteen and thirty four years old, the period characterized as "demographically dense" (Rindfuss, 1991 cit. Billari 2004), several events took place that have a seriously connection with fertility.

In the 1990s, the transition adulthood created an increased interest of research also becausethe complexity and diversification of young adult's life trajectories (Gauthier, 2007); in the majority of the European countries there has been a delay on leaving parental home (Billari 2004) and changed the sequence and temporality of key events like marriage and union formation and having a first child.

This study contributes to the understanding of demographic events which take place in the transition to adulthood, in Portugal.

The research aims are three fold: to uncover university students' hopes during the period of change to adulthood, to understand the mechanisms and agents that can affect the making of decisions concerning life project; and to apprehend the social and demographic consequences as transition to adulthood takes place.

For the purpose of the study data was collected via semi-structured interviews with six sets of students, attending different courses/degrees in Évora University.The content analysis of the data revealed that education and employment play a fundamental in the students' decision making process (time and types of decisions) concerning their life projects.

The relationships between job prospects and self autonomy from parents in order to start their own family must be especially stressed out. In the same way, professional and personal stability are also important factors when considering tacking familiar engagements, particularly the possibility of having children. These kind of difficulties faced by the young people considered an important cause for the delay of marriage and childbearing.

SOCIAL DIFFERENCES, SOCIAL RELATIONS AND CLASSROOM CULTURE IN THE UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION

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Abstract: The subject of this paper is to explore the role of the classroom culture and the social background of the pupils in relation to in- and exclusion and learning opportunities in the Danish upper secondary education.

The paper is based on empirical studies of the teaching, the social positions and positioning in the classroom, identities and the processes of in- and exclusion in the Danish upper secondary education. The purpose of the project is to determine how the upper secondary education can support, acknowledge and include pupils from non-academic backgrounds. The analysis in this paper is based on observations and interviews during the pupil's first two years.

The project will highlight the importance of the social context in the education, the pupils' different opportunities of learning and participating within the social context of the classroom, and will consider the pupils difficulties as social challenges in the education and not (only) as individual challenges. In this paper I will focus on how to understand the classroom-culture in the upper secondary education as a social context, which produces different identities. The pupils' different positions in the classroom are closely connected to the culture of the classroom and to the teaching: What is the definition of a good student (a good body) what are the pupils' opportunities of participation in different settings of teaching, and how does this affect the pupils' relation to each other, the teacher and the school. What are the pupil's experiences and strategies in their fight for a central social and academic position in the class? And in what way are the pupils identities related to their social background, gender and ethnicity?

The questions will be discussed and answered in relation to the main question for this paper: How do the classroom and the pupils' social relations produce different pupil-identities and how is this related to the pupils' social differences regarding social background and gender?

The theoretical foundation of the project is socio-cultural and inspired by Bourdieu's educa-tional sociology and theories of social relations, learning, identities and positioning (Elias, Lave and Davies).

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GENDERED OCCUPATIONAL CHOICES AT THE TRANSITION TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING: THE ROLE OF PARENTS' SEX-TYPED ABILITY

BELIEFS, INDIVIDUAL ASPIRATIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract: Young people's gendered occupational choices are partly responsible for sex-segregation in the labour market, leading to unequal opportunities of young men and women. The choice of sex-typical occupations is particularly pronounced at the transition into vocational training. This transition is characteristic of dual educational systems prevalent in Switzerland or Germany.

Current sociological theories (Charles & Bradley, 2009; Ridgeway & Correll, 2004) consider gender-essentialist stereotypes and beliefs about innate gender differences in abilities, held by young people and gatekeepers (e.g., parents, teachers, or employers), as important causes for gendered occupational choices and allocation processes. However, the exact mechanisms leading to gender-segregation at the transition into vocational training are still under-explored. Little is know about the role of gendered ability beliefs and aspirations vis-à-vis academic qualifications, which serve as institutionalized selection criteria of trainees. Against this background, our paper examines whether parents' gender-typed ability beliefs, adolescents own values and aspirations as well as academic qualifications affect the probability that young people train in a gender-typical occupation at the age of 18. We extend previous research by distinguishing between two different types of male and female occupations.

Our analyses make use of the *Swiss Survey of Children and Youth COCON*, a representative longitudinal study including a cohort of adolescents. The respondents were 15 and 18 years old at the time of data collection in 2006 and 2009 (N=952). The data also includes information from primary caregivers. Results are based on multinomial regression models run separately for men and women. They show that specific aspects of parents' gender-typed ability beliefs promote the choice of different types of male or female occupations. In addition, gendered aspirations as well as educational qualifications are important explanatory factors. The latter highlights the role of institutional allocation processes in explaining occupational gender segregation at the transition into vocational training.

YOUTH AND INEQUALITY OF CHOICES: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY IN THE SOUTH OF ITALY

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to present the results of a research on non-formal learning activities carried out in five youth service agencies called *Urban Laboratories of Bollenti Spiriti*. These agencies have been funded by the local governments in the Apulia region in southern Italy. Our theoretical framework is informed by the paradigm of *Positive Youth Development*, from which a growing field of research and practices focusing on youth capabilities rather than on youth deficits has grown (Benson et al., 2007; Villarruel et al., 2003). Even if young learners have little control over the means of these activities, non-formal learning gives them the opportunity to freely choose what they want to learn (Mocker & Spear, 1982). At the same time, youth development programs usually offer many opportunities to interact with adults (Jones & Perkins, 2006; Rhodes, 2004; Smith et al., 2010; Sullivan & Larson, 2010). Such forms of *free-choice learning* (Falk, 2005) supported by adults can produce an atmosphere where *life chances* grow (Dahrendorf, 1981). In fact, they give opportunities to achieve intrinsically-motivated learning objectives (*options*). At the same time, they allow youth strengthen relationships with adults (*ligatures*). Moreover, interacting with adults can allow access to new developmental resources (*options*). The research purpose is to verify if non-formal learning can weaken cultural reproduction of inequality (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1972; Esping-Andersen & Mestres, 2003) through an increase in the personal agency of young learners (Hitlin & Elder, 2007). The main hypothesis is that a high level of agency is associated with an increase in social capital - which is defined as access to resources embedded in social relations (Lin, 2001) inside and outside the immediate family (Besozzi, 2006). Moreover, our research assumes that agency and social capital can increase thanks to the following factors: supportive learning allowed by adults (Williams & Deci, 1996), the perception of *chance events* (Shanahan & Porfeli, 2007), and an involvement in *youth-led activities* with a high level of *intrinsic motivation* (Ryan & Deci, 2000). These hypotheses have been tested through a longitudinal study. A questionnaire has been administered to 150 young learners at the beginning and end of the activities. Interviewees were tracked, in order to allow individual and cluster trend analyses.

YOUTH CLIQUES AND ANTI-SCHOOL CULTURE

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Abstract: The proposed paper deals with counter-school culture of Russian urban youth. It follows the established tradition of studying students rejecting school authority as well as education in general as a part of mainstream values. After seminal studies by Paul Willis of 'anti-authority' subculture and John Ogbu of 'oppositional culture' the research in this area was polarized into two rather distinct 'subcultures' of urban ethnography and quantitative sociology based on standard large-scale surveys.

We approach the problem of counter-school culture from the vantage perspective of social network analysis and mixed-method design (our original survey of schools in 2010 comprises 104 schools, 409 classes, 7300 students, and over 200 interviews with students and teachers). In the survey we elicited full class friendship networks and measured pro/anti-school attitudes, engagement in learning, educational and professional aspirations, parental SES, ethnic and migration status. The survey results are complemented and verified by the qualitative data from the same schools.

Our main thesis is that the counter-school culture emerges and persists in student networks through network cliques. Previous research on pro-/anti-school attitudes was mainly focused on the differences between schools (working class vs. middle class, vocational vs. academic track etc.). Differentiation-polarization thesis claims that differentiation of students between schools / tracks generates the polarization of attitudes toward education, and consequently the counter-school culture. While there is no doubt that different types of schools or educational tracks often differ in their level of pro/antischool attitudes, we would claim that there is al-

ways a certain diversity of students and their attitudes within schools.

Analysis of friendship choices in classes while controlling for gender, social class, ethnicity and migration background reveals homophily between students on anti-school attitudes and educational plans. We argue that students form small cliques that share certain level of anti-school culture, and it is on the clique level that anti-school attitudes are shaped and developed. The paper will discuss both network data and qualitative data focusing on the relation between ethnicity, migration background, social class and anti-school attitudes, and the emerging counter-school culture.

BETWEEN HEALTH-RESOURCES AND HEALTH-STRAINS: THE TRANSITION FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADOLESCENCE AND ITS IMPLICATION FOR THE HEALTH AND THE WELLBEING OF YOUTH.

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Abstract: The transition from childhood to adolescence is characterised by major psychological, behavioural and relational changes. Young people at the onset of adolescence face the psychological challenge of developing an independent and autonomous adult identity. Their range of behaviour increases enormously during this transition and their behaviorual choices become ever more independent of parental values and control. On a relational level, their growing autonomy can lead to a decrease of the closeness to their parents and families and an increasing importance of peer-relationships. In addition, societal resources and strains influence the way young people deal with the challenges related to the transition from childhood to adulthood. International comparative Studies such as the "Health Behaviour in School-aged Children HBSC" and international mortality rates show that there is a significant shift in health risks and strains between childhood and adolescence and that great differences between European countries exist.

In our contribution we will discuss the different aspects of this shift (wellbeing, rates of transportation accidents and suicides etc.) and the international differences in the manifestation of these health-related risks and behaviours. Here for, we will refer to the findings that the international comparison of the health situation of youth in Luxembourg, as a country with a high standard of living and a high level of economic wealth, and the health situation of young people in other European countries has yielded. On one hand, the focus will lie on the societal health-related resources and strains that young people have to learn to balance. On the other hand, the relationship between youth-health-risks and socio-economic as well as societal resources will be explored.

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND CHILD WELL-BEING: MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF ANSWERS OF TEENAGE STUDENTS IN A ROMANIAN CITY

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Abstract: For many laymen and specialists child well being is dependent, among other things, on a proper family structure which is usually equated with children being raised together with both of their biological parents. According to the literature, decline in material resources, stress and lack of adequate control entail from the disruption of families provoking a presumed lowering in the outcomes taken customarily as measures of child well-being – academic achievement, psychological and social adjustment. Recent meta-analyzes of results of hundreds of researches, done mainly in developed countries (Amato, 2001; Chapple, 2009), raise doubts about this common view: the absence of one of the parents, usually of the father, has a weak, if any, negative effect on the above features of children's quality of living while evidences for positive consequences of separation, divorce or widowhood are not absent. International variations of the results are typically accounted on institutional, economic and cultural differences, which make policy and explicative usability of results from non-similar areas difficult.

My article will investigate the effect of living in non-intact families, compared with families with both parents, on important measures of children well-being and adjustment like academic achievement and self-esteem, in a Romanian setting. I will use the answers of 2640 students in grades 8-12 from Oradea to a questionnaire that has been self-administered in December 2007. The structure of …results" section of the paper will be as follows: 1) incidence of non-intact families in the sample; 2) comparisons concerning academic achievement and self-esteem between intact and non-intact families in the sample; 3) tests of the effects of family structure on the outcome variables controlling for important covariates using multivariate techniques; 4) comparisons of effects size with results found in the international literature; 5) conclusions and discussions.

FEAR AND LOATHING IN LONDON SCHOOLS: SITUATING YOUTH VIOLENCE AND DRUG USE IN THE CONTEXT OF 'RISK HIERARCHIES'

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Abstract: In order to explore how school experiences may shape young people's health and wellbeing, qualitative case-study research – informed by theories of youth transitions in late-modernity, drug use 'normalisation' and peer-network formation – was undertaken at two inner-city secondary schools in London. Students' and teachers' accounts, and observations, suggested that London schools can constitute risky and insecure environments engendering fear and anxiety, and thereby act as structural forces in shaping how students form peer groups and respond to feelings of insecurity. Violence and cannabis use – and identities constructed in relation to these practices – appeared to be influential in how students managed insecurity: large, 'safe' ethno-centric school social networks were apparent in which 'tough fronts' and smoking 'weed' appeared to be an important source of bonding and identity. For some students this process of 'fitting in' exacerbated already difficult relationships with teachers and parents, entrenched disengagement and led to escalating drug use. However, there also appeared to be a diffusion of this 'safe' identity-construction beyond the most disengaged students: smoking cannabis could be an equally important strategy and source of bonding for pro-education students seeking to form 'safe' bonds and 'escape' the pressures of school. Harm reduction strategies need to be informed by the concept of 'risk hierarchies' in schools, and I will discuss the implications of this for further research, policy and practice.

INTEGRATION OF YOUTH INTO SOCIETY: SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL BELONGING IN YOUNG PEOPLE OF LATVIAN AND RUSSIAN ETHNICITY

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Abstract: The problem analysis stems from the assumption that integration in a society is an individual activity which requires certain motivation and action. On the other side, there is need for predefined rules which make integration possible and ensure coherent integration of different social groups, which would be the task of a State. In order to analyse the subjective aspects of integration, we may look at them in the context of different life routines. This is why we choose two particular aspects to characterize the inclusion of youth: participation in social life and identity as the sense of belonging to social groups and territories.

The analysis presented in the paper is based on youth surveys held in Latvia in 2005 among high school students (n = 3046), and in 2010 among general population youth in the age groups of 13–16 and 17–25 (n = 1000).

The distinction between ethnic Latvians and Russians is the least distinctive, if we examine the level of expressed attachment to the place of residence. The analysis shows that such a kind of belonging, and promotion of it, form a good ground for integration of young people in the general society. One of the most important strengthening factors here is youngsters' own participation in various events and organisations in their locality. Regarding the statuses which are of great importance for young people, differences between Latvians and Russians are not significant — just like in their orientations towards education, professional training, and the sense of belonging to the groups of family and friends.

The most distinct differences were found in ethnic and national identities. Latvian youth expressed coinciding sense of belonging to the Latvian ethnic group and to the State of Latvia — the two identities support one another. Russian youth presented a contrasting case: the two identities are seen as the separate entities, where the national one is perceived as a threat to the ethnic. Undoubtedly, the two are significant for each person: one presupposes that individuals are familiar with their ethnic culture and speak the corresponding language, while the other implies the knowledge of the State language and symbols. Thus, it is crucial for the integration policy not to oppose young people's ethnic and national selves.

RUSSIAN YOUTH PATRIOTIC VALUES: HOW RUSSIAN STUDENTS IDENTIFY THEMSELVES IN THE TERMS OF PATRIOTISM

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Abstract: In the year 2002 we conducted a survey in the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia aimed at studying the students' patriotic values within a range of other relevant social and ideological features. Together with analyzing the patriotic orientations we wanted to develop a methodologically adequate questionnaire to be able to conduct comparative surveys on the topic chosen in the cross-cultural and temporal contexts. That's why we suggested an operational interpretation of the concept 'patriotism' as a complex three-level social attitude. The 2002 survey results showed that two components of the so operationalized concept 'patriotism' are most obvious – the cognitive and the affective (emotional) levels. The former includes a collective image of the country, awareness of its 'strengths' and 'weaknesses', its international and geopolitical status in the contemporary world and future perspectives. The latter seems to be the most significant part of the patriotism as a social attitude: most of the respondents unhesitatingly identified themselves in the terms of patriotism, felt a deep emotional connection with the county, looked quite optimistically in its future (while having no illusions considering the country's current situation). The third, so called 'activity-component' of patriotism, was the least obvious and that's the main distinction of 'soviet' and 'postsoviet' types of patriotism – the latter doesn't have any active, practical, performative basis.

As we can see the official state ideology and rhetoric of the recent years focus on the patriotic education and patriots' upbringing particularly emphasizing the emotional and the active components of the patriotism. So in the December 2010 we conducted another survey in the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia to identify the nowadays structure and content of students patriotic values regarding the changes occurred and elements preserved the same over eight years.

"TO WITHDRAW OR TO REBEL? GLOBALIZATION AND YOUNG WORKERS IN JAPAN"

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Abstract: In the face globalization and economic crisis, different welfare states as well as different groups within them have been shown to react in divergent ways. This paper focuses on the behavioural and motivational responses of young labour market entrants in Japan, a strongly 'conformist' - and now aging - society known for its eroding company-based welfare system. Upon illustrating how Japan's labour market institutions have themselves reacted to post-industrial pressures in predominantly resistant ways since the early 1990s, the account constructs a Mertonian-inspired, flexible framework to understand individual-level adaptations. Instead of confining the investigation to the presumably most excluded groups only, the first goal is to theoretically grasp dominant patterns of adaptation *across the whole of the youth population*. Next, the tendency of *some* Japanese youth toward disengagement and retreatism is analyzed. However, the paper also identifies a more dynamic layer of young people ('quiet mavericks') who adapt their behavior and motivations to an arguably maladapting system creatively. This group is of particular interest as it negotiates complex conformist pressures tactfully. The resulting analysis sheds light on just how differently the ostensibly same phenomena – globalization in general and the most recent crisis in particular – can impact on young people in conformist societies such as Japan and South Korea compared to more individualistic ones. At the same time, it appears that many of the changes that appear in such sharp form in Japan are also present in the West, suggesting that the present paper has important implications to young people and social policy in Europe.

OCCUPATIONAL VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND TEENAGERS' JOB CHOICE DECISIONS: THE

IMPORTANCE OF VALUES IN THE BIOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: Traditionally, sociological value research has focused on the macro level, following trends over time and differences across cultures. Comparatively little attention has been paid to the effect that values have on the micro level and their impact on individual behavior. This dissertation investigates the relevance of values for explaining human behavior and life course decisions by looking at career choices of teenagers. This topic is important as occupation is a central component of an individual's personal identity as well as a main factor in determining peoples' life chances. The study uses data from the youth questionnaire of the German Socio-economic Panel (SOEP) which includes a set of questions on occupational interests and values addressed at 17-year old teenagers. The longitudinal nature of the data is used to model job attainment of young people and the role values play in the process. Employing a latent modeling framework, four underlying dimensions or value orientations can be identified: intrinsic, extrinsic and social job orientations, as well as a fourth dimension which indicates the relative importance attached to occupation compared to other life areas such as the family. Future employment status and occupation of young people is taken from succeeding waves of the SOEP. Specifically, occupational characteristics such as type of job, working hours and income are looked at as outcome variables. Findings indicate that social orientations are related to working in a social occupation later on, while the importance attached to occupation compared to other life areas is related to the weekly amount of hours worked. No effect of intrinsic or extrinsic orientations on income, prestige or work autonomy in the first job can be identified. The hypothesized impact of values on the career choice of teenagers is found therefore only for two of the four value dimensions.

STUDYING ABROAD: PREDICTORS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ERASMUS PROGRAM

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Abstract: Despite the wealth of literature on study abroad, little is known about factors impacting the decision to participate in such programs. The current paper aimed to analyze the variables that predict participation in the Erasmus Program. The sample included 200 University of Bari (Italy) students applying to the program during 2010/11; their data were tested against a control group of students, matched by faculty and age. Both groups answered a self-report questionnaire, including a socio-demographic section and the following scales: International Study Expectancies (ISES), Academic/Career Orientation, Personal Report of Intercultural Communication Apprehension (PRICA), Interest in Foreign Languages, Self-efficacy, Community Attachment by Region and Intention to be Mobile, Academic and Social Integration and a Motivation and Expectation scale (experimental group only). The findings showed participation in mobility programs as not only connected with personal profiles yet also with other contextual factors, familiar and academic, which may promote or inhibit this decision.

THE FUTURE HAS TO NOT BEGIN: ITALIAN YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FUTURE

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Abstract: The young condition is yet one of the main issue of the most recent sociological literature: young people is the most strategical part of the society for a better exploring of risk and uncertainty as new paradigms of the contemporary culture. In particular, as main actors of the change *per excellentia,* young people shows the instability and insecurity characterize their identities. These characters – as interpretative keys of the society – are not more linked to the social class, the social belonging, the age, the gender or the job, but, above all, to the individual choices, that are life-long and that could get new re-socialization processes in adult age. The paper aims to propose the results of an interdisciplinary research of the Sapienza University of Rome. The research team has given a questionnaire (CATI System) to a sample of 1300 italian young and adult-young (25-44 years old) for exploring their attitudes towards precariousness. Their life courses, the insurance strategies, the economical and pension guarantes they choice in respect of their future will be analysed through the previous generations inheritance they feel to manage.

TESTING OF HEALTH SCIENCES STUDENTS' STRESS LOAD AND SOCIAL EMBEDDEDNESS

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Abstract: in a health sciences graduate training program, we studied the students' mental condition and social embeddedness as well. **Sample and methods:** faculty distribution of 4th year students (n=473): 73.4% of General Medicine (GM), 10.1% of Dentistry (D) and 16.5% of Pharmacology (Ph). Our adapted Anderson questionnaire was used for assessing stress load. Students of increased load were separated as a risk-group. Besides of stress load, there were also measured the family background, relations to the parents, friendships and social environment. **Results:** 30% (n=142) of students belong to the risk group. Faculty distribution: GM. 32.6%, D. 6.3%, Ph. 33.3%. Stress load distribution: 67.6% work related, 43.7% of mental and 26.1% of physical origin. Females are significantly more involved rather by physical and mental symptoms, while males are suffering from work-related problems. As to family background, 45.2% of students are living together with both parents and in 55% they have 1 brother or sister. Family ties are generally favourable (in 96.8% to the mother and in 89.3% to the father). Family tensions by parents were in 39.2% mentioned. Concerning social embeddedness, 76.7% belong to more communities. Our social variables are strongly related to the perceived mental stress. Significantly more endangered are those with unfavourable or damaged parental partnership or relationship to mother and father alike. Training output of students was considerably worsened by living together with parents of disturbed partnership. Problems with girl- or boy-friends proved also to be a considerable mental stress factor. **Conclusions:** there is an increased stress load in the sample. For decreasing it, there is a need for learning relevant coping methods. Safe family background is a pre-eminent protecting factor, further the safe and close relationship with both parents and

friendship with other students. **Key-words:** Anderson-scale, stress load, family and friendship.

YOUNG GENERATION: WORK, FAMILY AND FUTURE IN THE RISK SOCIETY

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Abstract: In my presentation I will introduce my research plan – and some preliminary results – on young people, their experiences and expectations on work and family. What discourses are influential when they think about their present situation and future possibilities? What are the rights and responsibilities they attach to themselves and their (future) employers, co-workers and intimate relations? I am especially interested in how and in what extent neoliberal discourses have influenced young people. How the recent recession has been experienced? The focus is on generation which has gone to school after the depression in the 90's. I will gather the material to my research by interviewing young people and using their writings on the topic.

It has been stated that in the 'risk society' the responsibilities and rights of people, especially in connection to work, are different than they used to be. While individuals have become freer from traditional social constrains, they have acquired more responsibilities relating their future prospects. Individualization has affected social relations and ways to make the sense of them (but not to the same extent in every context). Competition, commercialism, consumerism are encouraged. Although at the same time the counter discourses of individualism and neoliberalism are (still) strong in Finland: equality in education and gender equality in work life are considered important. However, there are ways to shift the meaning of equality: the same freedom to everybody to *choose*what they want: go to good or bad schools, be on a mommy (or home husband) track or a career track. Also, local values can direct young people to choose differently. If the conscious policy has been to create innovative and competitive workers, there may also be consequences that are not indented.

YOUNG GENERATIONS, PARTNERSHIP AND PARENTHOOD – OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: The sociological, economic and cultural aspects of young generations have changed significantly over the past two decades. Among the central factors that lead to the occurrence of these changes in the Czech Republic are demographic development, individualization and socio-economic transition. The nature of the partnership, intimacy and childbearing is being transformed and it deeply characterizes younger generations in the population. Some researchers argue that the transition to adulthood has become less normative, pointing to an accelerating process of individualization of the life course.

This paper will discuss issues concerning attitudes and opinions towards partner selection, life course and parenthood. My focus will be on the meanings young people assign to partnership (entering into or breaking up) and parenthood. Data from a quantitative longitudinal survey carried out in the Czech Republic in 2008 and 2009 will be used in this paper. I will work with two age cohorts: 15-17 and 25-27. Firtsly, I will describe the changes family has passed through during the last two decades. Further on, I will deal with the attitudes of young generations towards family formation and their preferences. Particular attention will be given to the role of socio-demographic background of the family of origin and own socio-demographic background on these attitudes and opinions. In the end, I will attempt to build individual biographies based on the expectations when the most important life events will occur (leaving parents' home, living with a partner, entering into a marriage, having first child and having first stable employment).

'THE SPIRITUAL FAMILY' – RELIGIOSITY AND ITS EFFECT ON ADOLESCENTS' WELL BEING

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Abstract: Background: A growing body of contemporary literature focuses on protective factors in relation to adolescents' health. Many studies suggest that different aspects of religiosity, such as religious involvement or religious coping and religious views may contribute to improved health.

Objectives: To explore the religious attitudes of young people and their family background, particularly focusing on the parental religiosity. Further, to investigate the effects of family religiosity on adolescents' psychosocial health and well being.

Method*:* The data collection of the questionnaire survey was conducted among 656 high school students in Szeged (age range between 14-21 years, mean = 16.5 years, S.D. = 1.5 years of age, 49.1% of the sample was female). Regarding religiosity, religious affiliation, religiousness (subjective level of religiosity) and religious participation were assessed. Among health status indicators, occurrence of depressive symptomatology (CDI), level of satisfaction with life (SWL) and optimism (LOT), and self-perceived health (SPH) were determined.

Results: The findings showed strong association between parental religiosity and religiosity of adolescents. Namely, most of the adolescents internalize their parents' religious attitudes during the process of religious socialization. The tendency of secularization was observed since 36.1% of the young people consider themselves as 'not religious at all'. In terms of psychosocial health and well being religiosity played a dominant role. Optimism was increased by youth's own religiosity. Satisfaction with life was affected by parental religiosity. Moreover, youth's own and father's religiosity had an impact on depressive symptomatology.

Conclusion: Parental religiosity plays an important role in adolescents' life, thus adolescents' well being is often influenced by parental religiosity.

Keywords: religiosity, psychosocial health, well being, parental attitudes, adolescents

THE IMPACT OF VALUES ON YOUTH RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract: Previous studies in sociology and psychology of religion demonstrated the consistent relation between people's value system and their religious behaviour. Based on this assumption and starting from an annual research unrolled within Sociology department from "Petre Andrei" University of Iasi – "Youth barometer of values and social aspirations" – I tried to find out what is the specificity of the relation between youth's values (measured using Rokeach value scale) and youth religious behaviour mainly religious fundamentalism and religious orthodoxims.

The families and the educational system have an important role in primary and secondary socialization both the value system and the religious behaviour being fundamental aspects of this socialization process although the values have more socially controlled and religion seems to be more personal.

The question I am trying to answer based on the results we have for our Romanian youth samples but also using data from European Value Survey or World Value Survey is if there is a relation of influence between youth's values and their religious behaviour and what is the specificity of this relation.

RN 31 Ethnic Relations, Racism, Antisemitism

ANTISEMITISM AND PSYCHOANALYSIS I: DIALECTIC OF ENLIGHTENMENT

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Abstract: In the "Elements of Antisemitism", the most well-known piece on antisemitism by the Frankfurt School, T. Adorno und M. Horkheimer investigate the systematic reasons for modern antisemitism, which lie in the specific form of bourgeois society. Their scientific question is why many find it plausible that Jews would be behind a number of decisive social evils. In their explanation they include the psychic constitution of the modern subject. By doing so, Adorno/Horkheimer partly leave the level of content and turn to what antisemites do not seem to be aware of about their jew-hatred. Yet, Adorno/Horkheimer do not take a fully subjectivised perspective: They argue from the point of view what psychic processing of the social conditions is suggested by exactly those conditions.

It shall be presented what questions Adorno/Horkheimer aim to answer with this second sphere and how they see the psychic sphere relate to the content of antisemitism.

ANTI-SEMITISM, RACIAL IDEOLOGY, AND PALIGENETIC NATURE OF FASCISM: HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The main purpose of the contribution is to provide an analysis of the rise of the modern secular anti-Semitism and its integration into the Western political culture in the intellectual milieu of the fin du siècle. The emergence and the development of the anti-Semitism will be critically evaluated in the context of the debate on the palingenetic nature of fascism and Nazi totalitarian movement. The term "palingenesis" was coined especially by Roger Griffin who described fascism as "a paligenetic form of populist ultra-nationalism". I am convinced that the reflection on the relationship and historical and intellectual link between modern anti-Semitism and fascist ideology circumscribed as palingenetic movement could provide a deep understanding of the function and rise of the anti-Semitic attitudes in the modern Western society. The traditional explanation of the emergence of anti-Semitism proposed for instance by Hannah Arendt will be critically discussed and some highly neglected intellectual sources for the emergence and expansion of modern anti-Semitism represented by Edward Augustus Freeman, professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford, and proponents of racial Anglo-Saxonism at the British isles and in the United States of America will be stressed and interpreted.

PSYCHOANALYSIS AND ANTISEMITISM II

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Abstract: Adorno wrote on two levels on the problems of antisemitism. In the *Dialectic of Enlightenment* Horkheimer and Adorno deal with the macro level. The connections between Christianity, capitalism and civilisation in general with antisemitism. In the big study *The Authoritarian Personality* Adorno and the other authors dealt with the micro level of people with authoritarian attitudes.[1] Additionally Adorno conducted two smaller studies, in which he dealt with the strategy of a zodiac in a daily newspaper and analysed the radio speeches of the fascist and antisemitic preacher Martin Luther Thomas. In both studies Adorno used Psychoanalysis as the method to find the "secret sources" (Freud) of antisemitism and its function in fascist political speeches.

The paper will re-examine these – compared to *The Authoritarian Personality* – rather unknown texts, highlight the major topics and point to the connections with the macro level. Even though the focus will be on the original sources, examples from current public demagogues (such as US Radio and TV host Glenn Beck) will proof the enduring relevance of Adorno's writings in the 21st century.

[1] The author is aware of the simplification of this classification. Furthermore it has to be mentioned that none of the named texts deal with one level exclusively. It is rather a question of focus.

POSTCOLONIAL WHITENESS EXPLORED THROUGH TRANSDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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Abstract: This paper is addressing the usefulness of transdisciplinary approach in researching racism by exploring commodification processes of migrant labour that operate across and between locations. Research that has been exploring migration and racialization processes has too often taken only the receiving society as the frame of reference. This void misses deeper understanding of migrants' habitus that is defined through transnational fields. Or in other words migrants inhabit institutions of diverse fields and they carry with them a certain history that is either forgotten or rewritten and as such often remains embedded in colonial legacy. Using historical and macro socio-economic context as a point of departure the paper aims to uncover how cultural and other capital is being appropriated on the UK labour market with regard to white Central and Eastern European migrant workers by examining web-based employment agencies' marketization strategies. In order to achieve that transdisciplinary approach has been devised by critically adapting Bourdieu's general theory of field, habitus and capital in combination with critical realists' approaches to critical discourse analysis. This enables transnational exploration of postcolonial whiteness that is interested in how specific history and power relations from diverse fields that are embodied, embedded or assigned to migrant's habitus operate in the receiving society. Further it enables the exploration of racialization processes that on one hand transcend black and white dichotomies and on the other do not loose sight of how embodied and embedded colonial structures still importantly operate in order to maintain unequal power relations.

Based on qualitative discourse analysis of employment agencies' websites the paper gives evidence of the operation of postcolonial whiteness, which is manifesting in (self) colonising practices that maintain the concept of whiteness as a cultural hegemon. Further it contributes by providing a theoretical 'toolkit' that allows the exploration of racisms through processes of power, rather than through fixed social categories and as such enables the uncovering of multiple intersections and power relations.

GENDER AND RACE CROSSCUT, BUT INTERSECTIONAL WOMEN ARE NOT WHITE? A CRITICAL REFLECTION ON WHITENESS AND PRIVILEGE IN EUROPEAN INTERSECTIONAL THEORY

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Abstract: Out of the homogeneity of the concept 'women', in which (the location of) white women functioned as the invisible racial norm and black women were at most 'other', black and multiracial feminism was borne. From this movement came the critique that the *specific* position of black women, whose location is crosscut by both gender *and* race and, subsequently, suffer racism and sexism simultaneously, goes unnoticed. To analyse this specifity, intersectionality (coined in 1989 by Crenshaw) offered a tool to understand 'double jeopardy', but it has not functioned in the same way to unravel this invisible norm.

Since the 2000s, a renewed and critical interest in intersectional theory can be observed in Europe. White feminist researchers have heavily engaged in this debate on multiply disadvantaged positions. Though it is important to acknowledge their contribution, it is also urgent to understand this as problematic. Instead of uncovering all the power dynamics in race relations, this application of intersectional theory runs the risk of reinforcing what it opposed; by ignoring to problematise the position of white women, it reinscribes the invisibility and normativity of the racial position of white women and their subsequent privilege – including of white researchers. Passionately looking at the Other subject, white women simultaneously marginalise structural advantage as a theme of analysis and, doing so, appear to exclude their own location.

But a commitment to racial equality also demands to question the invisible racial norm of intersectional theory and to make its whiteness explicit. To understand the location of white women and whiteness as intersectional, 'double jeopardy' cannot offer an adequate framework for analysis; we must think of a method to investigate this intersectional location in which both structural -racial- advantage and structural -gendered- disadvantage, both normativity and subalternity, can be analysed in their multiplicity. In order to think this multiplicity, we must go back to the critique on the racial norm of whiteness and identify the place of structural privilege in intersectionality. With this objective in mind, I will look at the most important dialoguing articles, journal specials and conferences on intersectional theory in the period 1989 – 2011 to analyse the role of whiteness in European based productions of intersectional theory.

WHITE SWISSNESS? RACE AND NATION IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE "BLACK SHEEP" POSTER IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: In 2007, the Swiss People's Party (SVP), a powerful populist right wing party in Switzerland, launched a political campaign by means of a controversial poster. This poster included the slogan "for more security" accompanied by the image of several white sheep in a field composed of the colors of the Swiss flag. The image portrayed the white sheep kicking a black sheep out of their territory and supported the SVP's campaign to collect signature for its initiative on the automatic expulsion of criminal foreigners. The display of this poster gave rise to a very strong controversy over public images and representations of Swissness and otherness. Some Swiss and international anti-racist associations denounced the racist message delivered by this poster, whereas the SVP argued that it was an inoffensive image which did not refer to racial representations. The complaint for racial discrimination lodged by some associations resulted in a nonsuit in Swiss federal Court and the SVP has continued to associate white sheep and the Swiss flag in political campaign's posters.

In Switzerland words directly referring to the idea of race, such as "whiteness" and "blackness", are only very rarely enunciated in public debates over diversity, discrimination or immigration. In consequence, one could ask whether the "black sheep" poster controversy was about race: do the white sheep and black sheep images refer to a racialised understanding of Swissness and otherness? In other words, is Swissness white? This paper addresses these questions by drawing upon conceptual and analytical resources of critical whiteness and race studies. By means of a discourse analysis of the corpus of competing claims that were expressed against or in defense of the "black sheep" poster in Switzerland, the paper seeks to grasp which collective subjectivities, which conception of the Swiss nation and which power relations were put in question or reasserted during this controversy. The results suggest that the controversy over the "black sheep" poster consists of a particularly revelatory moment to understand how implicit racialised representations inform public discussions and representations of Swissness in contemporary Switzerland.

CEREMONIAL CITIZENSHIP IN EUROPE

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Abstract: This paper takes the recent trend towards the ceremonialising and testing of citizenship in Europe to explore the extent to which the citizenship is racialised. Britain, the Netherlands and Italy, among others have recently reconceptualised the ways in which citizenship is achieved and marked for migrants. Passports matter. They determine individuals' movements and work prospects, their ability to participate in a society through voting and foster a sense of belonging. Citizenship structures the relations between individuals (between citizens and between citizens and non-citizens). Citizenship also structures relations between individuals and state structures which determine work, welfare and politics. What do these newly ceremonied citizens tell us about the 'rhetoric of citi-

zenship' in Europe which Laren Berlant has so effectively written about for the US? The paper will explore these new developments in legislation and ceremonialization and also interrogate the extent to which they should be understood as racialised. It will ask how the ceremonies offer a 'welcome' which, as Derrida would suggest, inevitably mark the new citizen as different from the white majority.

PREJUDICE AGAINST THE ROMA AMONG HUNGARIAN TEENAGERS – UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: In the last few years the Hungarian society had to face a growing number of racist, anti-Semitic and homophobic manifestations in the public parallel to the emergence of the far right. The adult population in Hungary is highly prejudiced against different minority groups compared to other European countries (see ESS data), and prejudices are rather explicit: more than 60 % of the adults have overtly prejudiced attitudes against the largest ethnic minority group, the Roma. Scholars in Hungary believe that the lack of social cohesion and the extreme level of racism are among the major problems of the country.

As the age of adolescence is crucial for identity formation and the crystallisation of attitudes it is important to know how the teenagers in Hungary relate to the minority groups around them. On this background I surveyed 1.000 Hungarian 12 – 19 year olds. Do the attitudes of teenagers mirror those of the adults? Analyses show that the vast majority of the adolescents are prejudiced against the Roma and prejudice against other outgroups (e.g. Jews and Chinese) is also remarkable. Based on the 2010 data, the impact of personality factors (as social dominance orientation or empathic perspective taking) and contextual factors can be identified. According to the results it is clear that the perception of the social context plays a crucial role in the formation of the individual attitudes. A vast majority of the teenagers included in the survey perceives the negativity in the public against the Roma: more than 70 % of the respondents assumed that the majority of the Hungarians would agree with anti-Roma remarks. The teenagers identified the media and their peers as the major sources of their knowledge about the Roma and they claimed not to talk about such issues with their parents or teachers.

We argue that in order to understand the mechanisms leading to such high level of prejudice the role of the social context should be taken into consideration.

RACISM AND ITS DENIAL: THE CASE OF BOLIVIAN IMMIGRANTS IN SAO PAULO

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Abstract: This presentation attempts to analyse contemporary forms of racism in the case of Bolivian immigrants in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil. We examine the prominent role of denial of racism in contemporary discourse. The presentation is based on a qualitative empirical study conducted in Sao Paulo with Bolivian immigrants and with Brazilian university students. The study is eager to analyse various forms of denials in the discourse of both sides. While in the discourse of the members of the host society denial of racism appears in forms of euphemism, disclaimer and indirect blaming, the immigrants tend to deny the existence of racism in order to create a positive self-image, to avoid conflicts and to reduce anxiety and frustration during the acculturative stress.

LA RECHERCHE SUR LE RACISME AU PORTUGAL; UN BILAN TEORIQUE ET CONCEPTUEL

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Abstract: Une des caractéristiques centrales des Sciences Sociales de production portugaise est le quasi absence de références au racisme ou à la discrimination raciale, surtout dans les premiers travaux, après la révolution des Œillets. Ce n'est que très récemment que ces concepts sont entrés dans le discours sur le social et que (anachroniquement) les scientifiques ont commencé à utiliser des expressions telles que « race » ou « relations raciales ».

Ce « daltonisme racial » des Sciences Sociales portugaises n'est pas négligeable, surtout quant il s'agit d'une ancienne société colonisatrice. On connaît la réserve typique de certains scientifiques en ce qui concerne l'explication des faits sociaux par le racisme ou le préjugé », mais on peut aussi faire l'hypothèse selon laquelle, dans un premier moment de la recherche sur les minorités ethniques, le racisme était un sujet quasi tabou pour les sociologues, anthropologues et psychologues sociaux portugais.

Dans les première recherches sur l'immigration et les minorités ethniques, la plupart des auteurs cherchaient d'autres causes pour expliquer, par exemple, les conflits entre Portugais et immigrés sans jamais toucher - ni même sous forme d'hypothèse – les préjugés ou la discrimination raciale.

Il faut aussi mettre en relief une autre caractéristique très généralisée dans l'approche de l'altérité par les Sciences Sociales s : il s'agit simultanément d'un certain manque de clarification théorique et de l'importation presque directe et très souvent acritique de concepts, notions et théories produits et développés dans d'autres contextes nationaux. C'est ainsi qu'on voit proliférer des articles contenant des mots tels que « multiculturalisme », « ethnicité », « interculturalité », « relations de races » etc., directement traduits de l'anglais, sans le moindre effort soit de spécification conceptuelle soit de critique.

C'est seulement dans la dernière décennie, dans l'entrée dans le XXIème siècle, que des recherches théoriquement appuyées se sont dirigées explicitement vers le racisme, la xénophobie, les préjugés et les discriminations dans la société portugaise et qu'on voit paraitre des thèses, des articles et des livres sur ce sujet.

Or, cette communication cherche précisément a réaliser un premier bilan – quoique imprécis et impressionniste – des résultats et des modèles théoriques et conceptuels des recherches les plus récentes sur le racisme dans le Portugal contemporain.

FACING THE "DARK PAST" IN CONTEMPORARY POLISH DEBATES: THE RAISE OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND ANTI-ANTI-SEMITISM?

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Abstract: During the last decade we have witnessed in Poland a few very important debates concerning the Polish-Jewish relationship in the time of the nazi-occupation and in the years just after the II World War. We know more and more about the "Dark Past": about attitudes and behavior of some of the Poles, who were not only mariginals, who took part (less or more actively) in the third stage of the Holocaust. I will discuss how these debates could influence or shape the actual opinions, namely the anti-Semitic and anti-anti-Semitic discourse and how these debates can be seen as the work on our past and on our collective identity.

„JEWISH POWER" AND WEAKENING OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC STEREOTYPE IN POLAND

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Abstract: A pillar of the political version of anti-Semitism is a belief that Jews exercise enormous, disproportionate and improper control over the economy, politics and the media and thereby over society in general. Opinion polls and scholarly research indicate that soon after the 1989 democratic change and market economy reforms in Poland these beliefs in Jewish influence reached their peak. They remained there for a long period of time. Recently, however, their popularity is diminishing.

A survey-experiment reported here shows the nature of this change. It assumes that the strength of the anti-Semitic stereotype can be measured by finding out how easily this stereotype is activated. This assumption has been derived from the cognitive social-psychological theories. Two surveys on a national sample (N=1000) were carried out, one in 2002, and one again in 2010. Three consecutive questions concerning "Jewish influence" were asked: "Which groups in our society have too big an influence on the affairs of our country?" (open-ended); "Are there any ethnic minorities living in Poland which have too big an influence on the affairs of our country?" (open-ended) ; "What is the influence on our country's affairs of Jews living in Poland – too big, too small, or just as it ought to be?" These questions were designed in such a way as to gradually stimulate respondents' mindsets to activate the stereotype.

Between 2002 and 2010 the stimuli activating the stereotype of Jewish influence turned out to be losing their force. Nowadays, in order to trigger the anti-Semitic reaction one needs much stronger stimuli than a few years ago. This change is explained by the combination of the economic, political, and social processes in today's Poland.

Save the substantive results, this paper demonstrates how a simple but carefully designed and theoretically well grounded survey-experiment can contribute to our better understanding of the change in the anti-Semitic stereotype.

DISINTEGRATION AND ETHNOCENTRISM - ANALYSING AND MEASURING TWO CENTRAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Integration problems in Western Europe are not only related to immigrants, they also apply to the host society. Signs of disintegration can be explained by current societal conditions, namely rapid transformations (in the context of the European integration policy), inequalities between groups (as a consequence of globalization) and insecurities (in the context of risk society). Higher classes may remain progressively orientated towards these challenges, while other groups at the lower bottom of society may shift their values in a defensive direction. They may use their own culture as a shield against foreigners and strengthen their identity in reference to their own nation.

The main aim of my paper is to present a concept of how these disintegration processes (societal crises states and disintegration feelings) and consequences of disintegration (e.g. ethnocentrism) can be analyzed and measured in empirical studies. To operationalize disintegration processes I use the theoretical approach, developed by Heitmeyer and Anhut (e.g. 2009). According to this approach, crises states emerge on three levels. The crisis of social structure is demonstrated by an increase in social inequality. Individuals express these crisis states in a fear of social decline. The crisis of regulation is aimed at the institutional integration of individuals. Crises states are obvious when a high disenchantment with politics and a lacking coherence of values and norms in society exist. The crisis of cohesion represents the sociocultural climate. In times, where cultural heterogeneity is seen as a major threat in Europe, social relationships may get fragile and can result in a lack of social trust in society.

If disintegration is operationalized, objective processes should be separated from disintegration feelings. The empirical part of my paper demonstrates a first approach to measure these constructs. Processes of disintegration (based on comparable indicators on the national level) are linked with perceptions of European citizens (based on items of the European Values Study 2008). Finally it will be measured with OLS-regressions, if disintegration feelings are able to explain ethnocentrism in Europe and if there are differences in the explained amount of variance between European countries and major European regions.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKING AS FACTORS OF IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES IN CEE COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The paper presents some outcomes and findings of the international research project ENRI-East (Interplay of European, National and Regional Identities: Nations between the States along the New Eastern Borders of the European Union, www.enri-east.net) funded by the European Commission.

The paper analyses various types of social contacts and networking patters of members of ethnic minority groups in several CEE countries: Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Russia (Kaliningrad oblast), Hungary, Slovakia and Ukraine.

In the project, our main interest was to learn more about the construction of identities, especially to understand the ways in which European, national and regional identities are constituted and negotiated. The findings that will be presented at the ASN conference

depart from a theoretical assumption that the quantity, quality and density of social contacts of members of ethnic minority groups provide good explanations with regard to the nature of their self-identification in terms of social, political and national self-affiliation. Therefore, we analyze the reference groups of respondents of the ENRI-VIS ("Values and Identities Survey" carried out in 2009-2010, N=6,800), preferred means and density of contacts with their close people from the "keen-countries" abroad to conclude about the main factors influencing their "feelings of identity and affiliation". We are testing different age groups, gender variations and people with different educational attainments. These results from quantitative survey data will be complemented with a review of outcomes of another methodological component of the ENRI-East project, namely biographical interviews. For all researched ethnic minorities we have interviewed three age groups (16-22, 35-50, and 65+), thereby covering the young generation who was born and brought up in the post-communist era, the middle generation who experienced transition, and the older generation who would have experienced World War II. Our focus was again on identity construction, including topics on friends and networks. Finally, the empirical outcomes will be contextualized using the country and minority groups' profiles collected for the ENRI-East series of "Minority reports".

ADVANCES IN MEASURING RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA THROUGH SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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Abstract: Since the publication of the famous article by Richard LaPiere "Attitudes versus Actions" in *Social Forces* in 1934, the suitability of the survey for the measurement of attitudes in general and of *racism* in particular has been discussed. What has been especially questioned is the preferential use of indicators that measure "overt" racism (expressive of *social desideratum*) rather than "latent" and in accordance with modern, symbolic and aversive racism. What is asked, how it is asked, in which order and which survey mode is applied affect, due to its high vulnerability to the *social desirability* bias.

This paper offers main results of *MEXEES I* (SEJ2005-00568), *MEXEES II* (CSO2009-07295) and *Living Together* (JLS/FRC/036) projects, and the series of surveys analyzed for OBERAXE (Spanish Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia) from 2007 to 2011. Analytical attention is focused on main axes around which xenophobia and xenophilia discourses are articulated. The empirical base consists of qualitative materials gathered about the migration experience of both autochthonous and foreign people (*focused-biographical* interviews and *discussion groups* with natives and foreigners). But we also analyze survey errors that may co-occur when trying to measure attitudes towards immigrants and ethnic minorities. They include *measurement errors* due to survey mode effects and how the concepts of racism and xenophobia are measured. After having evaluated the effectiveness of dimensions and indicators of racism and xenophobia, some proposals of dimensions, indicators and question formats are given in order to keep on improving the measurement of racism and xenophobia through survey methodology.

RACISM, XENOPHOBIA AND PREJUDICE. METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS

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Abstract: To study at empirical level the phenomenon of racism implies a serious reflection on our tools for collecting and analyzing data.From a conceptual point of view racism is understandable from a variety of psycho-sociological features but they often fail to know it in its completeness. Added to this is the peculiarity of the study of racist attitudes, reported in 1934 by La Pierre, of the complex relationship between hostility and subsequent actual behavior in everyday life. Finally, there is to underline the complex relationship between the possible explanatory variables identified by the researcher and the definition of the phenomenon. The classic research of Adorno on anti-Semitism and Fascism, to name the most significant example, shows the difficulty to clearly identify the variables that explain the anti-Semitic attitudes within a defined theoretical model. For that reason, we must consider the differences of a quantitative approach and/or a qualitative approach in providing plausible explanations of social forms of racism. After a review of quantitative and qualitative techniques used in research which highlights limits and advantages, will try to outline a possible methodological approach that may help to understand the characteristics of explicit and latent new-racism. This route should take account of triangulation between the different theoretical approaches, techniques for collecting and analyzing data, and the responsibility of the researcher in providing the most important results of his research.

HOW TO SEARCH ANTI-SEMITISM? THE POLISH EXPERIENCE.

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Abstract: During the last twenty years, Poles were placed rather high in rankings of anti-Semitic societies. This position was defined solely by taking into account results of sociological surveys, than I would like to present some experiences concerned with studying anti-Semitic attitudes in Poland. On the other hand, the results of surveys of public opinion concerning anti-Semitic attitudes in Europe, which are carried out from time to time, are alarming. Are these survey results really good indicators of anti-Semitic attitudes? I would like to attempt to answer this question. Firstly, the paper would present the results of methodological experiments concerning the way people are asked about theirs opinions on Jews. Secondly, I would like to present the results of my own research on anti-Semitism. These results were based on the original method of identifying anti-Semitic attitudes, which were different than the ones usually utilized. The traditional way was to build the scale of anti-Semitism based on the acceptance of stereotypical opinions about Jews. Our method was different. We assumed that not every negative stereotypical characteristic about Jews is an indicator of anti-Semitic attitudes. We differentiated between the national stereotype of Jews and anti-Semitic ways of describing Jews. At first, we assumed that anti-Semitic attitudes are deep cognitive and emotional structures which are important parts of the person's world-view. Secondly, we assumed different ways of substantiating the hostile attitudes by persons. Therefore, thirdly, we constructed

questions concerned with these substantiations of anti-Semitic attitudes. I would like to show how it was done and what results were gained by this method. This methodology was also confirmed in research conducted in the Ukraine. Our experiences are showing the very deep impact of the theoretical assumptions with the proper scientific method. And of course it has important consequences for the interpretation of survey results.

Lastly, in light of the results of this analysis, I would like to look at some survey research, like for example the one done by PEW in Europe. How could we interpret the results, taking as a base for research the analysis of some assumptions? Another question would be concerned with the ways in which this research method on anti-Semitism could be utilized for studying others hostile group attitudes.

EVERYONE'S INTERNET ANALYSIS: SIMPLE AND EASY-TO-USE METHODS IN RESEARCH AND MONITORING OF THE ANTI-SEMITIC WEBPAGES – EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE.

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Abstract: In my presentation, I would like to show several examples of a very simple and easy-to-use methods for research and monitoring of the webpages of the anti-Semitic movements. I would like to show my colleagues, how simple it may be to include some quantitative methods in their qualitative analysis. Through a smart utilization of an advanced Google commands and with help of a freeware office suite, everyone can achieve an interesting results, even if he/she is not an quantitative analyst or computer expert. In my presentation, I would like to show particular examples of good practice in utilization of these simple methods on selected cases, I have been dealing with. Examples include: proving the connection between two particular organizations, proving/refusing the hypothesis of (non)cooperation between neo-Nazis and muslim organizations in Czech Republic, documenting the radicalization of the neo-Nazi Workers' Party in Czech Republic etc. I hope that such a presentation would enable us to make our reflection of anti-Semitic manifestations on the internet little bit more advanced and systematic, without becoming an incomprehensible "bunch of numbers".

THE SHADE OF A CRIMINAL RECORD: COLORISM, INCARCERATION, AND RACIAL ATTRIBUTION

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Abstract: Though race is commonly perceived by the general public as a fixed quality of individuals that is biological and tied to physical features like skin-tone, recent research suggests that social indicators like incarceration may also influence how we categorize people racially. This research, however, has largely ignored colorism—intra-racial differences in skin tone that are important for stratification outcomes. Therefore, how phenotype interacts with social factors to produce racial attributions remains unclear. We explore this issue via an experiment in which participants are randomly assigned to view a stock photo of a man whose skin tone has been digitally altered along a spectrum of phenotypical differences from very light to dark. Next, participants read a vignette in which the man depicted in the photo is described as being concerned about how an employer will perceive an 18-month gap in his employment history which is either left unexplained or explained as resulting from imprisonment for a minor drug charge. We then ask participants a series of questions including "What is the race of the person in the vignette?" to determine the extent to which incarceration alters racial attribution given differences in skin tone.

GO WEST - ISRAELI ABSORPTION POLICY AND ETHIOPIAN IMMIGRANTS

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Abstract: This paper whishes to delve into the gendered and ethnic roots of present day Israeli absorption policy as applied to Ethiopian immigrants. The State of Israel encourages Jewish immigration from all over the world. The absorption of immigration in Israel is organized, state funded, and the outcome of thought out state policies. The rational for encouraging immigration originates in the founders of modern Zionism vision of the state of Israel as a national homeland and possible refuge for world Jewry. Immigration to the land of Israel was conceived even before the birth of the state of Israel as a healing and normalizing experience for individual Jewish bodies and the body of the emerging Jewish nation. This healing and orthopedic process was informed by masculinist, euro-centric, and internalized anti-Semitic discourses, borrowed from European, 19th century national revival movement.

In this paper, I wish to study how present day absorption policy still acts out a Diasporic desire for gendered and ethnic western normalization. I am particularly interested in the gendered outcomes and production lines of a current Israeli immigration policy applied to immigrants from Ethiopia still manifesting the underlying Eurocentric masculinist and self stigmatizing yearnings of early political Zionism.

ETHNICIZATION FROM THE BOTTOM-UP

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore processes of ethnicization within the Israeli military which are carried out from bottom-up by the soldiers themselves. The Israeli army has always been regarded not only as a security organization, but also as a state mechanism central to the creation of Israel's melting pot. It was considered a neutral body that fostered social cohesion and created a new, universal, ethnicity-free identity among its soldiers. I argue that ethnicity is created by the soldiers, from the bottom, through processes of ethnicization carried out in their daily activities and everyday behavior and practices.

The paper is based on interviews with 60 soldiers from two different infantry brigades. Each brigade produced its own ethnic culture, thus creating and reinforcing two different ethnic identities among its soldiers. The first brigade, the paratroopers, developed an Ashkenazi culture, which is associated with the culture of Jews from European countries. The second brigade, Golani, performs a Miz-

rachi culture, associated with Jews of Arab countries. The relations among the two units and their respective ethnic cultures resemble the Orientalist relations, as described by Edward Said. These two cultures became so prevalent among the units, that they are performed by soldiers of all ethnic origins.

Exploring the processes of ethnicization in the brigades reveals that Ashkenazis creates their own "white" experience for themselves by defining Mizrahi Jews as "black". This exposes the ethno-status distinction and hierarchy between ethnic identities, and adds another perspective to "whiteness" research that uncovers the normative, neutral, transparent points which signpost and defines others.

That is to say, ethnicity in the military is not related to ethnic origin, but to the culture of the specific unit that is produced through dress, music style, and language that created and perpetuated by the soldiers. Military ethnicities are thus understood as performative and temporary.

Paradoxically, not only do ethnic identities not disappear in the course of military service, but they become even more evident. Instead of causing ethnic identity to dissolve into a melting pot, as was originally intended by the State of Israel, the army is revealed as an organization within which ethnic socialization takes place.

THE DE-LEGITIMISATION OF CONCERN ABOUT ANTISEMITISM IN DISTINCT POLITICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS

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Abstract: Hostility to Israel, which sometimes manifests itself as antisemitism, comes from starkly different political traditions: liberal, democratic, post-colonial, Stalinist, socialist, nationalist, fascistic and Islamist. It also comes from different parts of the world, and different cultural and language traditions: Europe, America, the Middle East, Arabic, Christian, Muslim. These traditions are highly variegated and distinct, but they are also inter-twined. Elements of rhetoric and commonsense notions circulate and develop across them, moving easily from one to the other, not least through the new media. This paper tries to trace one particular discursive phenomenon across some of this complex terrain. The phenomenon is a particular response to the issue of antisemitism which seeks to have the discussion of antisemitism itself recognised as being outside of the boundaries of legitimate discourse. Named by David Hirsh, 'The Livingstone Formulation', it accuses those who raise the issue of antisemitism of doing so in bad faith in order to delegitimise criticism of Israel. This paper looks at examples of this particular phenomenon which are similar in structure but come from radically different political, social and geographical sources, particularly from Europe, the Arabic speaking states of the Middle East, Iran, South Africa and North America.

JEWISH JEWS; NON-JEWISH JEWS; ANTI-JEWISH JEWS – SITUATING JEWISH ANTI-ZIONISTS IN HISTORY AND THEORY

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Abstract: Jewish critics of Israel have been vocal in recent years in invoking their Jewish identity in opposing the policies of the Israeli government and/or the existence of the state of Israel. In so doing they have incurred criticism from both Jewish Zionists and some supporters of the Palestinian cause. Key spokespeople for the organisations that have been formed in UK and elsewhere have been criticised, on the one hand, as being self-hating Jews or, on the other, of asserting Jewish identity concerns at the expense of the autonomy of the Palestinian cause they claim to support. Although some contemporary Jewish anti-Zionism originates among religious - indeed ultra-orthodox - Jews, most is rooted in secular, liberal, socialist and feminist politics and identities. As such, a number of anti-Zionist Jews have invoked positively the concept of ' the non-Jewish' Jew whose apparent universalistic values are in accord with their own world view. This paper situates contemporary Jewish anti-Zionist discourse in an historical context. It argues that the concepts of 'self-hating Jew' and 'non-Jewish Jew' originate in very different times, when most communist and other left wing movements had, at their core, universalism and, for Jews, an assimilationist discourse. (Those left wing movements that were organised around Jewish identity specifically did not make such universalistic claims.) These concepts cannot be applied unproblematically in the very different contexts of contemporary debates about Israel where those invoking universalism nonetheless claim to speak 'as Jews'. A preliminary conclusion suggests that aspects of contemporary Jewish anti-Zionism are thus distinctive and do not fit easily into categories arising from earlier historical times.

ANTISEMITISM AND THE CHARGE OF GENOCIDE AGAINST ISRAEL

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Abstract: In recent years, the argument that the state of Israel is guilty of committing genocide against the Palestinians has gathered momentum. It comes in different forms and from different places, both geographical and political but has now become an important point of convergence. This paper looks at how the concept of genocide is an inherently political one which leaves open the possibility that it can be abused for what, in this case, have become antisemitic purposes or have antisemitic effects. It considers the different ways in which this abuse of the concept of genocide has taken place, beginning with the Nazi charge that the Jews were guilty of doing to the German people what they in fact were planning to do to the Jews. It then analyses, in the aftermath of the Genocide Convention, which was developed in reaction to the Holocaust, efforts to rework the term against Jews in the context of the formation of the state of Israel, by some in the Arab worlds, on the (Holocaust-denying) far Right and then among sections of the radical left, before the term was enthusiastically deployed in this sense by Islamists (increasingly with support from sections of that left as well as the far Right). Finally it looks at possible explanations for this convergence – some psychological having to do with feelings of guilt and shame; some historiographical, having to do with difficulties in understanding the history of anti-Semitism; some ideological, having to with hegemonic forms of nationalism; some (apparently) ethical, having to do with notions of universalism which are not

quite what they seem; some political, having to do with the rhetorical "advantages" of deploying the term genocide itself.

THE VISIBILITY OF THE HOLOCAUST AND THE INVISIBILITY OF ANTISEMITISM

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Abstract: The Visibility of the Holocaust and the Invisibility of Antisemitism

This paper identifies a paradox concerning the Holocaust and antisemitism. This paradox concerns the fact that recent sociological conceptions of "the Holocaust" act in such a manner as to not only dissolve the historical social and political specificities of antisemitism into that of a broader and universalised concept of "modernity" but that, in so doing, simultaneously masks the presence of contemporary, non-racialized and non-exterminatory expressions of anti-Jewish hostility. It is as a consequence of this paradox that the increasing visibility of the Holocaust can be said to result in an increasing invisibility of antisemitism.

ISLAMIC SONGS AND THE TRANSFER OF ANTISEMITISM IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: This paper discusses a section of current research on contemporary antisemitism in the Netherlands. Media attention for the articulation of anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish feelings by members of the Moroccan-Dutch community dates from the Second Intifada. To account for these feelings as well as for the long-distance identification with Palestinians as either Muslims or Arabs, commentators have hinted at the influence of foreign media as hubs for the dissemination of anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist ideas. Thus far Dutch research has not corroborated or challenged this thesis. To explore the global transmission of antisemitism we have examined a collection of Arabic CD's that are publically available in stores in Amsterdam. *Anasheed* constitute a genre of religious music that originated in the Sufi ritual of recitation (*dhikr*) yet which underwent substantial influences from Arab popular music. From a restricted form of chanting, the consumption of *anasheed* has developed into a diverse and popular culture with some performers being revered as regular global stars. An analysis of the anasheed focuses on recurrent motives and stereotypes, references to religious texts and the depiction of global affairs. Our content analysis is part of an investigation into the circuit of production, distribution and consumption of these songs.

Our study is part of the research project 'The dynamics of contemporary antisemitism in a globalising context'

THE SHOAH AS INSTRUMENT TO EXPRESS, TO DENY AND TO BLOW UP ANTISEMITISM - CONTEMPORARY ANTISEMITISM, PHILOSEMITISM AND ANTI-ANTISEMITISM IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: 1.

1. Hitler was a nice man compared to the Jews in Israel. All to the gas those pigs and then feed them to the dogs', according to a hate mail, sent in 2008 to the Center for Information and Documentation Israel in The Netherlands (CIDI). This formula can illustrate the proposition that contemporary antisemitism attaches itself to the Shoah (Holocaust) as one of its most favorable expressions. The phenomenon in which the Shoah is turned against the Jews, has been called, in its early manifestation, in Germany, in the sixties of the 20th century, secondary antisemitism. We are talking here about a form of 'actual existing antisemitism'.

2. Next to this there is the debate about antisemitism. And here a paradox becomes noticeable. At the one side there is a new taboo on defining contemporary antisemitism because the Shoah functions as a rule. (It's not that bad as it once was, is it?) That serves the interests of antisemites but also of them who want to believe that antisemitism is something of the past – and a question of 'Yiddisher' exaggeration and need for attention. This reaction denies the multiformity of antisemitism. At the other side contemporary antisemitism is blown up and instrumentilised by those who, for their part, think that serves their purpose. In fact, it is a matter of a mirror image. While the one uses the Shoah to deny or diminish the impact of contemporary antisemitism, the other makes use of it in order to warn that a new Holocaust threatens – this time from the part of 'the Muslims'.

3. This paper will mainly focus on the latter aspect on the basis of the recent book of the Dutch Israeli Manfred Gerstenfeld *Het Verval. Joden in een stuurloos Nederland* (The Decline. Jews in the disorientated Netherlands). Gerstenfeld received, also internationally, a lot of publicity, sketching a country in which Muslims, and leftist Jews and Gentiles created conditions for a new Shoah. In line with the anti-Islam party of Geert Wilders, the PVV, Gerstenfeld instrumentalised the struggle against antisemitism, lapsing into, what the American-Jewish historian Arthur Herzberg once called, anti-antisemitism. The PVV nor Gerstenfeld can be defined as philosemitic, because they make a distinction between 'good Jews' and 'bad Jews'. They use old antisemitic stereotypes (which were both reacted against and internalized by Zionism) against supposed leftist, anti-Israel, pro-Muslim and self-hating Jews.

ON TRANSFER OF IDEAS IN TURBULENT TIMES. DEBATES ON ANTISEMITISM IN POLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: This paper focuses on perceptions of Polish antisemitism and the debate(s) it provoked in Poland and in the Netherlands. The observations made in this paper cover the period of Solidarity revolution and of martial law in Poland (1981-1983). My analysis relies on printed documents such as official communist press; underground Solidarity press published in Poland and within the émigré communities; archived documentation of the Solidarity office in Amsterdam; and last but not least the Dutch press.

The rise of the Solidarity movement in the early eighties was a pivotal moment in the course of Polish history. It brought many social changes that were unthinkable during the entire communist era before. One of those changes was a revival of interest in the Jewish history in Poland. Due to the Solidarity press some historical taboos concerning this history (recognition of Jewish sufferings during WWII or the anti-Semitic purge of 1968) finally entered the public discourse. Intellectuals behind the Solidarity initiated also an open and critical debate on the past and contemporary antisemitism in Poland. Due to this debate it also became clear that antisemitism in Poland did not just belonged to the past and some antisemitism was even reported within the ranks of the Solidarity.

Polish emigrants and the Solidarity network abroad continued this debate outside of Poland. In this way the specific Polish historical perceptions were also confronted with the firmly established Western views on the Shoah and Polish antisemitism. In this paper I will address the question of how this debate echoed in the Dutch public opinion and among the community of Polish immigrants in the Netherlands. The main purpose of this paper is to compare (1) the original Solidarity debate on antisemitism within its Polish communist context and (2) the Dutch-Polish debate on antisemitism that at the same time took place in the Netherlands. The attention will be given to various perceptions of antisemitism among Dutch people, Dutch Poles and Poles in Poland. What were the attitudes they shared? What made both discussions different? How was the debate framed within the Polish historical context and how did the Dutch context reshape it? How have the ideas on antisemitism evolved, being (trans)formed or constrained by those diverse social contexts?

SITES OF ANTISEMITISM? PERCEPTIONS OF JEWS ON TURKISH WEB FORUMS IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Abstract: This paper explores the reproduction of anti-Jewish stereotypes found on web forums frequented by Dutch of Turkish descent and the methodological issues related to the use of web forums as source material. The paper deals in particular with the national and transnational transmission of anti-Jewish stereotypes and the function they serve in a social context.

Monitoring agencies and scholars alike have identified the Internet as one of the media in which expressions of Antisemitism are regularly found. In the Netherlands as elsewhere, Antisemitic content is not limited to web sites from the extreme-right, but has started to show up on left-wing and Muslim web sites, and is increasingly found on interactive websites generally. Nevertheless, scholarly examinations of online Antisemitism have mainly been confined to analyses of neo-Nazi websites.

As part of a research project about contemporary Antisemitism in the Netherlands I have examined a number of web forums frequented by Dutch of Turkish descent. In both academic and public debate, Muslims have been held responsible for importing Antisemitism from the Middle East into Europe. In the Netherlands websites created for and by people of Moroccan and Turkish descent have been under suspicion of disseminating racism and Antisemitism. Still, the extent to which people identified as Muslim, in this case Dutch nationals of Turkish descent, harbor and express Antisemitic attitudes, online or otherwise, has received little scholarly attention.

An examination of references to Jews on Turkish web forums in the Netherlands reveals that anti-Jewish notions are often expressed in the context of perceived negative media coverage of Muslims and Turks. This suggests that voicing anti-Jewish opinions answers forum participants' need for a positive identity. While the impetus for expressing negative views on Jews thus often comes from public debate in the Netherlands, the perception of Jews as collective enemy is reinforced by discourses current in Turkey.

LEARNING THROUGH CONTACT? THE EFFECTS ON EARNINGS OF IMMIGRANT EXPOSURE TO THE NATIVE POPULATION

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Abstract: Factors influencing immigrant labour-market outcomes have received increased scholarly attention lately. A recent research focus has been the effects of residential exposure of immigrants to native population on immigrant labour market outcomes (nieghbourhood effect literature). This study introducing the role of two other important domains of daily interaction — family and workplace — on immigrant labour market outcomes. The family domain is represented by a measure of `Years lived with native partner'. Exposure to natives in workplaces is represented by the variable `Share of natives in workplace'. The study is based on Swedish longitudinal register data, and we apply ordinary least squares regression to examine the effects of previous exposure (during the first four years after arrival) to natives on earnings in three immigrant cohorts (1990, 1995, and 2000) at the fifth years after arrival to Sweden. Besides controlling for individual characteristics and various labour-market attributes, a two-step Heckman correction procedure is applied to take into account the selectivity of entering the Swedish labour market.

The results show that having a Swedish partner is strongly related to labour-market participation, but weakly related to immigrant earnings. Thus, having a native partner seems to provide valuable information on host-country labour-market opportunities for immigrants, whereas it appears to be of less significance for wage negotiations with the employer. A higher degree of exposure to Swedes in both neighbourhoods and workplaces exerts a statistically significant positive impact on immigrant earnings. However, prior exposure to natives at workplaces is much more important for current earnings than is previous neighbourhood exposure. When Global North (GN) and Global South (GS) immigrants are compared, the effects of both neighbourhood and workplace exposure are similar and of smaller importance than that of formal education. However, immigrants coming from GS face higher obstacles in converting formal education into decent income than do immigrants originating from GN. Thus, the relative role of exposure to the native population is more important for GS immigrants.

A LONGITUDINAL PEER RESEARCH STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES OF MEMBERS OF THE IRISH PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL CLASS TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS BEFORE, AND DURING, THE CURRENT ECONOMIC RECESSION

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Abstract: This paper draws on data from a qualitative study which explores in-depth for the first time in Ireland the attitudes of Irish professionals towards immigrants. The turbulent socio-economic changes in Ireland since the 1990s, specifically economic growth and immigration followed by recession and emigration, provide a unique context and opportunity to contribute to sociological theories on the intersection of class and race/ethnicity/national identity. Throughout Europe the intersection of the indigenous professional social class and immigrants is under-researched with no in-depth qualitative attitudinal studies in Ireland until now. In 2008 as Ireland continued to enjoy the Celtic Tiger economy I interviewed Irish professionals, peers from a former career, on their attitudes towards immigration. By year-end the Irish economy had experienced a contraction large by historic and international comparison. In 2009, I re-interviewed those same professionals to establish if the recession had any impact on their attitudes.

This paper draws on this unique longitudinal data and contributes to theories on resource competition specifically in relation to members of this social class in the context of a period of rapid socio-economic change. Following the argument that resource competition is not confined to economic resources and can include competition for social, cultural, and political advantage, this paper will explicate if/how access to these advantages are manifest in the way this indigenous social class think about race/ethnicity and national identity.

The methodological framework is constructivist grounded theory. Undertaking peer research reduced the generic information and moved the interviews towards the personal for both interviewee and interviewer. The rich data gathered demonstrates the efficacy and challenges of the methodology.

This work is positioned within the theoretical framework of the intersection of class and race/ethnicity/national identity and Hall (1980), Gilroy (1987) and Anthias and Yuval-Davis *et al*(1992) who posit the existence of a mutual relation with 'an agnosticism as to which is primary'. This paper argues that in the current turbulent socio-economic context, for members of this social class, perceptions of class are pre-dominant in categorising individuals as immigrants and informing attitudes about immigrants which, in turn, affect social relations in the professional and private sphere.

THE RISK OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN RECESSION TIMES: WHO IS NOT IMMUNISED?

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Abstract: We use data obtained from the Labour Force Survey in Britain (2008-2010) to explore the question of how the economic recession which peaked in 2008 has affected the risk of facing unemployment amongst different ethno-religious groups in Britain. Previous studies using the 2001 UK Census data have shown that some ethno-religious groups, such as Muslim Pakistani, Muslim Bangladeshi and Sikh Indians face greater risk of unemployment than Christian White-British, Jewish White-British and Christian White-Irish.

Since 2001, there have been a number of national (inside the UK) and International terror attacks followed by the US led 'war on terror'. All of these events have amplified the Islamophobia, have deepened the anti-Muslim feelings in the UK making some groups (i.e. Muslims) more vulnerable in the labour market.

In this study we aim to address the question to what extent, in times of economic recession, some ethno-religious groups face greater risk of unemployment than other groups (Christian White-British) and how rapidly they face this risk compared to others.

We carry out a survival analysis using Cox Regression to examine the question of how rapidly employees who belong to certain ethno-religious groups are being made redundant (fired) during times of economic recession. We use 10 subsequent quarters of the UK Labour Force Survey (2008-2010) in our analysis. The results of this analysis will be presented and discussed in the conference.

DEVELOPING METHODOLOGIES FOR COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON RACISM IN EUROPE

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Abstract: This paper explores some of the methodological challenges of researching racism, antisemitism, Islamophobia and xenophobia, focusing in particular on the challenges for doing comparative research at a European level.

There is considerable research on the far right across Europe, and there are strong traditions of research on racism and ethnic relations in several European countries. However, there is a lack of research on the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment, and particularly a lack of comparative research. Old academic paradigms that are based on race and racism are increasingly inadequate for understanding the new forms of intolerance, just as old policy paradigms of race relations, multiculturalism and anti-racism are increasingly inadequate in responding. One striking gap in the literature is a robust account of the ways in which xenophobia shares common traits in different national contexts and yet manifests itself very differently, suggesting a variety of possibility of relationships between old racisms and new xenophobia.

The paper discusses two sets of challenges. The first is epistemological: the challenge of drawing comparisons between data developed out of very different methodological traditions, using illustrative examples from quantitative attitudinal research and qualitative ethnographic research on racism and xenophobia in different countries. The second challenge is how to account for the differences in different national contexts in Europe. Different national histories – such as colonial and postcolonial entanglements, anti-racist movements, regimes of citizenship and belonging – configure xenophobia differently, and place it in a different set of relationships with other forms of exclusion and intolerance.

THE NEEDLE IN THE HAYSTACK OR HOW TO FIND SOMETHING THAT DOES NOT WANT TO BE FOUND: NEW APPROACHES TO STUDY ANTI-SEMITISM

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Abstract: Research on anti-Semitism is confronted with crucial methodological problems stemming from the specific character of its research subject. Since anti-Semitism is a sensitive and normative issue socially desirable responses in surveys and detour communication in public discourse are very common. Further, it has often been questioned whether survey data produces artifacts with regard to the expression of congruent anti-Semitic attitudes and their correlation with "real world" behavior. This paper elaborates on the weaknesses of previous empirical research and suggests three new approaches to avoid the mentioned problems. First, the paper argues in favor of cognitive context framing in surveys in order to reduce effects of social desirability. This can be done by activating a more private interpretation frame. Second, factorial surveys offer a more subtle way to measure racist or anti-Semitic primary group norms and individual attitudes. In such surveys, the description of situations and objects is varied systematically which is expected to decrease social desirable response behavior.Third, choice experiments – a rather new method in sociology – offer a more valid method to measure behavioral characteristics than simple items in surveys. Here, respondents are asked to choose between behavioral alternatives that differ in their attributes. It follows that correlation patterns of these more behavioral responses and attitudinal characteristics can be studied in a systematic manner. All three – combinable – approaches are easy to implement in large-scale surveys. Results of pilot studies demonstrate the fruitfulness of the methodological approaches proposed.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF ANTI-SEMITISM: METHODOLOGICAL AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

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Abstract: The idea of a 'new anti-Semitism' has triggered debates among social scientists. Is it an unprecedented phenomenon? Does it really break from a "traditional" anti-Semitism, and if so, in which respect? Is it a global phenomenon or does one need primarily to look at local factors to understand the presence and variation of anti-Semitism in western countries? Is anti-Semitism increasing or decreasing in Western Europe? The debates and disagreements on such crucial aspects of a social phenomenon are partly the result of difficulties that challenge the sociology of anti-Semitism. These challenges are:

1. Conceptual: scientific definitions of anti-Semitism are extremely diverse. In addition to the distinction between 'traditional' and 'new' anti-Semitism, the diversification of concepts itself, from 'judeophobia' to 'anti-jewishness' contributes to the difficulties of discussing a common object.

2. Methodological: furthermore, do we measure the same thing when we, for example, consider police data on physical and verbal abuse against Jews, conduct surveys on attitudes toward Jews, or analyse discourses (public statements, literature, artistic productions)? Are police data viable? Can we restrict anti-Semitism (as a sociological object) to a matter of opinion and representation on 'Jews'? Are they comparable on European level? To what extent are public or published discourses indicative of a more general social trend?

3. Epistemological: finally, political stakes in the evaluation of the importance of anti-Semitism in European societies are difficult to neutralise and seem to invade scientific analysis. Over-estimation of anti-Semitism is denounced as an intrumentalisation to prevent any criticisms of Israel's policies, whereas under-estimation can also be perceived as a dangerous legitimization of anti-Semitic acts of violence and verbal abuse. How serious anti-Semitism is remains a moot point among intellectuals and academics. Can we, and should we, analyse anti-Semitism without any consideration of moral and political matters? Otherwise, how may the values and norms of the sociologist prevent the production of a proper sociology of anti-Semitism?

The presentation of these difficulties aims to trigger a debate that is necessary for a solid sociology of anti-Semitism.

WORKING WITH AND AGAINST THE GRAIN? SOCIOLOGY AND THE POLICY AND POLITICS OF RACE RESEARCH

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Abstract: In this paper I seek to explore the relationship between research on race and racism and the capacity for and orientation of action in political and policy contexts. This is a debate enlivened by recent concerns about 'impact' in the UK, though my approach is broader than that. The specific examples I focus on concern issues of race and racism and the police. In this arena political/policy concerns cannot easily be detached from social research, indeed it could be argued that to do so would miss the key issue involved. But the question is not about being involved politically or not, but what kinds of involvement and engagements – and to what end – are at stake. The context for the discussion is quite well known, particularly the 1999 Stephen Lawrence Inquiry report. One of the consequences of that report was that all police forces were set targets for the employment of Black and Minority ethnic staff. I draw on my research to explore the background and policy and political manoeuvres around this target. That target and race-based categories aimed to achieve greater representation and equality in the police service. It reveals a dilemma about ends and means in social research and policy/politics, namely of striving for better race equality policy and practice while expressing doubts about the narrowness of the target and the essentialist race politics that supports it. It highlights the difficulties of researching race and racism in a highly politicised context, where there are complex issues and choices about which is the 'anti-racist strategy' and how to make that case. I draw on Michael Burawoy's distinction between instrumental and critical orientations to suggest that, like the need for simultaneous engagement and detachment in qualitative social research, we need to consider ways of working 'with and against the grain' of campaigns against racism.

THE NATURE OF THE RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND PREJUDICE

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Abstract: People with higher levels of formal education report less prejudice in survey research. Here we present novel evidence on the nature of the educational differences in anti-Black attitudes.

Using two recent data sets of the American National Election Study, we replicate the education effect on direct self-report measures of anti-Black attitudes among Whites, but we find that education is not related to spontaneous, indirect measures of anti-Black attitudes. These indirect measures have been developed in psychology and reflect more spontaneous and affective aspects of attitudes. Importantly, indirect measures perform better than direct self-report measures in predicting spontaneous, nonverbal behaviour, or behaviour in situations where people have no opportunity or motivation to control their behaviour. These results shed new light on intergroup attitudes of the higher educated and, given the differential relation of direct versus indirect measures with behaviour, they have wide-ranging implications for the kind of intergroup behaviour and discrimination we can expect from lower and higher educated individuals. In addition, we find that educational differences in need for cognition do not explain the relation between education and prejudice toward Blacks.

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL MINORITIES' RIGHTS WITHIN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATION REFORMS – CONTENT ANALYSIS APPROACH ISSUES

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Abstract: of external evaluation of education in Croatia began in 2006, with the first national exams. Used procedures had a goal of setting an objective, valid and reliable indicators of the schooling system quality. One of the basic characteristics of wide scale knowledge, skills and competencies assessments are standardized exams identical for all participating students. This preconditions equal right of access to equal education quality in national documents and practices. In that respect, high school students educated in the language and writing of their national minority have an additional set of rules which proscribe their rights and obligations.

Implementation of common European documents into specific national environments reflects bureaucratic nature of such endeavors 'laid down from above'. In this research international alignment activities in education were tracked throughout content analysis of relevant documents and practices. But, the actual value of key problems that are frequently mentioned showed to be hidden; these are not just concepts that are taken into consideration by the state authorities the most, but often also indications of the ones that are not dealt with in practice. Second main conclusion is that the extensively covered themes are not necessary best resolved ones within the national context; sometimes they are the problematic ones. Such solely theoretical, but widely advocated, theme is 'human rights and democratic citizenship' which in fact exists only as sub-integrated area in present Croatian general curricula. This means that national minority issues in education should only be addressed randomly via different subjects, such as history or geography that completely depends on individual teachers.

If education indeed has a burden of deliberate unequal redistribution of knowledge, as one of the Bourdieu's type of social capital reserved for elites, what better time to ensure its elitist goals then in time of worldwide social and economic crisis. National minorities in reality are protected only as long as they openly ask for a positive discrimination. These problems are not subject of quantitative methods research because of their delicate nature and we thus need to approach them from a qualitative perspective, but obviously, not exclusively through content analysis of accessible documentation in education.

AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY OF ETHNIC MINORITY STUDENTS' STRATEGIES' IN RESPONSE TO RACISM IN CYPRUS AND BELGIUM

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Abstract: Considerable sociological research has focused on the nature, occurrence and consequences of racism in education, particularly in the UK. Most of these studies apply a social-constructivist approach and focus mainly on students' experiences of ethnic stereotyping and discrimination, teachers' stereotypes of ethnic minority students and the processes and effects of selection, the distribution of classroom resources, and the nature of the knowledge and values taught and sanctioned in schools (for a review, see Stevens 2007). However, little systematic research has been carried out on describing and explaining variability in students' strategies in response to racism. This is an important area of research as student's coping strategies in response to racism in school and society can have an important impact on their social and economic success.

This study uses data collected from qualitative interviews with ethnic minority students in secondary schools in Flanders (the Northern, Dutch speaking part of Belgium) and the Greek speaking part of Cyprus. Students are selected from three different school types in each region: an ethnically mixed urban school, an ethnically homogeneous urban school and an urban elite school. In both countries students were interviewed using the same semi-structured interview schemes.

Analysis of qualitative data is currently being carried out and considers students' national and school context and their socio-economic and ethnic background. Initial analysis suggests the usefulness of Bourdieu's theory of practice and related concepts of habitus, cultural and social capital in explaining differences in students' strategies in response to racism. The conclusions will discuss the implications of these findings for social policy and future quantitative and qualitative research. In addition, the discussion section investigates essential methodological issues related to doing cross-national comparative case-study research on the management of racism in two divided communities (Cyprus and Belgium).

ANTISEMITISM IN THE BRUSSELS' SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract: Belgium has three independent educational systems: The French, The Flemish and the German. Both the Flemish and French system have schools in the capital city of Brussels. The research on which this paper relies was conducted in 34 of the 42 Flemish secondary schools in Brussels. In each school a number of classes was

randomly selected and all the students (N=2513) in the selected classes were interviewed.

Brussels is a very diverse city. Only about one third of the interviewed students has parents of Belgian origin. About half (48%) of them is Muslim.

Anti-Semitism is measured on the basis of four statements ("Most Jews think they are better than other people". "Jews are war mongers". "Jews want to dominate everything". "When doing business with Jews one has to be particularly careful".). Together the four statements form a reliable scale (Crombach's alfa=.92).

Of the native students about 10% can be considered anti-Semite. In this group that attitude is not related to general feelings of xenophobia, suggesting that Jews are not considered as "strangers". Among these students Anti-Semitism is higher among practicing Catholics and socially vulnerable pupils.

Of the Muslim students about one in two agrees with the four statements. Their attitude can not be explained by the social and economic position of these students. It is very strongly related to their identity as Muslim and to a lesser extent to their media use. Anti-Semitism is also somewhat higher in all groups of students, regardless of their individual characteristics, in schools with a high concentration of Muslim students.

CONCEPTUAL ISSUES IN RACISM AND ANTISEMITISM: CONNECTING SOCIOLOGIES

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Abstract: In 1964 two young Jewish civil rights activists were lynched by Ku Klux Klan members alongside their black comrade. Did this infamous episode testify to a natural solidarity between Jews and blacks as 'brothers in misery', to use Fanon's expression? Cornell West writes: 'there was a better age when the common histories of oppression and degradation of both groups served as a springboard for general empathy and principled alliances'. There is evidence to bear this out. In the first half of the twentieth century theorists like Du Bois and Fanon sustained an interest in how antisemitism and racism articulate with each other in ways that appear to have been downplayed in contemporary studies. In the postwar period evidence of a continuing concern for integrating questions of racism and antisemitism can be found, for example, in Arendt's Origins of Totalitarianism in the first two sections of which, Antisemitism and Imperialism, Arendt addresses the ties that bound antisemitism inside Europe to the new forms of racism that accompanied colonial conquest outside Europe. Today in the UK Paul Gilroy has done much to re-establish connections between racism and antisemitism and the US Cornell West argued that antisemitism within the ranks of some Black activists compromises the prospects of anti-Black racism as well. Paul Berman recalls the popular enthusiasm among liberal Jews in the postwar period for the Civil Rights Movement. Of course, these examples of solidarity are not the whole story and in this period of radical disjunction the aim of this paper is to explore the possibilities of reconnecting sociologies.

ANTISEMITISM AND THE POWER OF THOUGHTLESS ANGER: ON THE CRITICAL THEORY OF A RESENTFUL RUMOUR

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Abstract: The Nazi ideologue Arthur Rosenberg formulated the essence of modern antisemitism succinctly when he portrayed it as an attack on Communism and 'Jewish capitalism', by which he and his fellow antisemites, then and now, understand a capitalism not of productive labour and industry, but of parasites - money and finance, speculators and bankers. The paper examines contemporary forms of antisemitism and explores the arguments put forward by Adorno, Horkheimer and Postone to conceptualise the 'rumour about the Jews' as incarnation of hated forms of capitalism, a rumour finds manifestation in the antisemitism of the right and the antisemitism of the left. Antisemitism offers a ready-made articulation for resentment and anger, and an enemy. It is all embracing – it comprehends nothing; and in this perversion lies the secrete of its enduring appeal.

ANTISEMITISM AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

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Abstract: I would like to present some results of a study on Antisemitism in Media Discourses on the Financial Crisis my colleagues and I have carried out at the Institute of Conflict Research in Vienna. We focused on the Austrian media discourse during the years 2008-2010, concerning reporting on the economic or, as it is mostly put, the financial crisis and analysed in what way these discourses operated with antisemitic stereotypes. Thereby we found only a few direct or manifest antisemitic statements in the media discourse, thus references to the antisemitic stereotypes of the "greedy Jew" or of "Jewish world conspiracy" were not put directly. Just like in secondary antisemitism that is not expressed openly, but finds encoded ways of expression, we found quite a number of encoded statements that could be interpreted as antisemitic, or at least as provoking antisemitic thought. Thus, we looked at the Austrian media corpus along several thematic categories that traditionally occur in connection with antisemitism, but which, however, maybe are not antisemitic themselves. In my paper I will present the most important ones, such as the encoding of antisemitic contents in sexist, anti-intellectual, and nationalist statements.

RUSSIAN MINORITY IN FINNISH LABOUR MARKET AND WORK COMMUNITIES – THE DEFINITION OF RUSSIAN MINORITY AS A PART OF A RESEARCH PROBLEM

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Abstract: Russian immigrants form the largest minority group in Finland. Attitudes towards Russians among the native population can be relatively negative. Russians find several problems when integrating into the Finnish society and the Finnish labour market. Getting a job is often extremely challenging to Russians, who often work as short-term employed. Building relations between Finns and Russians is hard particularly in organizations, where workers aren't

permanent, where there are no preconditions for so called social capital to be formed.

The presentation examines the meanings and a reconstruction of 'a Russian' in a community level in Finland. In a historical frame of reference the forming of a Finnish identity has been significantly in relation to distiction of Russian otherness, where the categorization of 'a Russian' as a negative antithesis to 'a Finnish' is still recognized in many societal, social and individual perceptions and practices. These kind of meanings, perceptions and practices are emerging as verbal remarks such as telling rumours, ethnic jokes, avoiding and discrimination, which can cause group segregation in ethnically diverse work communities.

According to theory of social identity, people define themselves by group categories. When we discuss about ethnic or national background and its impact on human relations, other social categories that may cause social divisions and problems in trust relations must also be accounted. In sociological talk there is a discourse about the meaning of intersectionality, which means that research is considering differences and inequalities such as sex, class, age and professionality, ethnicity and nationality as interconnected to each other. In this context the social meaning of ethnic or national background, in this case the meaning of 'a Russian', may remarkably vary in work communities where different kind of inequalities and differences are found.

THE ROMA PEOPLE: TRANSTERRITORIAL IDENTITIES AGAINST RACISM.

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Abstract: Racism and xenophobic movements have arisen in the last years in Europe, threatening the social cohesion in our territories. Among the most vulnerable groups we find the Roma People, which is the largest ethnic minority in Europe with around 10 million people living across the different European territories. The Romà have always cherished their transterritorial tradition as part of their identity as a people, and have historically not claimed a country of their own. This cultural element questions the theoretical contributions that have linked the processes of identity creation and preservation to a bordered territory, idea which is reinforced by the concept of the nation-state. In the context of the global era, the close ties that the Roma community have created across borders become a model of transterritorial bonds that prove the existence of another way of creating relationships. This alternative is linked to the common values and principles that the different Romà people have shared, which can contribute to overcome the limitations of the nation-states-linked identities. The case of the Roma People recognised by the European Parliament in the context of the Workaló research project (funded by the European Commission's 5th Framework Programme), becomes thus a key model for the study of more inclusive ethnic relationships that can contribute to European social cohesion.

A COMPARISON OF DIFFERING EXPERIENCES OF RACISM BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN BRITAIN

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Abstract: Inclusion, exclusion, racism and discrimination of migrants in host societies have been globally debated, amongst the large public, academics and within the political sphere.

Racism and discrimination by definition, are expressed in two forms: Overtly and covertly. Forms of overt discrimination and racism occur more so in micro social settings, such as the everyday sphere and often are expressed with verbal language, swearing, as well as facial expressions.(Van Dijk, 1995). Covert, subtle and hidden racism and discriminatory practices are ascribed to institutional settings, such as work settings, or educational settings, but expressed more so by way of processes, rather than in language (ibid.). Covert racism is defined as a hidden form of discrimination, oppressing ethnic minority groups in their access to rights and power (Berreby, 2000).

In a study of 20 African families (from Zimbabwe, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia who arrived in the UK between 1985 and 2003) and their experiences of discrimination, racism and prejudice in Britain, forms of covert and overt racism became apparent-, however, first and second generation migrants had very differing experiences of discrimination and racism, correlating with and depending on their degree of identification with the culture of the host country and their type of acculturation (Berry, 2002). For example, mostly, first generation migrants, unlike the second generation migrants, maintained strong cultural identification with their country of origin, perceiving both, covert and overt, racism in all social settings. Their children, experienced hybrid identities, which impacted on very different experiences of racism.

This paper explores and compares differing experiences of racism and discrimination between first and second generation African migrants in the United Kingdom. The paper will additionally outline the correlation of experiences of racism and differing degrees of identification with the host culture. Such analysis will predominately focus on the settings of paid work and education. The study was a British Academy funded project (2008-2009) which interviewed 20 African families in the North of England, mainly in the county of Yorkshire. Methodologically, the project utilized qualitative biographical interview techniques.

A MULTICULTURAL SHOPPING STREET: AN EXOTIC OR EVERYDAY EXPERIENCE?

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Abstract: Public spaces are considered a reflection of society. People are differently attracted to various spaces, and spaces differently affects the everyday life of people. This paper focuses on the dynamic relation between being in public space and awareness and acceptance of multiculturalism. I draw upon research executed in a multicultural neighborhood in Utrecht, the Netherlands: Lombok, a neighborhood that has undergone tremendous social changes in recent decades. Based on interviews and observations, I argue that spaces of segregation and integration are not constructed in everyday life on the basis of conscious ethnic inclusion or exclusion. People in the neighborhood are very positive toward multiculturalism, and feel no desire to spatially segregate themselves. I will elaborate on the meaning of a multicultural shopping street, the Kanaalstraat.

Ethnic diversity is represented in the Kanaalstraat in various ways: in the shops and the products to be sold, and in the visitors that visit the street regularly. It became clear that the Kanaalstraat functions as a contact zone. It is a everyday place where people like to be and where people "consume" diversity, and by doing so become aware of cultural others. Brief conversations and interactions with store owners on Kanaalstraat contributes to an atmosphere in which diversity is respected and cherished. In that sense, it can possibly mean a first step toward getting to know each other and as such can be seen as a confirmation of Allport's contact hypothesis. The public visibility of multiculturalism in contact zones is important for sharing and exposing cultural values. The focus on the everyday and the mundane for understanding the meaning of public spaces is vital, because by considering the everyday life and consider how social differences are experienced and managed on an everyday basis, broader societal issues can be understood.

BETWEEN UNDERSTATEMENT AND OVERSTATEMENT. PERSPECTIVES ON RACISM(S) AND ANTISEMITISM: WHO IS TO PRODUCE RESEARCH DATA AND IN WHAT PERSPECTIVE: PERPETRATORS', VICTIMS' OR BYSTANDERS' VIEWS?

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Abstract: Research on racism(s) and Antisemitism has mainly focused on perpetrators' motives, attitudes and behavior. In such, racism is defined from a perpetrator's perspective. Recently, however, scholars are paying attention to victims' perspectives, and how racism(s) affect targeted groups. Also, organizations advocating victims' rights and filing complaints, monitor incidents occurring to members of the group, insofar as they have been brought to their attention.

But problems persist: researchers have rarely compared different victim groups (Blacks, Roma, Jews, Muslims, etc.), weighed victims' and perpetrators' views, or have observed compared evolution over time. Moreover, even studies that have compiled longitudinal quantitative data require complementary qualitative analysis. Another body of insights is given by the analyses of discourse-figures; however, the risk is to detect patterns of prejudice in every discourse, as racisms are deeply rooted in our societies. Interpretation of data tend often either to ignore victims or put an overemphasis on them. This contribution looks at research methods that contribute to overcome these two interpretive extremes; - tendencies toward banalisation, if not denial, or overstatement.

In my presentation I will consider two qualitative studies we have conducted, that focus on victims' and bystanders' perceptions of racism, giving only glancing attention to perpetrators' perspectives. In addition, I will explore how research could overcome the polarization between victims and perpetrators. Following the principle of "multiperspectivity", these studies deal with everyday racism as an experience and as contextualized situation, in which individuals act according to their representations. Based on my research involving an NGO running an "antiracist hotline", I will look at the significance and effects of dealing with victims' claims. A related argument is based on a research involving teachers' and community workers' dealing with critical incidents in their everyday job, and analyzing them in focus groups. Their perceptions of racism(s) influence the way they negotiate these incidents, may they respond to it or not. The goal of this contribution is to explore the possibilities and limits of such qualitative methods to tone down discussions about racism(s) and Antisemitism, and also bring the attention of research and intervention to the role of bystanders.

HOW WE ANALYZE (AND CONFRONT) IRRATIONALITIES WITH ARGUMENTS? SOME RADICAL QUESTIONS ON METHODOLOGY AGAINST HATRED

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Abstract: Right after the Holocaust the French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre wrote in his famous reflections on the Jewish question on the essence of anti-Semitism: *"Indeed, it is something quite other than an idea. It is first of all a passion."* Adorno and Horkheimer, alike, drawing upon a pessimistic realism, grown out of the incapability of the Western intellect to foresee the upcoming destruction, often implied, if not suggested, that anti-Semitism – as a social relation – lies in irrational, destructive forces embodied in the western human spirit, forces that frequently and easily attach to the so-called rational arguments in order to humiliate, expel, and hunt this great Other, the Jew. The left's or the liberal democrat's failure to confront such destructive forces, when was so much needed, exactly before National Socialism put forward its annihilating work, left us alone with the probably correct impression that the Nazis could not be stopped rationally, scientifically, and, consequently, without the 'criticism of arms'.

Today, that new forms of anti-Semitism arise and we observe an increase in numbers of the European extreme right, discussions have again arisen around the ways we should analyze and confront anti-Semitism in various sectors of social life, before we once again find ourselves amidst an upcoming war between two camps that cannot resolve anything without violence.

This is exactly the view from which I choose to focus on methodology. Since the discussion can still be found in its early steps we should attempt to put radical questions – all over again – around the use of science, its mixture with political work and commitment, as well as the use of accurate and scientifically valid methodologies which can provide us with the necessary tools to fight a passion that although it is not rational, it can still embody 'rationality' and objective figures. Is this an idealistic plan or are we really capable to halt 'this passion' scientifically? This discussion, as I see it, repeats itself after 80 years. One of the crucial differences is that today we know what happened in the past and, consequently, our belief in progress, development and rationality has waned. This is the blank, science, mostly social sciences, should fill.

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METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN STUDYING THE POLITICIZATION OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND ISLAMOPHOBIA: INSIGHTS FROM THE FRENCH CASE

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Abstract: Anti-Semitism and Islamophobia are currently two hotly debated issues in France: on the one hand, the rise in anti-Semitic aggressions has been repeatedly denounced by various actors demanding new laws, even though the already repressive legal frame has not proved capable of successfully tackling the issue. The very nature of French anti-Semitism is today questioned, for instance by asking whether a "new anti-Semitism" rooted in the opposition to Israel would be harbored by new groups such as Muslim migrants and leftist activists. On the other hand, Islamophobia does not appear at first glance to refer to such a precise set of attitudes and activities as with anti-Semitism: a new, fuzzy concept in the French context, Islamophobia is an emerging theme and is chiefly used to denounce public policies such as the ban of the Muslim veil for schoolgirl or the recent debate on the burqa and mosques. However, both themes have many common features: they both question French integrationist ideology and put public intervention under scrutiny, and they tend to associate cultural diversity in the public space with social unrest, insecurity and contentious politics.

When one tries to assess how anti-Semitism and Islamophobia have been turned into major political themes over the past dozen years, one is confronted with some conceptual and methodological issues. Political discourses related to anti-Semitism and Islamophobia are deployed in a number of contexts – media, party programmes, policy briefs, texts by public intellectuals, to name but a few – and are produced by various actors, including but not limited to Jewish and Muslim community organizations. In fact, it may be argued that the most important aspect to be analysed is the appropriation of both themes by political actors beyond the communities which are most concerned by the phenomena, in order to examine how they reshape French political debates pertaining to many topics – from insecurity to immigration and to the management of the post-colonial history. The object of the paper will be to examine these methodological issues and to propose ways to solve them using an approach inspired by Critical Discourse Analysis.

CONTEXT AND METHOD: PRIVILEGING THE PERPETRATOR?

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Abstract: Interpretive social scientists such as cultural historians and social anthropologists try to understand the concepts that shaped the world view of others. This means that when we find other people communicating their beliefs we take those beliefs seriously as an attempt to understand the world and live in it. Moreover, we will also try to discover the connections between any one idea and the wider context of beliefs and practices that helped sustain it and give it explanatory power and meaning. These commonplace procedures, however, run contrary to much work that takes antisemitism and racism as its object of study. On one hand, the concept of prejudice animates studies by those who see racism and antisemitism as a failure of cognition; the malign triumph of unreason. But the concept of prejudice makes a poor starting point because it prevents us from adopting the procedures historians normally employ when studying people whose beliefs and practices were different from our own. Others take as their starting point the ways in which minority groups perceive and experience racism and antisemitism. The self-understanding of the objects of racism and antisemitism is important but it may be a poor starting point from which to understanding the meanings and motives of perpetrators. This paper will examine these dilemmas in the study of antisemitism and assess the extent to which methodologies which privilege a search for meaning through contextualisation can overcome them.

THE PROBLEMS OF ETHNIC TOLERANCE IN RUSSIAN PRESS

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Abstract: Mass Immigration began in Russia just after collapse of the former Soviet Union. Then it had become big social problem. Only in nineties of the last century about 8 million of immigrants arrived in Russian Federation. Among them there were refuges from the military conflicts areas, those who were forced to change living area and labour migrants from the former soviet republics. In this period communities from Caucases were significantly increased in various Russian regions. They were called common definition – persons of Caucasian nationality. This definition in everyday use has a negative sense. The reason of this fact is fears of the natives to lose their' cultural integrity. That's why they treat newcomers as potential criminals, look in them the reason of unemployment and decline of living level.

Exploitation of fears which are connected with the process of immigration (migrantofobia) is a very effective way to gain the electorate votes. Myth about natural cultural contradictions (or oppositions) is cultivated because of demonization of migrants' image with the aid of specific "preservative" strategy of various mass media. In this strategy the main point is to conserve the order of the title nation, natives, "hosts". In this strategy they treat political and social conflicts as ethnic ones. Violations by the newcomers their traditions, rules and order of the "hosts" are treated by the journalists as an attempt to install their own new order in the society. In this variant journalists write about state, region or city as about homeland only for natives, not for everybody. The whole population divides into "ours" and "strangers". The nominations of newcomers in their publications commonly have negative connotations, also journalists often line on their differences from the natives. Presence of migrants in different areas commonly is linked with the number of different social, economical, criminals and other problems. They accent on the growing migrant's population, their aggressive behavior, their intention to improve their welfare on the cost of the local people. All this journalist's activity forms "image of evil (enemy)" and "complex of victim", creates intolerance to the other style of life.

WHEN DOES ANTI-ISRAEL BECOME ANTISEMITIC? A QUALI-QUANTI APPROACH TO POLITICAL CARTOONS IN THE SPANISH PRESS

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Abstract: Cartoons published in the Spanish press in the last decade have made their way into the transnational institutional networks of anti-antisemitism, and are shown, pedagogically, as examples of how critique of Israel can embrace, without complexes or intellectual contradictions, the stereotypes that once were the exclusive

components of classic antisemitism. While this happens on the institutional level, and mostly outside Spain, there is no systematic study of Spanish political cartoons as a vehicle of antisemtism and, moreover, a significant lack of reflection on methods to approach this genre.

Political cartoons and caricatures in newspapers are a complex humoristic genre with a significant role in shaping public opinion. Cartoons draw most of their specific meanings from the socio-political context of everyday news events, and from a variety of intertextual elements such as visual analogies and intra-cultural winks. Thus, an appropiate analysis of these representations demands an approach on several levels, beginning with classic content analysis and advancing with a socio-semiotic method that looks at implied connotations, the viewer's present and past cultural knowledge as well as the different discoursive frameworks in which these satirical graphic commentaries make sense for their audiences.

This paper will focus on cartoons related to the arab-israeli conflict, published in Spanish newspapers between 2000 and 2010. The quantitative approach enables us to establish degrees of sympathy towards the sides in conflict and to determine what specific events spark off the creation and publication of vignettes and caricatures on the topic in different papers. With the qualitative approach we can identify the particular "Spanish" schemata of interpretation that allow both the cartoonist and the wider audience to perceive, identify and label events in the Middle East.

ANTISEMITISM, ISRAEL AND THE LIMITS OF CRITICISM: THE CASE OF THE BRITISH PRESS COVERAGE OF GAZA

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Abstract: The presentation will comprise a critical analysis of the now burgeoining debate on the presence of the "new antisemitism" in the United Kingdom and as well as of the discursive analysis of an illustrative case study of the British press's coverage of the Gaza war.

In addressing the first issue, the presentation will seek to account for the diametrically opposite versions as to the phenomenon of the "new antisemitism": a version that describes it having a real and growing presence within the liberal, anti-racist and human rights-concerned political centre; and a version that describes it as a mere rhetorical ploy used by apologists in order to immunize the state of Israel from criticism and thus stifle free debate. The objective of the presentation will be to investigate the rhetorical practices and implicit assumptions these versions mobilize, respectively.

In the second half of the presentation, the analytical focus will be on a section of the empirical data that have been collected on the coverage of the mainstream British press of the "Gaza conflict" in 2008/2009. It will look at the relevance of antisemitism in this coverage, and how the "new antisemitism" may be approached in it either as an explicit or an implicit issue. In particular, debates will be rhetorically analyzed where the topics of antisemitism, Israel and the limits of legitimate criticism are invoked.

ANTISEMITISM, RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA IN THE ROMANIAN ONLINE SPACE

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the opinions of the Internet users in forums and blogs, namely to identify the anti-Semitic, xenophobic and racist themes that they preferred to discuss, to highlight the context of their occurrence and the characteristics of the participants. With the development of the Internet, the Romanian forums and blogs have become ideal places where such ideas are disseminated.

Taking into account the specifics of the online space and the difficulty of studying the stigmatization and the ethnic relations, it requires the integration into a creative way of several research methods. First method is the observation, resulting in a vast documentary material, accumulated during a period of six years (2003-2009). We observed: the forum of eight local and national newspapers, of some news sites and televisions, the international adapted specialized platforms, extremist or common and the blogs of some journalists, writers and politicians. Second, we conducted an interview with William Totok, one of the publicists who studied constantly this phenomenon. We are also proposing a case study on the online comments to articles about the receiving of the Nobel Prize 2009 by Herta Müller and about the problems raised by her, regarding the unofficial collaborators of the Romanian Security during the communist regime. In addition, we accomplished a multiple correspondence analysis, in order to verify how the comments pertinence or radicalism is linked to the manner in which the internet user addresses others (under his own name, individually or on behalf of a group, collectively) and to the stigmatized group type (Jewish, Roma minority, Hungarians, Germans, Russians).

Our results showed that the anti-Semitic opinions include a series of stereotypes: Jewish are transformed into scapegoats and they are seen as the ones who want to lead the world and who brought the communism in Romania. Also, the Holocaust is seen as an event that did not actually exist, being a thriving business for them. The spite is also directed against Roma minority or against other nationalities such as Hungarians, Russians or Germans.

In conclusion, the freedom of expression and the access to the Internet is undoubtedly a positive factor for the Romanian society, but without some limits for the comments on forums, extremist ideas proliferate, contaminating some of the readers.

Key-words: antisemitism, racism, xenophobia, Romanian forums, Internet

REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION OF ANTISEMITISM IN POLAND: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract: The paper will discuss one of the main findings of the quantitative and qualitative research project on antisemitism that the author and his team carried out in Poland in 2010. The project consisted of a nation-wide survey representative of the country's population aged over 15 years and focus group interviews carried out with members of different Catholic communities in various regions of the country. The survey empoyed questions indicative of four kinds of antisemitism: modern domestic, modern internation-

al, religious, and postholocaust. The quantitative part of the project found out and the qualitative confirmed that the amount of antisemitism in Poland differs according to regions: there are four Polands as regards antisemitism. The focus group interviews also revealed how antisemitism and its various kinds are related to the culture of a particular Catholic community. But the qualitative part of the project also highlighted the key methodological problem of surveys on antisemitism: the questions are sometimes understood not as their authors (the researchers) intended.

RESEARCHING RACIST VIOLENCE – METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF ISLAMOPHOBIC HATE CRIMES AND DISCRIMINATION IN SWEDEN

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the methodological issues I have encountered when researching racist violence and, more specifically, Islamophobic hate crimes in Sweden within my PhD project. It engages in a research-based discussion of specific aspects of studying Islamophobia, which I find relevant to research on racism in general.

In my PhD project, I study cases of hate crimes and discrimination reported to the police and other authorities in Sweden from 2006 to 2009. This point of departure makes it possible, in my opinion, to capture what Bulmer and Solomos call "the impact of racism in real-life situations". Even though the analysed material is textual, it enables me to conduct a study that goes beyond the purely discursive sphere and to capture the material dimensions and consequences of racism.

The present paper addresses the methodological and theoretical consequences of choosing this particular research procedure for the study of racism. Moreover, the problems involved in researching the very politicized and infected areas of Islamophobia and hate crime are discussed. I critically reflect upon what this politicization means for the definition of key concepts. The discussion is placed in the broader context of the production of knowledge about this constantly changing phenomenon, the meaning of which is so often reformulated as a result of political and social debates. Finally, the paper includes a self-reflection on the research into Islamophobia in Sweden by a (non-Muslim) immigrant. I discuss here the usefulness of such concepts as 'outsider within'.

DOING RESEARCH ON EVERYDAY RACISM: COLLECTIVE TALKING ABOUT LIVED (COLLECTIVE) EXPERIENCES

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Abstract: Empirical research on everyday racism is often based on the category of experience. Experiences are therefore relevant sources for studies on everyday racism because their notion is multidimensional and their embeddedness in social structures transcends the 'individual' content and reveals their social character. The reconstructions of experiences of racism in everyday life are thus suitable to grasp the multiple dimensions of the phenomenon and furthermore helpful to demonstrate that experiences of racism are more than just 'personal' ones; as racism is a social problem. Nevertheless most of the qualitative approaches in the field of social sciences and the humanities focus on the analysis of racist accounts gathered in single-interviews.

The aim of this paper is to further discuss the necessity of the inclusion of group-focused methods in the field of empirical research on racism. I argue that focus groups are more adequate to analyse the experiences of everyday racism because the degree of naturalness can be higher than in a single-interview situation. Furthermore the atmosphere created during a group discussion comes closer to everyday situations.

My presentation will follow two argumentative steps in which I intend to demonstrate that one-to-one interviews risk to miss out essential accounts of the experience and knowledge of everyday racism as everyday racist experiences are addressed dialogically and the knowledge on everyday racism is often constituted collectively. By drawing upon findings from my empirical research conducted with Black women in Paris and by referring to Frantz Fanons phenomenological category of 'lived experiences', I firstly give a rough draft of the collective character of lived experiences of racism in everyday life. In a second step I want to demonstrate how experiences of everyday racism are only revealed as such in and through a group process in which the participants re-articulate, remember and re-work episodes of everyday racism collectively.

WHAT CAN BE SAID, „SHARED" AND THOUGHT IN WHITE WESTERN SPACES? METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS ON DOING RESEARCH IN AND ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY AS A SPECIFIC SOCIAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: In an ongoing participatory research project we invited students to group discussions, where they were asked to share reflections and experiences on "the University as a white, western, male space". Starting point was a sociological and social psychological interest in how othering/ being othered is working in this specific context. For example, students who feel they are seen as "Muslim" or non-western women often report that they are confronted with strong stereotypes and/or addressed as "needing help". It seems that even social practices which intend or pretend to be empowering can be stigmatizing and disempowering – a phenomenon often framed as "dilemma of difference". From a theoretical perspective one might be inclined to analyze such experiences as ethnocentrism if not racism. As proposed in the cfp, the presentation will focus on the methodological decisions and how "calling it racism or not" reappeared at different levels of the research process and finally as part of the empirical phenomenon itself - which is mirrored in the research process anyway.

About the study: In group discussions with 3-6 students, 2 moderators presented 5 short "narratives of othering" which were taken from University real life experiences that had been collected by members of the research team. Students were told that "we want to hear what you think about these stories" and asked to contribute own experiences and interpretations. We had group discussions at social science faculties at two German Universities and to sharpen the participatory approach students are invited to interpretation sessions as well. This is work in progress and by now (03/ 2011) we can state that it is striking how much the groups differ in "what can

be shared, said and thought about". We can also see interesting interaction patterns of what one might call claiming, trying and refusing "solidarity".

In our presentation we want to revisit and reinterpret our methodological decisions. Can one say something about preconditions of both naming and reflecting experiences of discrimination and racism? Why do some discussions appear to be marked by an atmosphere of mistrust and anxiety whereas other groups seemed to allow sharing difficult thoughts, feelings and experiences?

TERRORISM AS A FORM OF REALIZATION OF ETHNO-POLITICAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract: In 2009-2010 the escalation of violence andthe growth of political extremism have come in the North Caucasus under the banner of Islamic movements. The relationship between the frequencyof terrorist attacksand other events that can be attributed to manifestations of terrorism, and the growth of ethno-political tensionsespecially in the North Caucasus macro-region, is undoubted. Ethnicityplays an increasingly important role in the political process in the South of Russia. Transition from a moderately negative scenario to a negative scenario has already taken place. The analysis of the implementation of the ethno-political problems in the form of political extremism and terrorism requires the answers to a number of issues. Firstly, what is the dynamics of protracted regional ethno-political crisis in the North Caucasus? Secondly, what is the role of ethno-political plots in the modern terrorism ideology in the North Caucasus and how ethno-political conflicts are realized in political practice in the South of Russia? Third, which factors lead to the radicalization of ethno-political movements and their demands, and how ethnic re-politicizationimpacts on the life of the North Caucasus macro-region? Fourth, how political Islam is "embedded" in the ethno-political processes in the region and how it impacts on the radicalization of political movements? The dominant feature of the regional crisis in the North Caucasus are the ethno-political problems. The main ways to prevent terrorism are regarded as a resolution of the most egregious of ethno-political problems. In the middle of the last decade, the situation provided ample possibilities for transferring of the conflict processes in the way of de-escalation. These possibilities were not realized, decisions that could significantly change the nature of the impact of the state on ethno-political processes were not made. Today the religious factor plays a conflict-generating role; political Islam is included in the ethno-political processes in the North Caucasus, affects the radicalization of political movements.

HUMBLING TURKISHNESS

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Abstract: Kurds make up about a fifth of Turkey's population. The government in Turkey has recently been taking steps towards greater democratization and increased recognition of Kurdish rights. However, within Turkey there is also a steeply rising tide of Turkish nationalism, prejudice and intolerance towards Kurds, and increasing anti-Kurdish sentiment.

In my paper, I will trace the relationship between Turkish modernity and the construction of the dominant identity, namely Turkishness. I will do this by turning attention to 'strategies of exclusion and inclusion' in the construction of official Turkish history, and relate these to how the tense borders between the two groups and interlinked identities are maintained and currently reproduced. I will discuss the ways in which spatial and temporal borders intersect with ethno-political ones and help shape the concretization of interactions in a particular way. By paying attention to both 'strategies of exclusion' and 'strategies of inclusion', I also aim to contribute to an understanding of the role of Turkish modernity vis-à-vis the Kurdish demands and predicament, and emphasize Turkish modernity's continuing role in the construction of notions of superiority and inferiority between the Turks and Kurds in Turkey. In other words, I aim to point to the similarities and continuities that are involved in the policing of how Turkish history and modernity are constructed and told, and the way in which Kurdishness is currently perceived in Turkey. By way of these investigations, the paper will explore and divulge how certain processes hinder, and how some others ease the establishment of a meaningful interaction and relationship between the two identities.

HRANT DINK'S BEING TRANSFORMED INTO A POLITICAL FIGURE THAT HAS BECOME A TARGET

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Abstract: The purpose of this presentation is to handle the process of forming the basis of public opinion in the ruling Turkish written media regarding the case of Hrant Dink, who was the victim of an assassination.

The process of Hrant Dink's having been brought as target, has begun at the same time when he had made a news asserting that the first woman pilot in Turkey, Sabiha Gökçen, god daughter of Atatürk, first President of Turkish Republic, was Armenian concerning ethnic background. The campaign against Dink which had begun with the drastic explanation of General Staff related with that news, had continued up until the day when he was murdered.

In this work, it is explicated, the intervention of State on the process of forming public opinion in Turkey and it is displayed Media's attitude toward this intervention with various examples. It is examined, the frame of language used in News and interpretations related with Hrant Dink in newspapers which are of the most important media in public area. The effects of Hrant Dink who was the most affecting Armenian figure, holding place with his own identity in public area in Turkey since 1915 s, being from Armenian minority in forming the perception of public is examined and the examples of hatred expressions are analyzed.

While analyzing the articles and interpretations written related with Dink, attitudes of central media and racist media are dealt individually. The character of interaction between two tried to be displayed.

ETHNICITY PREVAILS ETHNIC BOUNDARY THINING: THE CONVERGING OF ETHNIC AND THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract: Weber and Barth contributions to ethnic studies are of immense importance as they both provided an alternative approach to the understanding of ethnic relations. Ethnic, ethnic identity and ethnic group are studied not from the internal properties of these concepts but their boundaries. It gives the reseracher to ability to study ethnic relations not only as a cause and effect but to locate the study by understanding social categories, social relations and society. With such a conceptual and theoretical frameworks, it is found out from studies done in Malaysia from 1990-2010 that ethnic choices do prevail but as Malaysians undergo social transformation arising from modernity, development and a middle class life style, ethnic choices are sacrificed as they embrace the concern for social gains. The instrument to analyse the fluidity of ethnic relations was developed by Banton and Mansor in 1990. These studies have been applied to study ethnic relations among the Asean countries. These studies show that ethnic identity and ethnic group will always prevail but, sociologically it might be the only dimension to influence an individual social action. But in times of political and economic crises, such individuals may find it is more meaningful to meaningful to protect their interest by mobilising their ethnic dimensions. However, these studies show that social preference seem to override the ethnic preference generating social cohesion and stability in the multi-ethnic society of Malaysia. Even the Global Peace Index of 2010 do reinforce the findings concluded.

ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIC IDENTITIES IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA: COMPLEMENTARITY OR CONFLICT

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Abstract: The results of an empirical study of social and cultural identity among young people in Southern Russia, conducted in 2009, are discussed. The results are compared with other similar studies in the Southern Russia, as well as in the whole country. The southern region of Russia is well known for its ethnic and religious conflicts and tensions. Instability has spread far beyond Chechnya, moreover, Chechnya is nowadays more stable than other territories, namely Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia. The goal of the study was to assess the correlation between different types of cultural identities in four areas: the Krasnodar and Stavropol territories, Republics of Karachay-Cherkessia and Kabardino-Balkaria. These regions are located in the central part of the Northern Caucasus and were relatively stable for a long time since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The main idea of the study is to evaluate the role of cultural factors and identities in the stability/instability in the Northern Caucasus. It has been found that youth in the region has formed a stable civic Russian identity regardless of their ethnic and religious origin. At the same time the civic identity competes with ethnic and religious ones. The latter two types of identities were chosen by ethnic Caucasians respondents as more important in comparison with civic identity, while Russian respondents preferred Russian civic identity to Russian ethnic identity. The regional "Caucasian" identity is poorly recognized by the Russian part of the youth of the South. One more important feature, revealed by the study, is the correlation between modernism and traditionalism on the one side and ethnic and religious identities on the other. The contradictory character of the youth's civilizational orientation was also identified. Though ethnic Russian and ethnic Caucasian respondents define in their majority Russia as a non-Western civilization, the part of non-Russians who define Russia as a part of western civilization is sufficiently larger, compared with Russian respondents. Such uncertainty in the civilizational orientations of young people of Southern Russia can be explained by the indefinite status of Russian civilization in globalizing world. The conclusion is made that Russian civilizational identity, compared with Russian civic identity is yet unstable, immature, optional.

REFLECTIONS ON BEING AN EAST ASIAN RESEARCHER RESEARCHING THE WHITE MAJORITY – COMMUNICATING RACE AND ETHNICITY IN COLOR-BLIND SWEDEN

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Abstract: Criticism has been cast towards researches concerning race and ethnicity being traditionally dominated by middle class white men, and different responses and positions to this criticism have emerged. However still, the methodological discussions of the social positions of the researchers are circled around the issues of white researchers' challenges in approaching the minority population, or concerns among researchers of ethnic and racial minority background in studying their own groups or other minority groups. I believe that there is an obvious lack of attention in the current methodological consideration in the field of ethnic relations: What happens when a researcher who is of ethnic and racial minority background researches the white majority population?

The paper attempts to open up a methodological discussion that is obviously missing in the field today. As a researcher of East Asian background in Sweden, interviewing white Swedes generates possibilities to observe how white Swedish interviewees interact and communicate the racial, ethnic and gender differences between the researcher and the interviewees. This paper will draw examples from the qualitative interview materials from my ongoing dissertation project on white attitudes towards interracial relationships. I argue that race of interviewer effect actually gives researchers the opportunity to examine how and when race are seen and negotiated within the interview process. The paper also questions the color-blind ideology and taboo of talking about race in Sweden.

CONCEPTUALISING 'RACISM' AND 'HATE' IN CRIMINAL LAW

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Abstract: In 2009, with only limited consultation and almost no academic comment, the OSCE produced guidance defining hate

crime. It has since led several EU states in drafting hate crime legislation and training police. Furthermore, the EU now imposes a consistent definition of 'racist' crime on all member states. There has been remarkably little discussion, yet these universalise a questionable model of 'hate'.

The two most popular conceptual models in hate crime research, the group animus model and discriminatory selection model, originate from scholarship in the United States. The discriminatory selection model preferred by the OSCE fails to convince as a prerequisite for a just means of punishment. It focuses on the effect on the victim rather than on the motivation of the offender and results in an unacceptably vague, not to say counter-intuitive, formulation. The group animus model recognises individual agency but lacks an explanation of animus itself: again a serious omission when we consider the controversial cases with which legal systems have to contend.

Both models furthermore inadequately capture the human rights paradigm established in the European Union, which requires a balancing of fundamental rights, in contrast with US jurisprudence which elevates freedom of expression. Indeed, the models do not even adequately conceptualise legal developments in the US.

The domain of hate crime law has moved far from such offences as incitement to hatred and war crime (e.g. Holocaust) denial, which were the original hate speech crimes, long a fundamental rights concern in Western Europe. This is not to say that the innovations have been unwelcome; rather that the paradigm of hate in criminal law, never fully theorised, has expanded in ways which states are reluctant to discuss because they raise questions around lay conceptions and legitimacy which encourage hostile attacks on protections only recently given to vulnerable groups.

PATTERNS OF PRESENT-DAY ANTI-SEMITISM

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Abstract: In my paper I want to analyze a wide array of present-day anti-Semitic occurrences and present some patterns according to which they 'function'.

Many studies in the "new anti-Semitism" have restricted themselves to depicting various incidences, and consequently lack in 'structuring' and categorizing them. In my presentation I intend to fill this gap and show how they 'operate', in which way they could be discerned from each other, etc.

REMEMBERING JEWS IN EUROPE. PERCEPTIONS OF THE HOLOCAUST AND CONTEMPORARY ANTISEMITISM

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Abstract: This paper will introduce a new research project on the relation between perceptions of the Holocaust and contemporary antisemitism in Europe. We first want to present different narratives of the Holocaust in Germany, France and the UK and how they are possible related to antisemitism. We then intend to present and discuss structural and methodological approaches of a research project that seeks to investigate this relation. In many European countries, the Holocaust is a constant theme in political disourses, the media, literature and art and a 'Holocaust Remembrance Day' has become a national event in most European countries, in most of them on 27 January, the day Auschwitz was liberated. However, the public discourses on the Holocaust are different in each country – depending on the historical role of the respective country, which are specifics of national narratives and other factors. What is actually commemorated on this day is not only often unrelated to the actual event, but it is based on a certain perception of what 'the Holocaust' was rather than on an adequate historical understanding.

In addition, 'the Holocaust' has increasingly become linked to expressions of contemporary antisemitism, which is often voiced with references to the Holocaust – be it by diminishing the Holocaust with inappropriate comparisons or by accusing "the Jews" of exploiting the Holocaust or perpetrating a new one against the Palestinians. Previous research suggests that such tropes are common in Europe and that many Europeans believe that Jews try to take advantage of their status as victims during the Nazi era. In order to understand the exact relation between perceptions of the Holocaust and contemporary antisemitism in Europe, there are therefore several relevant research questions: What is understood as 'Holocaust'? Who is perceived to have perpetrated it? What is the perceived distinction between the mass murder of European Jewry and other genocides? How are Jews represented and what role do Jews play in the representation of the Holocaust? How is the Holocaust perceived in private? And in how far can one speak of a 'Europeanisation' of antisemitism in this context? This paper seeks to identify and discuss appropriate approaches to this complex subject area.

POLITICAL INFORMATION AND DIGITAL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: THE SPANISH CASE.

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Abstract: Digital political participation is an emerging phenomenon that has attracted the attention of a great number of researchers. In most cases, analyses have focused on digital political participation as an independent variable to attempt to understand other phenomena such as, for instance, changes in political participation. However, it has been less common for specialists to seek to understand the factors that explain the digital political participation itself, taking it as a dependent variable. This is the approach of our research. In this paper we attempt to analyse to what extent the access to political information can help us explain the digital political participation in Spain. Through a factorial analysis, we order into dimensions a heterogeneous number of political information sources and we use these dimensions as independent variables in order to make a regression where digital political participation is the dependent variable. This approach allows us to analyse to what extent the access to political information helps predict digital political participation and what type of information resource has more weight in our subject of study. The results of this analysis serve as a basis for discussing the politically innovative nature of digital political participation.

POPULARIZATION OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN ITALY. A CASE STUDY.

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Abstract: Many scholars focusing on the links between media and politics (more specifically, on how the media cover political actors and events) claim that politicians make increasing use of communication models which, crossing the institutional threshold, are part of the gossip and entertainment world. As a result, there is a growing coverage of political and institutional actors in those magazines and TV formats which are dedicated to entertaining their readers/viewers. This phenomenon affects the political class as a whole (van Zoonen, 2005; Riegert, 2007; Mazzoleni & Sfardini, 2009).

In this case study the authors aim to emphasize some specific features of the Italian case. This research focuses on a content analysis of the major 4 gossip magazines and 4 entertainment programmes aired on the major Italian TV channels: RaiUno and Canale5. This study shows that, unlike in other Western democracies, the phenomenon we have described applies – almost exclusively – to the main Italian political party: the Prime Minister's Pdl, while the opposition parties are regularly left out of the "entertainment format". The main reason for this lies in Silvio Berlusconi himself. According to a coverage logic that mainly applies to monarchs and royal courts, the entertainment programmes and gossip magazines see Berlusconi as an ideal actor to cover. As a result, they regularly focus on him, his family, his youth and the people around him: thus giving Berlusconi a total and absolute primacy in this specific media arena.

THE DEFENCE STRATEGY OF BELIEF IN CONFLICTING DISCUSSIONS : THE CASE OF THE CONSPIRACY THEORY

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Abstract: In the NTIC era, the media has proven to be the diffusion channel and the informer of all sorts of conflicts. The media also creates the place for the conflict expression. This place incubates, develops and can even disintegrate the judgment communities which themselves defend their vision, their world and society beliefs in several fields. It is the case in the political field, where conspiracy theory believers will confront their sceptics and politicians at official speeches.

Considering that:

• beliefs are constructed by interaction with the environment, by interpersonal discussion or interaction with others, or even a mix of this elements ;

• beliefs are not always radical and they can evolve, be qualified or be reinforced by discussions or conflicts;

• beliefs are an identifying factor and their sharing & defence have a socializing effect;

• conflicts inject dynamism into strategic, tactical and organizational competences of the people defending their beliefs;

the paper will present content analysis results of fifty conflicting discussions on conspiracy theories involving Europe or European politicians. These discussions are randomly collected on websites, chats, forums and social networks. They reveal opposite or complementary beliefs by the judgment communities on these conspiracy theories. This content analysis allows the finding of indications on cognitive, identity and social strategies developed by the judgment communities in order to construct, adhere, reinforce, share, promote or defend their beliefs in a conflicting situation while interacting. This content analysis also allows the understanding of the conflict's effect on construction, defence, promotion or disintegration of a secular belief in these communities.

THE ORDER AND THE INVERSION: UNDERSTANDING CORRUPTION IN MEDIA

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Abstract: Democracies are strongly based on the idea of separation between judicial and executive powers. They are also feed by the idea of the politician as someone who performs a collective role, being elected to so. That is, someone with a special mission, based on authenticity, rational and charismatic authority. The explosion of media systems throughout the twentieth century has made clear that the exercise of politics is ever more at disposable of a new public space in which politics itself became an exercise of drama, that is to say, of teatralization by which politics try to seek or to maintain legitimacy. Within the plethora of new realities carried out by that centrality of media as public arena where discourses became principal protagonists, there is the specific denounce and control over the political man/women behavior in diverse spheres and forms. With or without motive, media acquires a desiccative function of the "public" man/women through which citizens may assist to a insidious anatomy of political man/women touching directly their intimacy. Grounded on these assumptions, largely supported by wide literature on the relation between media and justice, this paper seeks explore how Portuguese media covers episodes when political man/women is pointed out as suspected of using his/her function in his/her own interest thus gaining the classification of dishonest, fraudulent and corrupt and until what extent does this coverage signals a special mediatized way of doing politics today in which media not only become the space *par excellence* of denouncing, control and judgment and counter argumentation, but also the place in which corrupt politics performs its own inversion by using the own media as source of legitimization of its own failure, particularly visible when dealing with the ethical issues posed by the use of confidential information named as the "segredo de justiça". The paper is presented using information provided by documental analysis collected through a systematic review of media materials, mainly national newspapers and informative magazines. It also uses data provided by interviews to judges regarding their idea on concept of secret in situations involving deviant behavior of political man/women.

ABOVE THE PARTIES OR JUST AT THEIR LEVEL? THE SWISS PRESIDENT'S STRATEGIES TO COMBAT THE RADICAL RIGHT

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Abstract: Just as government coalitions are opening up to radical right-wing groups, or starting to do this, new questions are being raised relating to national populist parties. These concern, in particular, the strategies employed by the national populist parties that have taken on governmental responsibilities. They have two main options: either their representatives blend in with the government, or they play the double role of being in the government and in opposition to it, destroying the collegial atmosphere as soon as the political debates touch on subjects dear to their party. When they choose the latter option, the other members of the governmental coalition have to decide between acting indifferent; marginalising the populist representatives, or confronting them openly.

This study focuses on the confrontational scenario and the political turmoil it causes. In 2007, Micheline Calmy-Rey, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, became head of the rotating Swiss Presidency for one year. That year was marked by legislative elections in October, then governmental elections in December. Her party, the Social Democratic Party, was in bad shape in the opinion polls, whereas the national populist party, the Swiss People's Party, which is represented in the government by its leader, Christoph Blocher, was heading toward a resounding victory. By placing some of her actions as President under the seal of the opening up of Switzerland internationally, social justice, and the liberalisation of society, Micheline Calmy-Rey could give the Social Democratic Party a boost, while counterattacking the Swiss People's Party, which was highly critical of the Swiss government and of its political system in general. In 1999, faced with a very similar situation, President Ruth Dreifuss had chosen to remain above the radical parties, by ignoring their attacks, whereas Micheline Calmy-Rey placed herself at their level, voicing her opposition to them, and in doing this redefining the presidential function.

Through an analysis of the printed Swiss press from 1999 to 2007, and interviews we were fortunate to obtain with former Presidents Ruth Dreifuss and Micheline Calmy-Rey, our study attempts to explain how the oppositional actions carried out by the radical right have been shaking up Swiss institutions, what strategies have been adopted by the authorities endeavouring to halt its advance, why and with what results.

BEYOND THE « MODERNISATION LOSERS » THESIS. THE VARIOUS LOGICS OF COMMITMENT WITHIN THE SWISS PEOPLE'S PARTY

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Abstract: The rise of right-wing populist parties is often explained by macro-social factors (socio-economic transformations) and is linked to the ability of these parties to attract mainly economically weakened people. This paper discusses this thesis from a micro-sociological point of view. Based on a qualitative research (40 in-depth interviews) among activists of the Swiss People's Party (SPP), it highlights the various logics that lead people with different social and political profiles to become activists of this party, which is often labelled as right-wing and populist.

Our approach shows how socio-political properties of individual actors meet a political supply located in a broader context. On the actors' side, we consider the numerous and different factors that will generate their political dispositions (primary and secondary socialization, economical and cultural capital, social slopes, inscription in various spheres of life). On the political supply side, we consider the practices of the party (orientations and discourse, selective incentives offered to activists, socialisation in the party), which we examine with regard to competing political offers.

Such an approach makes it possible to criticize the mechanical explanation of the success of this type of parties in terms of « modernisation losers ». This explanation associates objective situations and political orientations without considering the mediations between these two phenomena. Moreover, it reduces the success of these parties to logics of frustration. Our results show that: 1) several types of SPP activists are not « losers » 2) the objective situation of "losers" does not alone explain the choice of the SPP : the other properties of the actors and the specific context has to be taken into account.

Qualitative research allows to analyse the complexity of the processes of commitment within this party, taking into account both individual actors and their properties and the role of the political supply side.

POPULIST RADICAL RIGHT PARTIES IN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

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Abstract: Since the 1990s, there is a rise and persistence of populist radical right parties in several European countries. We can observe similarities and differences in the forms of this phenomenon and in its explanations. On the one hand, all these parties appear in a modernization process (globalization) and succeed in mobilizing "modernization losers". Similar is furthermore that they defend national identities and confront ethnic and national minorities with nationalism and racism. Similar is finally that most of these parties criticize European integration and in a very populist style political establishments. On the other hand, there are apparent differences. The modernization process depends in both, in West and East European countries, on globalization, but in the latter first of all on post-communist transformation. Furthermore, the cleavage structures are different. In Western Europe, the radical right is on the closed side of a polarization between open and closed positions (integration and demarcation) to globalization. In Eastern Europe, we find an old polarization existing between centre positions (pro ex-URSS/urban interests) and peripheral positions (nation/rural interests), which is changing to a cleavage structure with, on the centre side, global, pro-European and urban positions and, on the periphery side, protectionist, Euro-sceptic, nationalistic and rural positions. The radical right is on the second side. And additionally, in the context of these new cleavage structures, the nation state and ethnic nationalism are linked in Western Europe to a changing and in Eastern Europe to a regained national sovereignty. But most of all, there are differences in the historical legacy and the political culture of these regions and countries leading to different electoral success of the populist radical right parties. Finally, the political opportunity structures, that are also responsible for this success, vary considerably. In this contribution, the populist radical right parties will be analysed according to this comparative research design which is based on data of several European countries, especially France, Austria, Denmark, Germany and Hungary.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS - WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM AS AN ACTOR BETWEEN POLITICS AND BUSINESS

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Abstract: In the social sciences, politics and market are usually studied as separate systems. In recent decades, however, certain market actors have tried to be more socially responsibility, and participated to an increasing extent in activities earlier considered political. These changes can be described in terms of the development of a new public domain in which the boundaries between the two systems are not as clear.

This paper introduces the World Economic Forum (WEF) as an actor between market and politics in this public domain. As such the WEF transgresses the alleged boarders between politics and markets. Based on interview data, observations and analyses of documents the paper studies how the WEF as an organization handles their self-taken role of bridging politics and business.

Theoretically the paper relates to the discussion of governance and the role of corporations within the domain of the global domain. It asks the question of how the WEF seek to organize authority for them selves and their members within this domain. What is the role of politicians from nation-states in the realm of the WEF? How does the WEF balance between possibly diverging interests related to corporate and nation-state rationalities?

The empirical analysis indicates that the bridging between the spheres are done both at a normative and an organizational level. The so called "davos equation" indiicating that no social development may occur withiout economic development and vice versa, is used as a guide line for the practical organizing of the WEF. Possible tensions between politics and business are thereby seen as irrelevant. This idea has consequneces for the actual formation of the WEF.

THE FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN RUSSIA: PRO AND CONTRA

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Abstract: In contemporary Russia fundamental conditions have been built for the development of civil society. First, the institution of private property, the observance of civil rights and liberties have become not only legal but accepted by the absolute majority of the citizens. According to the Institute of Sociopolitical Research data, 57% and 61% of the Russians believe that the state ensures correspondingly the freedom of speech and the freedom of political choice. There is a tendency of increasing interest to defend the rights of the majority that can be violated by the dominance of the rights of different minorities.

The most poorly realized citizens' rights are those related to the supremacy of law, local self-government, and trust in governmental bodies. In collective consciousness of the Russians the notion of elections has been formed as of a formal procedure with results known in advance which are often obtained by ballot rigging. More than 60% of the electorate shares this opinion.

Second, the high potential of social activity has been formed, especially among the young people. Apathy and social infantilism gradually give place to social energy, to readiness to self-organization, self-employment, and defense of one's rights. The rise of social activity and potential of social protest is a prerequisite of not only civil but uncivil society. Deviant self-organization and the radicalization of social views present an "internal" thereat to civil society.

Despite the increasing influence of the third sector, the institutions of civil society only gradually compensate the deficiency of resources and experience for full-scale citizens' participation in solving urgent problems, organizing public discussions, and self-governing. The major contradiction preventing the development of civil society in Russia is that civil society, its institutions and values have not been so far accepted by the majority of the citizens as effective means of solving their everyday problems.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE POLITICAL POWER IN TURKEY

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Abstract: This study takes the issue of governance as a political model by which state, society and political power relations are fundamentally transformed at the example of the regulatory reforms in Turkey.

The fisrt part of this study focuses on the question of how and in which way the transformations of power relations are analysed. Critical exploration of the governance model is based on the conceptualisation of the concentration and centralisation of power relations.

Second part of this study will be about conceptual meaning of this transformation. It can be mentioned that there is at least two results: On the one hand, there is the concentration of the political power of bourgeoisie; on the other hand, there is sweeping laboring classes from an opportunity to enforce indirectly on the relations of distribution by undermining the initiative of parliamentary mechanisms. In fact, settling the 'regulatory state' is seen to be a permanent interruption within the poor experiences of parliamentary democracy in Turkey.

CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE AT A TIME OF TERRITORIALIZATION

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Abstract: Governance comes forth at once as a core and elusive topic. It is in fact an umbrella notion, referred to a variety of phenomena and ideas not always consistent with each other. A least

common denominator of what governance actually is could be established anyway, on the basis of four key points. The first one is the presence of a plurality of actors in the design and implementation of policies. The second one is the emergence of complex environments of public action with a low level of integration. The third point is the demand for coordination raised by these situations. The fourth point is the delegitimization of forms of coordination based on public authority, for the benefit of the growing importance acquired by contractual or consensual logics.

However, these key points are controversial per se. The coordination of actors and organizations, far from being a premise of governance, is rather an issue at stake. As to the role played by citizens, on the one hand governance entails the involvement of individuals and communities in the decisions affecting them or, more broadly, the perspective of participation and active citizenship; on the other hand it shows the setting up of decisional arenas exempted from the democratic control. Besides, on the one hand, the local level seems to fuel practices and experimentations of participatory governance; on the other hand this develops in the context of the "post-democracy" which sustains peculiar networks between public and private powers at the global level.

The paper deals with the relationship between governance and citizenship focusing on the processes of territorialization affecting local policies. In outline, territorialization stresses the contexts in which public action takes place and considers them as resources, targets and actors of policies. The possibility that reference to the territory may facilitate the involvement of subjects in their life contexts, thereby bolstering both social cohesion and the democratic nature of collective choices, is only one side of the picture. The other side is the development of a citizenship based not on equality but, rather, on the disparity between contexts.

The paper refers in particular to the field of policies against social exclusion in Europe. The aim is to outline an analytical scheme regarding the territory as medium of the present relationship between citizenship and governance.

CONSTITUTIONAL ANOMIE AND CONTESTATION IN POST-WESTPHALIAN EUROPE

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Abstract: Constitutional democracy is showing clear signs of obsolescence. The modernist form of state-centric, uniform constitutionalism is increasingly out of touch with societal and (post-)national developments. National constitutional orders are rivalled by supranational (quasi-)constitutional developments, sub-national constitutionalization, as well as an internal plurality of legal systems. In addition, constitution-making is affected and contested by populist tendencies (not least, with regard to the European Constitution).

The paper explores the radical transformation of modern constitutionalism in post-Westphalian Europe. Existing research overwhelmingly focuses on two aspects: 1. The classification of new forms of constitutionalism beyond and below the state; and, 2. The relation between national constitutions and European law. In contrast, this paper will analyse the wider complexity of constitutional metamorphosis – in terms of both tangible legal change and shifts in perception - for national constitutionalism *itself*.

The analysis focuses on the metamorphosis of constitutionalism from a social-political perspective. The main foci are national constitutional repertoires, trajectories of constitutional change, and constitutional critique and populist contestation. The paper proceeds, first, by analyzing national constitutional repertoires and change in Europe from a comparative perspective. Second, a socio-legal interpretative approach analyses constitutional critique and justification as expressed by significant legal and political actors.

DO EUROPEAN CITIZENS ACCEPT THE EU'S POLICY OF EQUAL RIGHTS OF OPPORTUNITIES? EVIDENCE FROM A COMPARATIVE SURVEY

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Abstract: Since its founding, the EU has gradually replaced the nation-state concept of equality by a European citizenship status, intended to enhance equal rights and life chances for every European, regardless of actual place of residence within the EU territory. The "freedom of movement" rule guarantees that EU-citizens may look for employment in every member state under the same conditions as a national of that country. It includes additional rights, i.e. the entitlement to the same social security and tax benefits as nationals and equality in housing. Finally, the EU guarantees a number of political rights for all EU-citizens, among others the right to vote and to stand as a candidate for municipal elections in the member state of residence.

We analyze to what extent citizens from EU- and accession countries support the idea of Europeanized equality, and how occurring differences in the level of support can be explained. To do so, we use insights from British sociologist T.H. Marshall who defines citizenship as consisting of civil, political and social security rights. Following cleavage theory and social threat approach, it can assumed that the process of opening up the borders of the nation-states will challenge the traditional symbolic code of equality held by citizens, and impact negatively on the existing distribution of resources. In particular, those people who lack economic resources and hold more traditional or right wing political orientations are likely to oppose the notion of Europe-wide equality.

In order to test these assumptions we analyze data from a comparative survey conducted by the authors in 2009 in Germany, Poland, Spain and accession candidate Turkey (n = 4000). The survey asks for the respondent's support of the notion that citizens from other EU-countries (and from Turkey) should enjoy the same economic, social, and political rights in their country as themselves. Findings show that the majority of the respondents in the three EU countries supports the idea of Europeanized rights, whereas most Turkish respondents reject it. By using regression analysis we show that there is little evidence that those rejecting Europeanized rights share strong social-structural or ideological characteristics. Hence, the probability that social cleavages, which might form the basis for populist political parties in the four countries, will occur, seems to be rather low.

EU SOFT LAW AND THE EQUALITY HIERARCHY: OPPORTUNITY OR CONSTRAINT FOR MOBILIZATION ON GENDER EQUALITY?

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Abstract: Women's rights organizations and feminist scholars argue that the last decade has been marked by a functional, economic and bureaucratic reduction of the EU gender equality agenda. A shift towards non binding Open Method of Coordination (OMC) related measures in the form of gender mainstreaming has indeed altered opportunity structures and disrupted power dynamics between gender equality advocates mobilizing on women's issues at EU level. Antidiscrimination law and in particular the Race Equality Directive now outpace gender equality in terms of material scope of protections. The European Women's Lobby (EWL) assert that this soft law approach to gender equality combined with the uneven nature of EU anti-discrimination policies and provisions has worked to shade out gender issues while recognizing other forms of disadvantage. In this paper I argue that while OMC processes (gender mainstreaming included) are roundly criticised by civil society actors and gender advocates they have also worked to establish institutions, administrative and knowledge infrastructure that creates new opportunities for actors to exercise influence on gender equality issues. OMC processes can pull numerous initiatives and experts from across often compartmentalized EU institutional contexts to generate powerful comparative data and political will to advance gender equality issues. While this altered political opportunity structure represents a challenge to gender equality advocates including the EWL there is evidence to suggest that feminist NGOs and gender equality experts are creatively responding to this soft law environment and deploying a variety of instruments within a number of venues on issues including migrant women's rights, disabled women and violence against women. The overall EU equality context is also evolving and as such opportunities (including the revision of Article 19 Antidiscrimination directive) do exist for alliances between different equality interests supporting a comprehensive and intersectional approach to equality and discrimination at EU level. Interview data and analyses of communications of NGO actors and EU officials are used to examine the challenges posed by an EU political context characterised by an equality hierarchy for NGO mobilization on gender issues and a wider equality agenda.

EUROPEAN PARTICIPATION BY PAN-EUROPEAN MOBILIZATION. A FIRST INQUIRY INTO POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITS OF THE EUROPEAN CITIZENS' INITIATIVE (ECI)

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Abstract: The European Citizens Initiative (art. 11-4 of the Treaty on European Union amended by the Lisbon Treaty) providing that "not less than one million citizens who are nationals of a significant number of Member States may take the initiative of inviting the Commission, within the framework of its powers, to submit any appropriate proposal on matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required for the purpose of implementing the Treaties" makes panEuropean mobilization as a condition to European participation. The ECI therefore raises same issues as euro-protest regarding the obstacles to such mobilizations. Can the ECI bring new answers to the lack of European public sphere and open/foster citizens' participation? What conditions are required for an ECI and what consequences does it have on the organization of pan-European mobilization campaigns? What do the first ECIs tell us about the possibilities and limits in leading ECI campaigns?

Firstly, I expose the genesis of the ECI from the work of the Convention on the Future of Europe to the latest activities of citizens and activists of the European civil society who took part to lobbying and mobilization phases to demand the introduction of the ECI.

Secondly, using pre-legislative and legislative documents (EC Green paper, EP Committee reports, etc.), I underline key-debates between the European Commission, Parliament and Council around the final provisions of the ECI.

Thirdly, using data collection, documentary studies, interviews and participative observation, I address the question of the possibilities and limits of the ECI as a new EU participatory democratic tool. I analyze several of the first ECIs in order to identify specificities of the ones which reached the highest requirements (entrepreneurs, resources, mode of publicity, mobilization and collection of signatures).

In conclusion I underline the relatively weak potential of the ECI despite enthusiastic institutional comments. Rather a legitimizing than democratic/participatory tool, the ECI even creates new obstacles which could reduce its use to an additional means of traditional global/European NGOs lobbying in Brussels. Indeed the ECI does not bring answers to the lack of a European public space and leaves the transnational mobilizing issues to the capacities and social/political/economical qualities of the ECIs entrepreneurs therefore privileging traditional ones.

"GIVE US BACK SWEDEN!" A FEMINIST READING OF THE (RE)INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FOLKHEM CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN THE SWEDISH RADICAL RIGHT POPULIST DISCOURSE

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Abstract: Acknowledging that the construction of radical right populism around the metaphorical depiction of the national family at the beginning of twenty-first century is a little researched area, this article explores the discursive redefinitions of Swedishness enabled by the *folkhem* conceptual metaphor so that to accommodate centrally located heterosexist masculinities at the intersection of gender, class, and "race", as it is heralded by the main Swedish radical right populist party, the Sweden Democrats (SD) and its leader Jimmie Åkesson. In order to do so, the main tenets of the conceptual metaphor theory are discussed and criticisms to the present methodologies are presented leading to the suggestion of a new, genealogical approach. The research material is then analyzed with the help of the proposed method, evidencing Åkesson's use of the national family metaphor over time. The concluding part provides with an overview of the findings and indicates possible extrapolations for studying masculinities in radical right populist discourses with the aid of the suggested methodological apparatus developing conceptual metaphor theory.

A NEW AND SUCCESFUL POPULIST RADICAL RIGHT IN SPAIN: UNDERSTANDING ITS VOTERS AND PARTY MEMBERS

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Abstract: Spain is one of the few european countries that has not seen how a new extreme right party obtains major electoral support. Different issues such as the link between the spanish extreme right and the Francoist dictatorship or the lack of centrality of immigration in the political arena, could explain this situation. However, changes in spanish society, specially the growing anti-immigrant attitudes of citizens and the disaffection towards political parties, are widening the structure of political opportunities for new political actors. In this sense, a series of "new" political parties are trying to cut their links with the traditional extreme right and adopt the discourses and political behaviour of the succesful european populist radical right parties (french National Front, austrian FPÖ, etc.). Specially relevant are the electoral results obtained by a new populist radical right party in Catalonia (Plataforma x Catalunya).

The paper will analyse the situation in Spain. That is, why the social and political context is everyday more propitious for the emergence of a populist radical right party, and, what it is in the political offer of the new parties that is making them more attractive to voters. Finally, the paper will present the work the author has developed through a series of interviews with voters and party-members of the populist radical right party Plataforma x Catalunya. This will allow us to understand what kind of party this is, who are its voters and if these are comparable to the European populist radical right.

NORDIC POPULISM - CHANGES OVER TIME AND SPACE

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Abstract: The objective of this draft paper is to improve the understanding of the development of populism within the Nordic countries in an European context. Point of departure is a Nordic comparative perspective combined with a retrospective analysis of the Nordic populist parties of yesterday and today. The history of Nordic populism can be described as a process, where different types of populism have been present in different periods of time. In the early 1970´s focus was on taxation-issues in combination with populist appeals of political discontent. From the beginning of the 1980´s and until today, populist appeals evolve around aspects connected to questions of immigration. The aim of the draft paper is therefore to understand how we could interpret the development of populism in the Nordic countries. Could we, through a historical reconstruction of the development of Nordic populism during the past 50 years, make a contribution to the understanding of the populist parties and their presence within a contemporary Nordic and European context? Of special interest is also the development in Sweden where a successful populist party has not been present on the Swedish political scene until the beginning of the 20th century. Understanding the development in Sweden could therefore be a key to identify central aspects that either promotes or blocks populism. This could, in turn, be essential to a more general understanding of populism as a political phenomenon in the political discourse of today.

RIGHT POLITICAL CULTURE IN SPAIN: THE NEO-FRANCOIST DISCOURSE

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Abstract: The aim of this presentation is to propose a general approach to the historiographical revisionism on the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) and Franco's dictatorship (1939-1975); a phenomenon which can be related with certain aspects on the Spanish political culture and the public debate about the legitimacy of the political parties. In Spain, the revisionist discourse has an important public diffusion through certain mass media and books with a significant volume of sales and successful re-editions. This discourse is connected with the changing power balances in Spanish society and it represents a symptom of a broader movement for the restoration of the mentalities and cultures of the Spanish political right.

POPULISM AS RADICALIZED CONSERVATIVE THINKING. ON UTOPIAN VIEWS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS IN TURBULENT TIMES.

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Abstract: This presentation will focus on a discourse analysis, based on the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (*Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse*). The case study examined the public debate in the field of politics and the mass media focused on a so-called 'popular initiative' that proposed a change in the Swiss constitution concerning the acquisition of citizenship (i.e. naturalization). The initiative was decided upon by a nation wide plebiscite. It was launched by one of the major Swiss political parties, the conservative right-wing party *Schweizerische Volkspartei* (known for their provocative use of symbols).

In the tradition of interpretative sociology, the study analyzed printed texts and images, using theoretical sampling (Grounded Theory) and two approaches of qualitative methods – ethnographic semantics and the analysis of patterns of interpretation – to reconstruct the interpretive repertoire of the discourses at hand. Discourses in this tradition are understood as being constituted by a central frame of interpretation and multiple patterns of interpretation that relate to that frame.

The debate connects to manifold issues of sociological interest: populism, conservatism and structures of thinking (Mannheim), 'identity politics,' citizenship, nation state/national identity/nationalism, inclusion–exclusion, xenophobia/racism, marginalization, migration, etc. While one or several of these could somewhat arbitrarily be chosen to examine the debate, the study shows what is at the core of the discourses organizing the debate. The reconstruction provides evidence that four discourses structure the debate: (1) 'democracy as (absolute) popular government,' (2) a 'non-fitting'-discourse, (3) 'democracy in a constitutional state,' and (4) 'inclusive democracy.' Most positions use one or two of these discourses.

The presentation will illustrate that one of the most prominent discourses is best understood as a populist discourse, whereby populism will be interpreted as a radicalized version of the Swiss tradition of conservative thinking. Contrary to the popular notion, its tradition of 'identity politics' centers around self-determination of local, rural communities (*Gemeinschaften*). While it shares a nativist affinity with the 'non-fitting'-discourse, the latter – promoting skepticism about migrants – is identified as a distinct discourse, whose use is not restricted to right-wing 'populist' parties.

DEMOCRACY IN TURBULENT TIME. IS ANOTHER DEMOCRACY POSSIBLE?

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Abstract: The recent financial crisis and the turbulence that are interesting different areas of the world has stressed that democracy has to cope with new challenges and sometimes it seems to be inadequate for this goals. However a crisis can be considered a time of decadence or an opportunity to test new models and practices.

The last decades political debate often focused on the notion of democracy either to underline a growing request of "more democracy" or to look at its transformations, crises and even its end (Crouch 2003; Dahrendorf 2003; Eisenstadt 2002; Ginsborg 2006). Democracy is used to critics and transformations; as Bobbio said: democracy is dynamic, despotic regimes are static (Bobbio 1984).

Opposite to the democratic deficit reported by literature, new forms of democracy are emerging (*bottom up democracy*): participative democracy, subsidiarity democracy; the Big Society project proposed by PM David Cameron seems to go in this direction. They design a new "geography of power", which redefines the relationship between citizens and institutions and the actors involved in the decision making processes; they also imply new forms of legitimacy and governance, active citizenship and the involvement of civil society in the decision making process.

The paper will focus on the following topics:

- Democracy in time of crisis
- From representative democracy to "mixed democracy"
- New actors and practices at national and European level

FEMICIDE IN ITALY: AN EVALUATION BASED ON AVAILABLE DATA

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Abstract: In a cross-national perspective, Italy is not a violent society. In recent years, the annual rate of homicides in Italy is decreasing. If we compare the number of homicides in 1990 with the same rate today, we find that it is three times lower. But if we gender this rate, we can easily observe that the killing of men is definitely lower, whereas the killing of women is stable, i.e., one every other day. The presentation will show and analyze available data on femicides in Italy. Considering the general context of national and regional policies that have been put in place in order to fight violence against women, the presentation will also attemp to explain why there is such a gender imbalance in fighting crime, and what actions can be taken to prevent femicides.

PATERNALISM AS A PATTERN OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATING IN CITY PERM

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Abstract: The paper is focused on the established patterns of political behavior (electoral participation) in a large Russian industrial city. The bases for this paper were mass surveys and qualitative studies of political behavior.

The basic characteristic of the Perm urban space is it's depoliticized. The opinion dominates among a dwellers is that a policy - is the destiny of regional and city administration's functionaries. Politicians are not considered as a politics if they do not occupy a position in the state powers apparatus. Intermediate position is occupied by members of City Council (Duma). Few of them are an honest public politician, but occasionally (it is correspond with an elections), they enter to the public arena and are perceived as a politicians. NGOs include a small number of people, mostly intellectuals. Spontaneous associations and public protests are extremely rare (in case if they are not organized by a candidate in election campaigns).

Policy comes to the city during the elections. Candidates begin election campaign, involving a population on it. The prototype of the Perm politician's ideal still serves as Mayor of the City Y.Trutnev (1996 - 2000). An ideal Perm politician – is a traditionalist type patron: he is ready to give to those in needs what they need to (to fix a tap, to build a children's playground, to remove a trash, to present a bottle of wine, etc.). Politicians avoid any criticism of competitors and substitute the political program by narratives about themselves. Their voters are a people of the "third age", who ready to exchange their vote for a temporary attention to them (or a cheap gift). Elections for them it is a feast. The dominance of these patterns is nullified participation in the election (as voters) those dwellers who economically successful, have an independent opinion, by visibly devaluating their social achievements.

It is might be recognized that paternalistic institute in the political environment of city Perm has grown up. Politicians are the patrons; voters (senior dwellers) are clients. Electoral district is a "patrimony" accordingly.

What are the causes and grounds of paternalism? It is suggested that major of them are: personal character of political power in modern Russia, the Soviet political heritage, dissociation and atomization of society, accompanied by the marginalization of large segments of the population.

AN EVALUATION OF 8 BATTER INTERVENTION CENTRES IN SWEDEN -TREATMENT OF MEN USING VIOLENCE IN A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: Treatment of men using violence against women in a close relationship is a controversial topic in Sweden. Proponents

argue that it is important to give the violent men tools to stop their abusing behaviour to end violence against women. Opponents claim that treatment is not effective enough, and furthermore makes male violence into something that can be understood, instead of unilateral condemned and punished.

Lately, however, activities focused at men using violence in close relationships have expanded and today there are over 100 projects and programs oriented at violent men in Sweden. This is partly a result of increased funding from the Swedish government aiming to reach the goal that violence against women shall end. Societal efforts are split up in many different activities but more and more attention has been given programs directed toward treatment of the violent man.

In Sweden today there are over 50 centres offering treatment to men using violent against a partner, working with slightly different ideologies and methods. Most of these centres and their treatment programs has never been evaluated. The existing evaluation studies of the treatment programs are rare and deficient.

In this study, supported by the National Board of Health and Welfare in Sweden, the effect of the treatment of violent men in eight centres in Sweden are being evaluated. The centres were categorized into three different groups regarding theory and method. 188 men that took part in the centres' treatment programs and 16 of their abused partners filled out repeated questionnaires, including assessment instruments. The result shows that the treatment improved the men's psychical health and decreased their alcohol and narcotic abuse. The men also reported that their violent behaviour decreased after they started the treatment, this independent of what kind of treatment program they took part in. The few women that were included in the study also reported that the violence decreased and that the relationship with the spouse and their children had improved one year after the treatment start. There were no signs of difference in effect depending on the kind of method used in the programs and the most important factor for the violent reduction tend to be a contact with the centre. The result is discussed in relationship to method and sample.

PERCEPTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL ACTS IN LITHUANIA" SUPPORT TO DEMOCRACY OR MASS PROTESTS ACTS?

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Abstract: Abstract. Democracy is rather fragile, when it is based on formal democratical institutions. Support for govermental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society. Support for democracy, high levels of institutional trust and conventional modes of participation constitute a precondition for a stable democratic system. On the other hand, other authors argue that participation in legal protest actions may be considered as acts of self-expression and it is not dangerous for stability of democracy.

The goal of the research is to compare and to explain the impact of individual and structural factors on satisfaction with democracy, institutional trust, external efficacy, interest in politics and conventional or/and unconventional participation in Lithuania. Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010, the study employs cluster analysis to identify four citizens groups (trusting and moderate, trusting and optimistic, not trusting and active; not trusting and non-active) and their distribution in Lithuania in accordance with levels of trust to political institutions, satisfaction with democracy, satisfaction with democracy in the future, external efficacy, interest in politics and participation in conventional and unconventional political acts. Various methods and techniques of statistical analysis are applied in order to measure the impact of individual factors such as resources, social networks, attitudes to democracy and attitudes to the role of the state as well as structural factors that explain differences among the groups of citizens. The article draws conclusions that the characteristics of identified groups (trusting and moderate, trusting and optimistic, not trusting and active; not trusting and non-active) are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

Keywords: satisfaction with democracy, trust, political participation, conventional participation, unconventional participation.

SOCIETY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: THE SPANISH CASE, A TECHNICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL CROSSROADS

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Abstract: Spanish society has changed, at least formally, their attitude towards violence against women. Programs for male abusers in Spain have developed mainly after the Act 1/2004, "Integral Protection Measures against Gender Violence". This forced to undergo treatment for those convicted of a crime of domestic violence. That reignited the debate about the effectiveness of these programs and their contribution to the eradication of such violence. At present coexist different treatment programs, either voluntarily or as a result of a court, with no state wide regulation on its design and execution, beyond what is expressed in general terms of RD. 515/2005.

In this paper, we review the existing programs and their relevance as a measure of intervention "socio-legal" as a form of supplementing the suspension of the sentence. It also discusses some of the main topics to be considered in the improvement of intervention strategies and some recommendations are proposed. Among them: (a) the development of integrated strategies to overcome some discussion located exclusively on a radical ideological field, (b) the consideration of programs for men as a social and public response by coordinating with other devices specialized (legal, social) and compliance with minimum quality standards, and (c) the design individualized programs that take into account the different contexts of intervention (in the community or in prison) and mandatory.

POLITICAL VALUES AT WORK IN CHANGING TIMES

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Abstract: Is there a link between professional changes and the evolution of personal political values? Is political socialization currently still happening at work? These are the questions our research project, funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, aims to an-

swer. In order to study this phenomenon, we have chosen three different professional groups: farmers, human resources managers and engineers (sixty interviews). All these professionals are facing a context of change (e.g. the recent economical crisis), but their professional groups are following different trends: they are either declining (farmers), emerging (human resources managers), or highly changing and getting more specialized (engineers).

According to our results, farmers keep going on with their traditional attachment to the *Union démocratique du Centre* (UDC). But, facing structural problems of modernization of their occupation, they reinterpret their political affiliations. They are still supporting the UDC's traditional faction and do not "mechanically" follow the UDC's shift to extreme-right populism. At a professional level, they are nowadays frequently open to some propositions of a radical trade union (*Uniterre*). They acknowledge that it defends their rights, but they do not completely consider it as legitimate. Our second case study is about human resources managers in banking and watches industry sectors. Their profession has lost a part of its prestige and becomes more and more dependant of the marketing and financial departments, which are less autonomous from the CEO. In these circumstances, they have reoriented their professional and political opinions, according less attention to social preoccupations and more to economical ones. Regarding the engineers, we consider those working in the nanotechnology sector. In an inking company, engineers need to work harder in order to face the crisis. Some of them have been fired or have left, while those who have stayed rally behind their company against market concurrency. In this situation, private life is important in their values and their civic and local political involvement (in associations, neighbourhood committees, etc.). We call this trend « private politicization ». We will present at last three different kinds of socialization processes that help to understand these links between professions and politics.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: COMMUNICATION, COOPERATION AND STRUGGLE

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Abstract: Violence against Women: Communication, Cooperation and Struggle

Violence against women is one of the important social problems causing several physical and psychosocial problems in all societies. Studies on how to stop violence against women have been carried out all over the world by using different methods and tecniques.

Prime ministry in Turkey published a circular in 2006 to struggle violence against women. In addition to Social Services and Child Protection Agency, this circular delegated responsibility to the local authorities and civil society organizations. In this context, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the studies aiming at the struggle to stop violence against women in Antalya.

To struggle violence against women, a project has been prepared under the coordination of Governorship of Antalya. The administrative staff of a variety of official and non-governmental organizations such as the Governorship, Municipality, University and Police Department of Antalya has participated in the project. The project has provided an opportunity to the related institutions to get in touch with each other and struggle together to stop violence against women.

In the scope of the project, the number of women exposed to violence and asking for help was primarily determined to explore the current situation. Tasks and responsibilities of the related institutions about the prevention of violence, struggle against violence and solution proposals were discussed firstly and then possible solutions were implemented. In the paper, communication and cooperation among the related institutions in Antalya and the obtained gains in terms of combating violence against women will be discussed in detail.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION MOBILIZATION AT THE EU LEVEL: RECENT SUCCESSES AND DIFFICULTIES OF ARTICLE 13 PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS

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Abstract: This paper assesses recent changes in political and cultural opportunities for advocacy groups focussing on the anti-discrimination issues regulated by article 13 of the Amsterdam Treaty. On the one hand it seeks to explain why European Institutions and in particular the European Commission support a range of anti-discrimination public interest groups and the political opportunities connected to this institutional support. On the other hand it points to recent macro-economic and political factors that hinder the impact of these groups. It argues that supported groups are notably those that provide political legitimacy to the European project, those that provide an alternative channel of representation for politically vulnerable groups thereby offering them a needed and alternative channel of representation, and those that contribute to a mythology of the European Union by emphasising the concept of human rights and thus providing the EU with a distinctive and needed political identity. Among these groups are Article 13 organizations. The paper points to their key role in combating discrimination. However, it argues that this role has recently become more difficult as a less tolerant political climate is emerging spurred by increased ethnic rivalry related to advances of the xenophobic right and a backlash against multiculturalism. The impact of increased competition for resources of the welfare state and reactions against a perceived negative economic impact of a range of anti-discrimination programmes are also discussed.

NEW MODES OF GOVERNANCE FOR EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION IN EUROPE: ENHANCED LEARNING ACROSS STATES AND CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

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Abstract: The European Union (EU) has been moving ahead over the past 20 years with a policy of equality and non-discrimination, driven by the European institutions after Treaty language empowered the union to move ahead, but largely implemented by the member states. This has been part of a broader trend toward developing a social policy within the EU. It is a policy area where multi-level engagement by civil society has been especially critical, in the areas of policy development, monitoring member state implementation, and pushing for broad societal change following a change in the law. Thus the interaction between institutions and

the NGOs involved in the Social Platform, for example Europeans Women's Lobby (EWL) European Network against Racism (ENAR), the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA-Europe), and the European Disability Forum (EDF), has been important.

In this article, we will first map the institutional architecture for the protection of equality and non-discrimination in the EU. Here there is interesting interaction between the various institutions of the EU, the Council, Commission, and Parliament and the institutions of the Council of Europe. After this initial institutional mapping of this area of social policy, the paper in the analysis section proposes that a new mode of governance is emerging with new relationships between the center, the member states, and civil society which demonstrate the continual evolution of governance forms of the EU. We are focusing on the implementation phase which is assisted by the exchange of good practices and discussion between the member states. During this phase, the process is not as formalized as the Open Method of Coordination used in other policy areas, but instead is a yet weaker and more flexible governing method which we label 'Enhanced Learning across States' (ELS). Here the EU and the member states have established ways to share good practices and involve stakeholders in a discussion on combating discrimination and ensuring equality. Civil society is playing a critical role in the ELS governing method across the member states.

STUDYING ILGA-EUROPE AS AN ATTEMPT TO DEFINE EUROPEAN ANTIDISCRIMINATION ORGANISATIONS

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Abstract: European antidiscrimination NGOs are strange animals in social movement literature. They have often been overlooked by social movement scholars while students of EU politics, if considering them, would probably label these groups as mere EU lobbies. It is true that these groups have often become highly organised and professionalised and that they use more often lobbying or litigation strategies than street protest. However, they still pursue social movement goals, related to social justice, and their staff members are often appointed by a board representing social movement organisations.

Therefore, this paper proposes to explore the definition of European antidiscrimination NGOs through the example of ILGA-Europe, the European umbrella of LGBT organisations. ILGA-Europe was created in 1996 as the European branch of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA), an earlier organisation founded in 1978. However, since then, ILGA-Europe has become an autonomous organisation, which pursues its own goals and strategies towards the EU, the Council of Europe, and the Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). It employs nowadays more than ten people, and it has been mostly funded by the EU after the adoption of Article 13.

This paper, which should contribute to the study of the NGOisation and professionalisation of social movement organisations, will attempt to grasp the nature of ILGA-Europe, and will compare this organisation to most common definitions of organisations in social movement and EU politics literature. It will focus on two elements: the type of relations established with member organisations, the average profile of staff members. ILGA-Europe will also be compared to ILGA, its mother organisation. While ILGA-Europe has adopted a lobby pattern, ILGA, which is still poorly funded and employs only five people to cover the whole world. Hence, it seems closer to its origins as a (rather classic) social movement, and relations with ILGA-Europe are sometimes tense.

TRANSFORMING EQUALITY POLICY IN EUROPE: CIVIL SOCIETY GENDER ORGANISATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF 'NON/ANTI- DISCRIMINATION'

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Abstract: Civil society organizations formed around social identities (gender, ethnicity/race, sexualities, beliefs) were instrumental in gaining treaty recognition of the need for firm non-discrimination legislation in the European Union. The Treaty of Amsterdam was promulgated in parallel with a growing transnational organization of civil society interest groups. Since 2000 policy directives and institutions at the national and European level have been promulgated to implement the requirements of non-discrimination. This paper examines the institutional changes from 2000-2011 dealing with the issues of gender equality as cross-hatched with diversity issues such as race and religion. To what extent have institutions of the European Union become less hospitable to claims making from gender activists? Does a focus on non/anti-discrimination lead to changed tactics on the part of civil society? The changing context of Europe, with Enlargement has challenged the organizational capacity of the gender movement. It is the purpose of this paper to trace these developments through the vantage points of new forms of interest associations in European civil society, with a particular focus on the representation of 'difference' and 'diversity'.

Transforming Equality Policy in Europe: Civil Society Gender Organisation and the challenge of 'non/anti- discrimination'

BEHIND THE FAÇADE OF HOMOGENEITY: CIVIL SOCIETIES IN SIX EAST AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES REVISITED

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Abstract: The paper will present an analysis of some of the more recent developments in the civil societies in six Eastern and Central European countries: Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and the Baltic states. These are all countries that that have been relatively successful in their political and economic reforms – forming hence a distinct group within the whole post-socialist region. Yet there is still considerable diversity in how the civic sectors have and continue to mature in these countries. Proceeding from an organization-centered perspective, the aim of the paper is to look behind the façade of the relative homogeneity, as well as to critically reassess the weaknesses and strengths attributed to the civic sectors in the region.

The paper begins by re-examining the arguments highlighting the common experiences within the CEE region. We sought to balance these by pointing out the various circumstances and factors that have resulted in a much greater differentiation of the CSOs both in the region and within particular national contexts than is commonly acknowledged.

The first key divergence is a structural one, based on different legal definitions of organizational forms. Variations in formal categorizations of organizations result in divergences in who are the CSOs' potential donors and partners, or which are their more common fields of activities. In long-term perspective, this is bound to have an impact on the orientation of civil society as a whole: it may direct organizations to relate to and collaborate more closely either with the state or other CSOs.

The second thematic point of comparison is the alleged professionalization of CSOs in Central and Eastern Europe. The paper argues that this is not as unidirectional a process than is sometimes thought. For instance, according to data from a number of countries, CSOs have not improved their capacity to hire salaried staff in the past decade.

The paper will furthermore examine the process of civic-public sector partnership consolidation. Although the CSO sectors and their operational environments have been developed more systematically in the CEE countries than in 'older democracies' they do not follow a standard model but grow in strikingly different directions.

INSTITUTIONAL TRUST AND MOTIVES FOR PROTEST

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the motives for participation in political demonstrations in Western democracies and how the decision to take to the streets in protest relates to the level of trust in political and bureaucratic state institutions, across protest issues and countries. Specifically, typical *motivational* links between general *trust* in political institutions and *becoming mobilized* for protest are explored. The guiding hypothesis of the study is that the trust-motivation relationship varies across countries with different protest cultures, and – not least – across protest issues and participating groups. To the extent that protest is viewed as an alternative to the "proper" channels of influence, protest should generally indicate a low degree of trust in the political institutions, and can be regarded as a means of forcing politicians towards decisions they cannot be trusted to take otherwise, i.e. protesters' *instrumental* motives dominate. On the other hand, in contemporary European democracies, demonstrations have become a largely institutionalized means for citizens' communication of grievances to politicians. From this perspective, a low degree of trust in politicians would hypothetically result in a low salience of instrumental motives for protest and correspondingly a high salience of *expressive* and *ideological* motives. These assumptions are explored through multilevel regression analysis of postal questionnaires disseminated during political demonstrations on different issues in Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

SOCIAL LIFE AND DEMOCRACY IN HUNGARY

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Abstract: According to the majority of research on civil society in post-socialist countries, fewer people are linked to non-governmental organizations and associations compared to the citizens of Western European countries. These countries show a decrease in the likelihood of participation, because less people feel that they can actually influence the decisions that are made. So the existence and size of formal communities and the civil society are key elements of democratic functioning. The same can be said for the wider community life, social networks, and the resulting social capital, because the mentality that evolves in humans during disputes or discourses in communities may increase their desire for a say over affairs of the wider environment. In essence, this is the starting point of the ongoing research (MTA-OTKA). The results of our research are based on a series of in-depth interviews with civil society leaders, and a quantitative survey-based questionnaire study carried out with a nationally representative sample. Our presentation is focused mainly on the current Hungarian society's sense of influence over decision-making, as well as advocacy and democratic attitudes, and their community embeddedness and determination.

We tried to uncover the factors that are present in the Hungarian democracy and proved to be decisive in influencing in decision-making processes. In this context, particular attention is paid to the ways established advocacy attitudes, isolation and the deficit of trust determine advocacy skills and the sense of influence over decision-making.

We are also looking for answers as to whether people's ideas of democracy may affect the way they think about public participation. In this context, we examine the assets people regard as effective in achieving change, and the community actions they participate in or not. During our analysis of people's ideas about democracy we also tried to group these along the different characteristics and describe the resulting categories. Our results suggests that democratic attitudes have an impact on participation in community actions. Those respondents who have a positive image of democracy can be characterized by higher membership levels in NGOs, and higher participation in community actions. The group completely disillusioned with democracy showed the inverse of this pattern, being underrepresented both in civil associations and actions.

GLOBALIZATION AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN A TECHOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERIZED BY THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: The technological environment has been changing so rapidly in recent decades and is not expected that this trend will change or medium term or long term. Year after year, the technology environment is transformed, giving way to new and different processes sometimes difficult to explain and predict. The technological environment conditions and affects the whole society.

While this process is happening, politics, at different levels of action and implementation, citizens, politicians, political parties and the various institutions, both nationally and internationally are involved in this process seem to have difficulty adaptation to the change process.

Given these facts, we ask, what is the role or should play politics in a globalized world marked strongly by technology and technological development? Are the political parties and their representatives

sufficiently enhance the use of these new technologies to bring their proposals and decisions to citizens?

Do people use all the technological tools available to get involved in politics and thus shape their opinions for public representatives to take them into account? In this technological environment, could reduce the political apathy and disaffection for the use by both politicians and by people of all existing technological tools?

These questions frame the subject matter of this paper is to examine the impact of technological development in politics, but referred to it from two different study areas. A macro level study, which examined the impact of technological development in one dimension of globalization and political globalization is a second area of study that will focus on analyzing the impact of technological development in political participation citizens through the use of Information Technology and Communication.

With the analysis of these two fields of study will answer all the questions raised. This analysis was completed with quantitative data. The paper investigates a case study and examines some data on the use of I.T. worldwide.

The case study we use is Spain and explores the alienation and apathy that many Spanish citizens feel toward politics. The quantitative method used in this article to discuss the results of a study by the Center for Sociological Research (CIS) from Spain.

ANTI-ISRAELI SENTIMENT IN TURKEY: THE NEWEST CASE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

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Abstract: In comparison to other European societies, Anti-Semitist sentiment has not been strong in Turkey. Opening its borders to Sephardic Jews expulsed from Spain during Reconquista, Turkey was one of the safest places for Jews until the republican period. In contrast to Christian Europe, where the emergence of Anti-Semitism is anonymous, political authorities fomented Anti-Semitism in particular times or maliciously neglected the rise of Anti-Jewish propaganda. Anti-Semitism has found itself a special place in the discourse of political Islam in Turkey, which has been gradually strengthened since 1970s. Two main determinants of the rise of Anti-Semitism is the status of political Islamist tendencies in Turkish cabinets and the relations between Turkey and Israel. Strategic partnership between Turkey and Israel in 1990s also signed a decrease in Anti-Semitism, which could not exceed its marginal level during the Cold War. However, a populist Anti-Semitist campaign has begun after second electoral victory of centre-right conservative Justice and Development Party (JDP) in 2007 unexpectedly fast. Israel's military campaign in Gaza and famous "One-Minute" quarrel between Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and Shimon Peres in Davos, World Economic Forum opened a special phase of tension between Turkey and Israel that enabled JDP authorities to use Anti-Semitism as a political tool in domestic political context. Recently rising anti-Jewish sentiment in Turkey is a serious example of how an artificially constructed populist xenophobic propaganda can be influential even in a society which has never experienced massive Anti-Semitism before.

ITALY BETWEEN FEDERALISM AND SECESSIONISM: THE LEGA NORD FEDERALISM. STEREOTYPES OF FOREIGNERS AND SOUTHERN ITALIANS AS DETECTED IN UMBERTO BOSSI'S NATIONAL-POPULIST SPEECH.

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The decentralization of Italy's political and administrative power represents a recurring theme of the local political issues over the last twenty years.

Federalism is seen as the solution aiming at overcoming the economic and cultural differences between the North and the South of the Country. In fact, as opposed to what has been proposed by the Lega Nord, a so called "soft federalism", having nothing to do with secessional policies, shouldn't hurt the awareness of the national unity – a goal achieved, in practice, only 150 years ago.

The implementation of a set of rules leading to this type of "soft" and "compassionate" federalism brought forward by different other political forces, is not easy in a Country, where the political and cultural background is incompatible with the excessive interests in local policies of the Lega Nord- the political party representing the so called "padano nationalism".

The Lega Nord leader – Umberto Bossi - Minister for the Federal Reforms – is backed in this task by his "colonels" Roberto Calderoni and Roberto Maroni who play important administrative roles in the Berlusconi Government. The Lega Nord ideology is also characterized by pagan elements such as - the rite of the "river Po water ampulla" -typical of intolerant and closed political cultures.

Just a simple glance at the main guidelines of the Lega Nord program such as the bills proposed on federal matters, both at local and national level, gives us a clear idea of the self- centeredness of the politicians of this party.

This paper aims at portraying a federal Country as envisaged by the Lega, or better said, a federal – secessional Country as a result of the political actions of the exponents of the Lega party. The grounding idea on which this strategic project is based, is the so called "municipal federalism" which would allow income to remain mainly where it is produced, that is to say in the North of Italy and – at the same time having the rest of Italy especially the South take on the responsibility for its own expenditures.

At the same time the paper wishes to detect, using the analysis content, the main stereotypes attributed by Umberto Bossi both to southern Italian people and to foreigners in his national-populist speeches with the relevant political and administrative consequences.

"PADRONI A CASA NOSTRA*": AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF NORTHERN LEAGUE IN A PROVINCE OF VENETO (ITALY). *("MASTERS IN OUR OWN HOME"* IS THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF A FAMOUS POLITICAL SLOGAN OF NORTHERN LEAGUE)

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Abstract: The Northern League is an Italian party that originated in the geopolitical context of the so-called "white" political subculture (*subcultura politica "bianca"):* an economic and sociopolitical model

characterizing large areas of Northeast Italy, where small businesses prevail, a productive structure that often coincides with family and social structure, a widespread urbanization and a long and absolute dominance, in the past, of the catholic church in the public sphere and of the Christian Democratic Party (DC) in politics.

Whether the Northern League should be inserted in the political family of extreme right parties is still debated, and in this respect there is no agreement among scholars. In any case, the League may fully fall within this classification if some of the most important and structural of its features, i.e. the use of populist and xenophobic strategies, languages and rhetoric, are considered. Indeed, the Northern League has constructed a political and cultural hegemony based on the populist dichotomy friend/enemy, us/them, utilized as tool of defensive identification.

The League's populism has often been very effectively analyzed in terms of political communication, but rare are the contributions that explore this dimension in a situated perspective of daily activities and practices, enacted by party activists and leaders. The specific questions I'd like to assess are: "How is the League's populism declined in the everyday political life of the party?" and "What is the role played by this dimension in the construction processes of organizational and political identities of the organization's members?".

In order to answer these questions, the League in a province of Veneto (an area of north-east Italy) has been selected as research context. Such area was once part of the already mentioned "white" political subculture, in which the League is deeply rooted, also strongly characterized by localism and regional culture. The research is based on an ethnographic approach and uses data collection techniques like participant observation, informal interview and in depth-interview. The fieldwork involved activists and local political leaders, as well as institutional representatives at various levels, and it was conducted by taking part in different party activities (meetings, demonstrations and public gatherings, parties…) for a period of six months.

DOES TROUBLED TIMES MEAN NEOLIBERALISM IS IN TROUBLE?

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Abstract: Troubled times, in terms of economic crisis or economic slowdown, may cause social tension and trigger political change. Or else, they may not do so, at least not at the degree the economic crisis would seem to suggest.

When evaluating the potential political and social consequences of what seems to be a crisis of the neoliberal economic model, one should keep in mind the different effects and meanings the crisis may have for various social groups. Some groups may be dramatically negatively affected while others remain virtually unaffected. Furthermore, for some of the affected groups the crisis may work as motivation for social and political mobilization while for others it may not. This variety of responses raises the question: How does a certain social group come to oppose the neoliberal model, or on the other hand to express consent (or even support) to it?

Appropriating the conceptual framework introduced by Antonio Gramsci, this paper argues that three "dimensions" and their interaction should be taken into consideration: 1) Material dimension – Was there any significant deterioration or improvement in the group's material well-being and interests as a result of the crisis? 2) Ideological dimension – The world view, values and concepts it holds or adopts, especially regarding economic issues. 3) Historical context – Specific past experiences and national settings inform the environment in which groups act as well as their position and behavior.

The current crisis is sometimes viewed as bringing to an end the neoliberal era. While not rejecting this notion all together, the paper aims to suggest a framework to critically evaluate the likelihood of such change.

PARTY ATTITUDES STRENGTH AND THE AFFECTIVE IMPACT OF POLITICAL TALK IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Abstract: Recent evidence suggests that people who are embedded within attitudinally congruent social networks have more stable attitudes than those embedded in diverse networks, but only few studies have explored the link between this attitudinall stability and emotions generated by political talk.

In view of these data, current study examines the relation between party attitudes change, disagreement and the emotions generated by political talk within social networks. This research based on a panel study whereby during 6 monts we have applied two measures of participants party attitudes, disagreement and emotions generated by political talk in their social networks.

This research design provides an opportunity to address a range of questions. There is a positive relation between disagreement and party attitudes change? Is this relation mediate by emotions experienced during political discussions in social networks?

SOCIAL COHESION: CONVERGING AND DIVERGING TRENDS

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Abstract: Social theorists frequently argue that social cohesion is under threat in developed societies from the multiple pressures of globalisation. This paper seeks to test this hypothesis through examining the trends across countries and regions in key indicators of social cohesion, including social and political trust, tolerance and perceptions of conflict. It finds ample evidence of long-term declines in cohesion in many countries, not least as exemplified by the erosion of social and political trust, which is particularly dramatic in the UK. The trends are not entirely convergent, since on most indicators Nordic countries has become more cohesive, yet each country faces challenges. In the final section the authors argue that different 'regimes of social cohesion' can be identified in specific clusters of countries which are based on different cultural and institutional foundations. In the 'liberal model', which applies in the UK and the US, the greatest threat to cohesion comes not from increasing cultural diversity, but from increasing barriers to mobility and the subsequent atrophy of faith in individual opportunity and meritocratic rewards – precisely those beliefs which have traditionally held liberal societies together.

THE POLITICS AND PRACTICE OF 'ANTI-EXTREMISM' IN BRITAIN

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Abstract: Since 2001, extremism has again come to constitute a major policy issue in the UK, and recent pronouncements by the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister have intensified political and public debate about the threat posed by and how to respond to various hues of extremism, with a particular focus around 'Islamic extremism' and 'far right extremism'. As extremism has risen up the political agenda, Britain has witnessed a rapid expansion of what might be called its anti-extremism sector: the many university departments, research institutes, think tanks, protest groups, community-based organisations and government offices concerned with understanding, tackling, addressing or generally doing something about 'extremism'.

This paper first outlines the evolution of Britain's anti-extremism sector during the last decade. Drawing on concepts of organisational fields, it focuses in particular on the rise of civil society anti-extremism organisations. Second, it explores how recent efforts to define extremism and identify extremist organisations have shaped social representations of 'extremism' in political and public discourse during this period. Finally, using the case study of the English Defence League (EDL), the paper describes how those designated as 'extremists' have sought to resist this epithet, and why they have often failed.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FOR REGIONAL AUTONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT: THE CASES OF CATALONIA IN SPAIN AND UPPER SILESIA IN POLAND

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Abstract: The paper covers problems of social mobilisation and political struggle for regional autonomy and development in two historical regions in Europe: Catalonia (Spain) and Upper Silesia (Poland). Both regions are characterized by strong regional identity and tradition, both have similar historical experiences, and both of them aspire to political autonomy. However, despite many similarities, the regions follow different trajectories.

The paper aims at cross-regional comparative analysis of mechanisms, determinants and factors of political struggle and social mobilisation. It explores dynamic of regional development as well as public policy structures (actors, institutions and institutional settings). To do so, it applies different theoretical perspectives: it tries to combine historical sociology with concepts of social capital, social movements approach, cultural policy analysis, concepts of governance and public policy networks.

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF POLITICAL MENTALITY OF THE TUVAN ETHNIC GROUP

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Abstract: The dramatic economic and political changes in our society resulted in transformation of social consciousness which created a need for psychological understanding and consideration of global social processes and for analyzing changes in the political mentality of ethnic group as the subject of these processes. The problem of studying political mentality is essential due to social-political changes in Russian society. People do not just share values, but also try to make a common sense. Wilhelm von Humboldt wrote: "Different languages do not only give the different names for the same object but they are also differently represented by their native speakers." Relations between the phenomena of the reality and their evaluation reflected by consciousness are quite fully reported in language. The latter is one of the subjects of analysis in the study of mentality. Nowadays, the Tuvan language is widely spoken in various communication fields. High communicative level of the Tuvan language is primarily due to the geographic (distant location and isolation), demographic and social (late joining Russia) conditions. This is proved by a big number of Tuvan people speaking their native language. There is no doubt that the language plays an important role in the formation of a sense of community. The majority of the contemporary Tuvans speak their native language (Tuvan), as well as Russian; they also learn the past experience of their ancestors and different areas of ethnic culture.In current turbulant times the social-psychological Tuvan ethnic image is changing due to the political, historical, social-economic and other conditions such as Internet, telecommunications, information technology, etc.

THE LEGA NORD IN THE "RED BELT" OF ITALY

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Abstract: During the last years, the Lega Nord party has spreaded beyond its traditional boundaries and territories (Northern Italy). In particular, it has got good results (in terms of votes) in those central Italian regions (Toscana, Umbria, Marche and also Emilia Romagna), which constitute the so called "red zone", where the main left-wing party (Italian communist party till 1991; Democratic party of the left and Democratics of the left from 1991 to 2008; Democratic Party from 2008) has been in charge for ages.

The issue is very interesting, because of the presence, in that zone, of a red subculture that should constitute, in theory, a solid dam against the populist, anti-immigrant and non solidaristic messages of the Lega Nord.

The research whose main results I intend to present, concerns with the insight of the Lega Nord in the red zone. Using data from interviews to a sample of Lega Nord local leaders, the research focuses on: reasons of insight; sense of belonging; sense of distance from the central and local government; features of the regional party organization; etc.

BUDGETS FOR CITIZEN'S INITIATIVES: BOOMING MUTUAL EXPECTATIONS OF CITIZENS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Abstract: One important innovation in urban governance has been the governance of civic engagement. After deliberative governance and empowered participatory democracy, we now witness a turn to 'citizen's initiatives', particularly in The Netherlands. Most Dutch cities have policies geared to 'stimulating' and 'facilitating' citizen's initiatives on neighbourhood level, such as organizing neighbourhood parties, clean up actions, shared gardens or youth activities. Local civil servants and social professionals invite citizens to take up such actions and offer guidance, knowledge and often also a budget. After funding became available for deprived neighbourhoods in the city of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in January 2009, some thousand citizen's initiatives have been granted a budget. Budgets for citizen initiatives are hoped to activate particularly those outside the 'participation elite', and increase their civic competence and social capital.

In this paper we analyze the degree to which budgets for citizen initiatives do indeed fulfil these hopes. Do budgets activate new groups or do they merely reach the participation elite (male, 50+, white, higher educated), as tends to be case with deliberative governance and empowered participatory democracy? We base our findings on a survey among 300 applicants and 50 qualitative interviews with a selection of these, who all received a budget in the city of Amsterdam. We find that budgets can indeed activate new groups such as lower educated citizens and migrants, depending on the quality of their interaction with local government. The interaction is delicate, particularly as high governmental expectations of citizens are met with even higher expectations of citizens toward government.

MANUFACTURING THE 'GHETTO': DISCOURSES OF FEAR AND RENEWAL IN THE CENTRE OF ATHENS (GREECE)

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Abstract: The discussions about ethno-religious diversity have witnessed a significant change in the last decade. From the 1990s 'celebrations of our creative diversity', the 2010s are ridden with declarations about the failure or death of multiculturalism, the rise of a far-right influenced public discourse and arguments pushing for 'more' integration (with integration meaning different things to different people). The current context of crisis further intensifies these views, burdening even further the relations among different ethno-religious groups. Since ethno-religious diversity is strongly associated with cities, this public discourse has significant spatial connotations that present (actual or not) neighbourhood segregation and ghettoisation as outcomes of the failure of integration and multiculturalism (rather than of poverty).

Through the case of Athens' centre, this presentation analyses the political, social and spatial discourses that reshape the realities of particular neighbourhoods and of the city centre as a whole. It examines the emergence of the ghetto discourse in media and government policy and explores the impact that this discourse has on specific neighbourhoods, which differ substantially from each other.

This impact is multifaceted and differs according to neighbourhood characteristics and representations. Socially it presents immigrant residents as the main cause of inner-city problems, burdening further local relations and the life of immigrants. With a pretext of an 'emergency situation' in the centre of Athens, it adopts tough measures (such as clearance operations and stricter controls), while simultaneously validating far-right voices and practices expressed through concerns about neighbourhood revitalisation and 're-conquering' of neighbourhoods.

Spatially, while the state promotes large scale renewal programmes (mainly beautification ones) and wishes to attract their 'preferred social groups' in the city centre, real estate speculation is growing rapidly in the 'ghettos' and practices of 'reclaiming' neighbourhood squares from far-right and specific 'residents' groups' violently prevents people from using these public spaces. Moreover, the public representation of certain neighbourhoods as 'ghettos' influences the opinion of non-locals and through a 'politics of fear' minimises the chances of non-locals to visit or move to these areas.

PLASTIC CITIZENSHIP AND/OR URBAN CITIZENSHIP?

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Abstract: Different degrees of citizenship apply as far as migrants are concerned in the national and European context. There is fluidity between these different degrees of citizenship in cases where boundaries are blurred and processes of becoming or not are fluid, changing over time and influenced by notions of who should belong and who should not, who is entitled to what rights and who is not. Therefore, a *plastic citizenship* (from the notion of plasticity) has been developed.

The legal framework on migration constructs the *unprivileged legal subject* in Europe today. The *unprivileged legal subject* is the bearer of rights and obligations provided by the *plastic citizenship* notion; a citizenship that is fluid and mouldable; it is shaped according to the interests and needs of the states or supranational entities involved in each law-making process.

Plastic citizenship creates *plastic subjectivities*. In this way, people from different ethnic backgrounds and cultures do not remain entrapped in their 'new' subjectivities, which are rigidly shaped by the national and European public authorities but can resist bearing elements from their old self and formulate their own subjectivities, which are moulded in terms of plasticity.

At a different level, there are good reasons to reconnect citizenship with the city, especially if we focus on a 'bottom-up' approach of citizenship and on citizenship as practice and participation. Contemporary urban theorists emphasize a number of characteristics of cities and city living that reinforce this connection. The demographic complexity of cities and their attractiveness to migrants established the conditions and the need for citizenship as a process of political engagement between diverse groups and individuals. Cities today are more diverse than ever, strengthening the need for forms of citizenship that are sensitive to difference while promoting engagement. In this sense, an urban citizenship has emerged which is connected to active or activist citizenship.

Is the idea of plasticity a 'top-down' approach which neglects a 'bottom-up' approach on citizenship, such as urban citizenship? Or, could we claim, instead that plastic citizenship and urban citizenship may potentially complement one another and serve as useful tools for improving the lives of migrants in the city?

CLASS AND POWER RELATIONS IN A GENTRIFYING NEIGHBOURHOOD IN ISTANBUL

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Abstract: In recent decades, urban policies in favour of transforming Istanbul into a global city have created places favoured by, and suited to, the middle and upper classes. The selection of Istanbul as 'The European Capital of Culture' in 2010 accelerated this process and preserving cultural heritage and rescuing historical buildings came to dominate the public agenda. However, the emphasis on cultural heritage was defined only with respect to houses and the architectural style of buildings. These processes resulted in speculation in housing market and urban interventions like urban regeneration, urban rehabilitation and gentrification processes led to growing inequalities and social tensions. Additionally, in contrast to the mainstream global city research, manufacturing and low-wage work increased and this had not only had impact on income inequality but also led to drastic changes in the housing and labour markets in Istanbul. In mainstream gentrification literature, gentrification is considered an automatic macro /inevitable process that appears after certain restructurations in the labour market. Considerable amount of gentrification literature fails to address the impact of local processes on gentrification. Local demographic dynamics and tensions, contestations between different groups and the experiences of non-gentrifying groups are not considered. This paper examines the new power relations between different social classes by investigating the dynamics of the conflict, and the nature and limits of the relationship between gentrifiers and non-gentrifier/nongentrifying groups in the Halic-Golden Horn area of Istanbul. In order to see the peculiarities of gentrification experience of Istanbul in a globalized era, mixed method approach was used during the field work of this study. The qualitative data is obtained through participant observation, life history interviews and focus groups. 50 life history interviews, four focus group discussions and 200 household questionnaires were conducted in Fener Balat Ayvansaray and Haskoy neighbourhoods between June 2007 and August 2008. While exploring the embedded patterns of inequality, this research also considers the networks of neighbourhood-based solidarity, and the strategies of 'making ends meet', of primarily low-income groups and poor households, and reveals/identifies the processes of social and spatial dislocation that they face.

CONTENTIOUS DYNAMICS AND RESIDENTS POLITICAL MOBILISATION IN EL RAVAL, BARCELONA: A WEAKENING OF THE PUBLIC SPHERE OR THE QUEST FOR OTHER FORMS OF REPRESENTATION?

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Abstract: The neighbourhood constitutes a significant scalar dimension where to observe the effects of contemporary social and political conflicts on social relations and people daily life. The aim of the paper is to analyse recent conflicts between groups and residents political mobilisation in the neighbourhood of *El Raval*, Barcelona; traditionally characterised as a working class and marginal neighbourhood, *el Raval* hosts a very heterogenic population in terms of ethnicity and social features, having experienced the massive settlement of non European immigrant groups, and processes of urban reform that have attracted new and wealthier residents while transforming it into a place for leisure and consumption. Conflicts and consequent protests over the control of space - especially related to noise, dirtiness, street prostitution, petty delinquency, drug dealing and consume - have become routine, and committees of neighbours with a clear anti-institutional discourse have gained prominence. These conflicts and the political mobilisation of residents, refusing more conventional forms of political participation, result as the product of two main sets of reasons; the latter, despite involving the city as a whole, take a particular meaning on the level of the District of Ciutat Vella and *el Raval* neighbourhood: 1. the shortcomings of the model of urban restructuring known as "Modelo Barcelona" which have become evident after the decision to rely more heavily on the market and the private sector to the detriment of political planning; 2. the features of the Barcelona governance model and its local participatory dimension in particular, which has partially failed in empowering citizens leaving a feeling of disenfranchisement in many sectors of society. A general declining of the neighbours associations movement in facing the contradictions of the Barcelona Model and the ambiguous role that such associations have played in *El Raval* can further help to understand the neighbourhood complex situation. In conclusion, the paper aims at scrutiny the thesis that sees the emergence of weakly structured and apparently spontaneous neighbours committees as a weakening of the public sphere, better interpreting them as the result of more complex political and social phenomena which involve the governance and political economy of the city.

LOCAL POLITICAL ARENAS AND GOVERNANCE. ANALYZING A MAIN TOOL TO COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Basically, local or urban governance suppose interaction patterns and coalitions among different actors. According to the influence of different actors main models of local governance are delimitated in specialized literature: pro-growth (local government with business groups), progressive (local government with local associations), and intergovernmental (local government with upper public authorities). The literature also shows the importance of these governance arrangements depends on local governments' institutional design.

Analytically, this implies local authorities interact with two main kind of actors situate in different local political arenas. Arenas are groups of political actors that normally interact and influence on local politics according to common interests and orientations. Tow main local political arenas could be defined: intergovernmental arena, where local public authorities and upper levels of governments are the main actors; and local civil arena where associations and business groups, in addition to local governments, are their main actors. These are the vertical and horizontal dimension of local governance.

This supposes that comparative analysis of local governance should verify that these political areas exist as a main element of local political societies. This paper tries to develop this exercise using comparative surveys among local public officials across European municipalities. The survey asks public officials about the influence

of different actors on local government decisions. Previous exploratory analysis show these areas could exist. However, in this paper confirmatory factor analysis is applied to confirm the existence of these local political arenas across countries, their main components (political actors), as well as differences among then according institutional designs of local government systems.

In sum, the paper will tries to validate the construct validity of political areas as a main analytical tool to study local politics and governance. This could confirm the importance of political arenas as an analytical tool to develop comparative analysis, as well as orientations to elaborate a validated scale to be applied in other studies on local politics, local governance, and studies about local political elites (what items –actors- should be included in survey questions).

RATIONALITY AND UTILITY OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IN POLICY-MAKING

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Abstract: Rationality and Utility of Evaluation Research in Policy-making

Application of evaluation research is a topic for reflection in many social disciplines, sociology included. This article explores evaluation research and its application in the context of development rational action strategies of socially political subjects.

My research is grounded in the following problem: The Latvian Government and politicians had to draft and adopt politically sensitive decisions on the consolidation of the state budget under the conditions of the economic crisis. The adoption of these decisions took place under the circumstances of time shortage and strain caused by conflicting political goals and values. Under the above-mentioned conditions, formal rationality, so typical of the bureaucratic system, starts to prevail in the strategy of political actors. In addition, less attention is paid to the value of the set political goals and expected results (substantive rationality). Moreover, in terms of communicative practice, the situation is characterised by barely recognisable or practically invisible communicative actions and, as a result, scarce manifestations of communicative rationality (J. Habermas's interpretation), i.e., features that let a political community constitute a uniform system of political goals and values. The main questions raised in the research are: Can evaluation research improve the quality of policy-making under the circumstances of prevailing impersonal quantitative calculation or formal rationality in decision making? Which forms of evaluation research facilitate the development of communicative rationality in a policy-making environment?

The problem explored refers to the following parties involved: *researchers*, *civil servants* and *politicians* (ministers of the government). These parties function as sources of data for the research, which is based on the quantitative methodology and employs profound interviews (carried out by experts) as data gathering methodology.

The results of the research lead to the conclusion that certain application-oriented approaches to the realisation of evaluation research, i.e., participatory evaluation and developmental evaluation, weaken manifestations of formal rationality and facilitate the construction of communicative rationality in action strategies of political subjects.

CO-OPERATION OR CONFLICT? AUTONOMY OR INTEGRATION? THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN FINNISH PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION

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Abstract: The presentation explores the changing relationships between non-profits and public power in the Finnish social and health care sector. In Finland like in the other Western countries, many postwar institutional arrangements are being abandoned and new arrangements are shaping instead. An especially increasing emphasis has been put on the renewing of the public policy by strengthening the role of communities and non-profit organizations in welfare policy and by prioritizing networks and partnerships over hierarchical modes of governance. In the current discussion there has been, however, a growing understanding that these ideals and prospects have been realized only partially. The presentation is based on a case study of negotiations that took place between local-level public officials and the representatives of a civil society organization working in the field of substance abuse treatment vis-à-vis the establishment and organization of a needle exchange services for injecting drug users in Finland from 2003 to 2007. Ethnographic method reveals present, but rarely unseen power relations at the everyday level of public service transformation. There is a growing uncertainty in Finnish service provision about how different social problems should be handled and who or what stake is mainly responsible. In the presentation the situation is referred to as "the new negotiated order of the Nordic welfare state", where especially the services for the most marginalized groups, such as drug users, are constantly under re-evaluation. Also the funding of these services is increasingly dependent upon the activity and negation skills of the civil society organizations, which makes the position of these services very vulnerable. The new partnership governance has been a step towards liberal welfare regimes in Finland. At the same time the Finnish nonprofits are lacking in tools of how to use power in the new system in an effective way.

HEALTH SERVICES AND THE ADVOCACY ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ON BEHALF OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

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Abstract: This paper examines the functions that civil society organizations play in their health advocacy role on behalf of socially vulnerable groups. Several types of vulnerabilities will be considered but among them a particular attention will be devoted to groups advocating on behalf of migrants and more generally ethnic groups. It proposes a typology of civil society functions which consists of an examination of its information-providing role, connections with other levels of governance, policy monitoring and monitoring of implementation of legislation, addressing the public sphere to mobilise public opinion support, liaising with different levels of governance to improve the acquisition and utilisation of resources, providing expert advice on controversial social issues related to health. It will then examine the implications of the recent economic crisis and the related cuts to health services on the ability of these organizations to perform their roles. In particular it will concentrate

on their governance functions and information providing functions. It will argue that a recent loss of resources and political legitimacy are undermining these roles.

MOBILIZING HEALTH RISKS. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROTEST AGAINST MOBILE PHONE MASTS

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Abstract: Why do people in some neighbourhoods start rallying against mobile phone mast because of health threats and not in others? The answer, we argue, lies in the political process, especially in mast siting policy. First, health risks of mobile phone technology have to framed as relevant by policy (makers), which then creates an entry point for mobilization. Second, this entry point has to be perceived as such, which happens in localized political conflicts. Health risks are constructed as such in specific interactions between citizens and authorities.

Theoretically, this article builds on Discursive Opportunity Theory (Bröer & Duyvendak 2009) and the growing literature on health social movements (Brown et al. 2004).

This article is based on comparative research in three cases of conflicts about mobile phone antennas. In the first case, local politicians actively put forward the issue of possible health effects. In the second case, local politicians reacted to citizens concerns. In the third case, local authorities hardly reacted at all. These differences are crucial for the emergence of electromagnetic fields as an health issue and growth and decline of local opposition.

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Brown, P., Zavestoski, S., McCormick, S., Mayer, B., Morello-Frosch, R. and Altman, R.G. (2004) Embodied health movements: new approaches to social movements in health. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, **26**, 50-80.

SOCIAL ASPECT IN GOVERNANCE AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE CONTRADICTIONS OF GLOBALIZATION: ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AFTER 2008

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Abstract: In this report an analysis of the contradictions of globalization with a particular emphasis on the period since the beginning of the global financial crisis in 2008 is presented. The authors reveal both positive and negative impacts of globalization to public and private sectors concerning the trends of social development. Threats to the development of public and private sectors alike are identified and questions are raised about the further necessity of privatization and market oriented reforms. Although, in abstract terms the humanity has never been so prosperous, we can also state that the disparities within societies are unacceptable. The authors debate about various public-private relational models and their relative merits for social effectiveness. Relying on sociological research data (two empirical surveys) the report discovers that for the majority of European nations a socialy responsible and democratically organized model appears to be most acceptable in terms of their return on contemptness about policy. Nevertheless it is perilous to argue for a single model and claim its absolute suitability (for example – Scandinavian social model because of its economic costs). But it is evident that in some countries the free market and liberal democracy model does not function properly and even worse in some other cases.

New Governance (not New Public Management) can be an alternative in the present world of contradictions, inequality and social polarization. Is New Governance the opposite model or the supplementary (additional) to New Public Management is the matter of discussion. But the accents put by New Governance emphasize more the aspects of citizen than consumer and client, stress democratization, participation, openness, transparency, non-corruption and active role of non-governmental organizations. If Welfare State could be connected more to left-orientated paradigm and New Public Management more to right wing paradigm (related to liberal-marginal model), New Governance with its emphasis on empowerment and participation is the paradigm for both left and right and for all possible driving forces (if we accept the concepts of sustainable development, social capital, social trust and social responsibility).

CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES. A PERSPECTIVE ON SOCIAL CLASS AND CITIZENSHIP IN LISBON.

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Abstract: In this paper our objective is to explore continuities and changes on the exercise of citizenship, debating practices, inequalities, political culture and institutions in the urban area of Lisbon. We try to provide a framework for this analysis. The paper will be divided in 3 parts, addressing different but interrelated objectives and methodologies:

1) In the first part, based on the literature produced about Lisbon, the objective is to identify and describe the structural processes of changes related with the city integration in the European and global space logics. This involves changes in the social composition of the city with loses in the total amount of population in the core area, but with the rising of the "new middle class" segments associated with gentrification processes – an emergent elite with its own political agenda and strategies of participation, as will we see. This framework will shape the subsequent analysis of the processes of change.

2) Following this, using available data, we identify patterns of political participation and involvement linked to social classes. The objective is to show how structural class inequalities continue to shape the relation with political participation. We use a multidimensional conception of social class based on Bourdieu proposes, as well as others. Along with the results from the first topic, here too, the "new middle class" emerges as a key actor in the processes of political participation and involvement.

3) Finally, we debate the potential impact of 2 platforms of political action that emerged in the last decade and the associated changes: the use of the internet by citizens groups and the participative budget based on the Brazilian experiences. The first one is associated with the political projects of the citizens and constitutes a sup-

port platform to a broader political action of certain groups associated to professionals (or "new middle class" which empower them to participate in the questions of the city). On institutional level new forms of decision in which the citizen is able to take part in the deliberation gives the opportunity to all citizens to equally participate.

In this context there is continuity in the structure of inequalities, but at the same time, new groups of citizens mobilize and new tools of participation are institutionalized.

THE INSTITUTIONALISATION OF INEQUALITIES IN PARTICIPATORY URBAN GOVERNANCE: THE CASE OF SLUM-UPGRADING IN NAIROBI.

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Abstract: Community and democratic participation are an essential component of current mainstream development interventions. Development agencies need community partners in order to implement their programmes and therefore 'build' communities and their governance structures. However, Nairobi informal settlements host heterogeneous and fragmented residents socially divided into two main groups: landlords and tenants. By looking at a slum-upgrading programme, the paper seeks to contribute to critical participation studies analysing the effects on equality of the technical implementation of participatory policies aiming to get community democratic representation in a context of pre-existing consolidated power imbalances. The process of creation of local governance structures was hijacked by the local elite of landlords, who have found ways to subvert democratic policies and maintain their leadership through patronage politics. Community elections become tools to institutionalise pre-existing power structures by turning landlords into the legitimate representatives of the entire community. Development agencies obtain formally democratic community governance structures that fulfil their overarching participatory policy frameworks; however such structures are dominated by one particular class of landlords. This is very functional to a smooth programme implementation since recognising the established elite as the official representatives of the community creates an alliance between development agencies and those who have the resources to generate conflict. The analysis of the participatory enumeration, conducted by development agencies together with the community representatives, will show the progressive process of exclusion of a part of the residents. This may have consequences on the increase of inequality and lead to gentrification, evictions, and exclusion of vulnerable categories. However, the interplay of conflicting political interests at different levels may counter the actions of the dominating elite; an exploration of local constellations of power will illustrate the complexity of urban governance and its conflicting nature.

THE POLITICS OF 'COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT' IN THE INNER CITY OF DUBLIN

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Abstract: Between the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, under the generic aegis of "Community Development" (CD), the Dublin inner city subaltern struggles raised implicit and explicit political questions which differed substantially from those previously raised by the 'traditional' republican and socialist left. These questions concerned the lives of miscounted people and developed in unprecedented forms of political organization; not being concerned with entering the domain of representative state power they emerged at a subjective distance from it. However, this form of independence had a short life. In the second half of the 1970s CD projects began to be rearticulated and 'depoliticised' under a bureaucratic framework of management, expertise and service delivery. The prevailing emphasis on state defined concerns, concepts and modes of organization, as well as the decline of the original intellectual independence from the state apparatus, has progressively led to the present, paradoxical situation in which the taking away of state funds- officially justified by the financial crisis- is experienced by CD groups as their death knell.

Through the concept of 'living politics', as formulated by the activists of a South African shack dwellers movement (Abahlali base-Mjondolo), I will evaluate CD's original political approach. After analysing CD's history as a 'political sequence', I will give a brief overview of actual tendencies, drawing from both oral contributions by activists and ethnographic observation. As a provisional conclusion, I will point to possible future scenarios and give some political recommendations for a possible re-politicisation of CD, which, in my view, can only be achieved by returning to the micro-events shaping life in Dublin's inner city popular neighbourhoods'.

URBAN GOVERNANCE – THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NONPROFIT SECTOR AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN URBAN AREAS FROM ROMANIA

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Abstract: From the perspective on governance,, nonprofit sector and public authorities from Romania can work together on the common areas. This article addresses this key issue of the relationship between non-government and government organisations, and how this delicate relationship between these often contradicting entities is sustained, especially especially in what concerns policy agendas on sensitive topics.

At the outset, the article focuses on the four-C model of NGO–GO relations, suggesting that the equation between an NGO and the government can be perceived within four sets of relationships, such as cooperation, confrontation, complementarity and co-optation. Based on this conceptual framework, the article seeks to address NGOs and public authorities relationships in Romania, especially in urban areas. It also describes the characteristics of these relationships and highlights the possible ways through which governments can influence the operational environment for NGOs and vice versa.

OF TRUE FINNS AND DEMOCRATIC SWEDES: A FEMINIST READING OF THE (RE)INTERPRETATIONS OF THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE NORDIC RADICAL RIGHT POPULIST DISCOURSES

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Abstract: Of True Finns and Democratic Swedes: A Feminist Reading of the (Re)Interpretations of the National Constructions in the Nordic Radical Right Populist Discourses

Acknowledging that the construction of radical right populism around the depiction of the national construct as an extended family at the beginning of twenty–first century is a little researched area, this article explores the discursive redefinitions of Finnishness and Swedishness that accommodate centrally located heterosexist masculinities at the intersection of gender, class, and "race", as it is heralded by the main radical right populist parties in Finland and Sweden: the True Finns (Perussoumalaiset, PS) under the leadership of Timo Soini, and respectively the Sweden Democrats (Sverigedemokraterna, SD) and its leader Jimmie Åkesson. The empirical material was collected from the party's own media platform, PS-Lehti and SD-Kuriren, and stretches over the first decade of the third millennium in an attempt to account for the constant rise of the aforesaid parties on the mainstream political scene in both Finland and Sweden, with a particular focus on the parliamentary elections from 2007 and 2011 in Finland, and 2006 and 2010 in Sweden. The research material is then analyzed evidencing Soini's and respectively Åkesson's use of the national family discursive construct over time. The concluding part provides with an overview of the findings and indicates possible extrapolations for studying radical right populist discourses in other settings across Europe.

Keywords: Finland, Sweden, True Finns, Sweden Democrats, radical right populism, welfare states.

PRIVATE ROOTS OF GENDER IN-EQUALITIES IN SLOVENE POLITICS

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Abstract: The paper will present preliminary results of the research on the population of male and female politicians in Slovene national politics and the obstacles and support they have encountered on their way to political positions. In Slovenia women's presence in politics is, after two decades of political party pluralism and despite their active engagement in political parties and civil society organizations, proportional electoral system on the one side and despite their high achievements in the educational system, high employment rate and low gender pay gap, still low (under 15 percent). The main research questions is why this is still so.

Departing point of the research is the hypothesis that women and men are in the different starting positions concerning their political socialization, their different experiences in civil society activities and different position in the private (family life) where women are still primary care givers to children and elderly family members and those who spent significantly more time performing activities (like cooking, cleaning, washing and others) in households. This is probably even more so in the turbulent times and times of crisis when gender relations and division of tasks in everyday life often even deepen. In addition women in Slovenia, being better educated than men, gaining better jobs than in the past and at the same time taking care for the position of themselves and their families, are not willing to take risk of entering into the politics which is in Slovenia an activity with low prestige.

We will test our hypothesis on the group of male and female politicians in Slovene politics. Through their answers we will try to find out how different obstacles and support mechanisms are determining trajectories of male and female aspirants for political positions; how different is their cultural, social and political capital (Bourdieu, Putnam, Inglehart, Norris); how strong obstacles are their private obligations (Burns, Sholzman, Verba); how their positions in society and professional life support or block their decisions of entering in politics and how strong is still masculine defense of the main political bastion of political male domination (Bouridieu) in Slovenia.

WOMEN AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN EASTERN CENTRAL EUROPE

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Abstract: In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of women political leaders around the globe, including heads of state and government, members of cabinets, members of parliament and local self-governmental representatives. The tendency towards reducing gender inequalities in public space is not limited neither to one country nor to one cultural zone or political system, as it can be identified both in advanced industrial stable democracies and developing countries having little experience with democratic institutions. It has not been either slowed down in recent economically and socially turbulent times.

In this context the aim of the paper will be to analyse the issues of women's representation in national executives and legislatures of European post-communist countries undergoing the processes of democratization and marketization since late 1980ties. According to statistical data, proportions of women political leaders in these countries are on average lower than in many Western European states. Moreover, there are as well considerable differences in the level of women's political representation within the group of Eastern Central European societies. Both observations deserve further investigation. Based on the comparative analysis of the situation in five countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland) discussion will therefore include the questions of: 1. whether over twenty years of democratic transition there has been an intensification in women's political recruitment?, 2. what are the main similarities and differences in the patterns of women's political representation?, 3. what are the main structural, cultural and legal correlates of women's presence at political posts? Is women's political activity related to such factors as levels of women's employment and education, vitality of women's movements, social orientations towards women's public activity and type of electoral system (including presence or absence of quota system)? The analysis will be based on related statistical data (including data gathered on Worldwide Guide to Women in Leadership website) and international surveys devoted to social orientations towards men and women in public space (including World Values Survey).

ATTITUDES OF POLITICAL ELITES AND PUBLICS TOWARD THE EUROPEANIZATION OF POLICY-MAKING

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Abstract: Starting point is the conception of European Union integration as a process of allocation of policy-making competencies from member states to supranational institutions. In this respect, national publics' and elites' preferences on which policy areas should be Europeanized and to what extent are crucial to understand the present and the future of EU. In this paper we aim to shed light on the factor influencing the formation of general public and national (political) elites' preferences on the Europeanization of policy-making. We will use data from the first wave of mass and elites surveys of the project IntUne (www.intune.it), collected in 2007 in 15 EU countries. Among other pieces of information, these surveys contain questions concerning the preferences of national elites and masses over the Europeanization of policy areas (fighting against crime, environment, health care, unemployment, agriculture, social security, immigration, taxation, and foreign policy).

Our research design will consist, first, of an analysis of the patterns explaining the policy Europeanization preferences of political elites and general public separately. For both samples, we will test three different kind of theoretical arguments accounting for their respective policy-making preferences: 1) functional/instrumental; 2) ideological – paying attention to which configuration of the ideological space offers a better explanation; and 3) identity based arguments. Besides, we will adopt a multilevel approach, paying attention both to individual and country level factors.

The second part of our analysis will focus on the consequences that differences between political elites and general public may imply concerning the future of the governance of European Union. According to a post-functionalist proposition of Hooghe and Marks public opinion plays an increasingly important role in European matters, and the unquestioned role of the elites gave way to a "constraining dissensus" since the '90s. We investigate how elite-population division influences long term preferences when controlled for individual and country characteristics.

DYADIC REPRESENTATION IN THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY MODEL? - THE GERMAN CASE

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Abstract: Since the groundbreaking study by Miller and Stokes from 1963 the discussion on political representation is connected to issue-congruence but has followed two paths. In the United States responsiveness is understood as dyadic issue-congruence between legislators and the population in their electoral districts. In Europe and esp. in Germany responsiveness is defined as collective issue-congruence both between all MPs of one country and the respective electorate and/or between MPs and the electorate of their parties. These traditions are grounded in the different structure of opportunities: in the US MPs have to take cues from their electoral-districts in order to secure their re-election, whereas in Europe the party secures re-nomination and demands party-discipline.

It is, however, questionable whether electoral districts are marginal in the setting of the German dual voting system, since MPs may be interested in referring directly to "their" constituencies as a means to become politically independent from their party. Moreover, the decline of party-voting and increasing personalization suggests a changing relation between MPs and both their parties and their electorate. Thus, we assume the district-opinion as influential for the opinion of those MPs who are elected in those districts - independently of party-affiliation.

The level of dyadic and collective issue-congruence will be analyzed by referring to a variety of issues on how governmental processes should be organized (politics and polities) and on basic policies like primary policy goals or the degree of state-intervention. Data for our study is provided by the combination of two surveys: On the one hand the German Parliamentarian Survey, which comprises a three-wave panel covering 2003, 2007, 2010 with app. 1000 active German MPs in each wave, whereby half of them entered parliament in single-member-districts. We combined the wave of 2010 of this elite-survey with a population survey conducted in the same year, in which at a first stage 40 electoral districts were randomly sampled and within each of these districts 50 inhabitants were randomly sampled bringing the total number of interviews to 2000. This design allows us to compare the totality of all MPs and the German electorate as well as to establish dyadic issue-congruence between 40 MPs and their respective electoral districts.

SOCIAL TRUST IN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES: MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUALS AND CULTURES

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Abstract: Social trust is widely regarded as being an extremely important individual and social property. As an individual property it is associated with individual characteristics, such as class, education, income, age, religion and gender. Social trust is also regarded as a property not of individuals but of social systems. According to this view the study of social trust should focus on the properties of societies and their central institutions. As such according to Putnam (2000) it is an important facet of social capital which has been at the core of much of recent sociological research and has been characterized by Portes (1998) as the most popular export of sociology to popular discourse. Social capital to which trust lies at its core, according to Putnam (2000), refers to connections among individuals (social networks) and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them. Social capital has an element that has been called 'civic virtue', which is an intrinsic element of a 'healthy' society. For Putnam, 'social capital has 'externalities' that affect the wider community. When the members of the community are well connected and trust each other the benefits are much greater than in a social context where the community is poorly connected (2000:20). Using HLM we will attempt to bridge these two approaches (individual and social) in a single model with two levels and test it using the integrated European Social Survey dataset which contains data from 30 European countries. The first level of analysis will correspond to the individual level while the second will correspond to the social/ country level. Greece and Cyprus will come under closer scrutiny in order to identify the effect of selected variables on social trust in these two countries.

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THE ELITE-POPULATION GAP IN THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL IDENTITIES. A CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION

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Abstract: A constructivist understanding sees elites as playing a pivotal role in the composition and imposition of mass political identities. Elites are considered to have a wide leeway in "inventing" and shaping the concepts of sameness, belongingness and common destiny or purpose that are at the core of collective identities. The present paper challenges this view of a unidirectional, top-down process of identity formation and suggests instead a concept of "historical constructivism". This maintains that the invention or construction of mass identities is constrained and directed by specific historical givens and experiences that shape the collective memories in the general population. This view is supported by comprehensive empirical evidence on collective identities at the level of elites (political and economic) and in the general population in eighteen European countries that was gathered in the context of the INTUNE-project. Results show that political identities reflect historical experiences (sometimes even very distant ones) and show vast differences in the expressions of political identities between elites and the general population. These differences indicate wide divergences between leaders and masses in the norms and sentiments underlying their political communities.

BIFURCATION MECHANISM OF POLITICS (THE ELITE AND ERSATZ-ELITE)

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Abstract: The theory of elites is also regarded within synergy approach in the binary system in particular. "Elite" and "Ersatz-elite" are described as structural elements of society which assign certain qualities to social actions. Elite and ersatz-elite aren't separate society stratums. Their representatives are presented on all levels of social hierarchical pyramid. The representatives of elite have such mental qualities as sophisticated cognitive intellect, diverse range of behavior and social attitudes and aims allowing them to bring maximum benefit to the society. The ersatz-elite have some common qualities with elite. But its representatives haven't diverse range of behavior and their ideas of values are mainly targeted at satisfaction of personal interests not regarding public interests.

When we consider the bifurcation mechanism of social development it is important to have certain idea about quality of opinion leaders. The elite always choose the values while the ersatz-elite choose short-term aims of development.

The definition "political elite" is usually used to relation of conglomeration of political functionaries which are able to influence into all State organizations. These political functionaries decided what to do in political structures, but quality of these decisions and their consequences do not take into consideration. Hence, the meaning of the notion "elite" makes vapid. We are not able to have a conversation about representatives of "elite" without taking into account their motivation, values, professional qualities.

The political elite is the group of persons with such qualities as beings with sophisticated cognitive intellect, diverse range of behavior and social aims. They consolidate into such foundation as definite political ideas and social base. The representatives of political elite are able to institualization into political realm the relations and decisions of their groups. The representatives of political elite occupy top levels of social pyramid because they should perform their functions of institualization.

The quality of political institutes of society depends from qualities of political leader as a representative of elite or ersatz-elite. The quantity of representatives of elite in the political power is a key factor of political life for progressive development.

HOW DELIBERATION WORKS IN DIRECT DEMOCRATIC VOTING. EVIDENCE FROM A FIELD EXPERIMENT IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: So far, the link between direct democracy and deliberation is largely unexplored, while at the same time contested. While some scholars emphasize that direct democratic campaigns can make voters aware of the different argumentative frames surrounding a policy issue (representing a minimal democratic goal) other scholars are more skeptical about the deliberative effects of direct democracy. Recent research, for instance, shows that direct democratic campaigning mainly leads to the reinforcement of pre-existing attitudes. This, however, is in contradiction of deliberation's goals. This study reports on the first deliberative field experiment in Swiss direct democracy, conducted on the expulsion initiative of the Swiss People's Party in October 2010. Our results show that online deliberation makes a difference in direct democratic voting: the online deliberation group became more favorable to the counterproposal of government and parliament, especially compared to the control group with no balanced information. However, preference transformations via deliberation occurred in more complex and different ways than previous studies have found. Deliberation had mainly a consolidation effect on preference transformations, and the latter were largely the product of a simple structuration effect rather than the result of a substantive transformation of preferences.

IMMIGRATION, INTEGRATION AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: DOES NORMATIVE THEORY HAVE ANYTHING TO LEARN FROM CITIZEN DISCUSSION?

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Abstract: Citizen discussion tends to be viewed with a certain scepticism by both academic experts and professional politicians. The technical and political problems in question are often seen as too complex or esoteric for lay persons even to understand, still less resolve. However, in the field of immigration and integration policy these same elites can hardly be said to have had any great success. The begs the question of whether it might not be a good idea to listen more carefully to the needs and fears expressed by ordinary citizens or even to ask them to contribute their own policy ideas.

From a strictly academic perspective, there are two possibilities for learning from citizen discussion. On the one hand, a comparison between the scope of the ideas and concepts used by citizens and existing normative theory in the field would give an insight into the extent to which theory reflects opinions and beliefs that actually exist among the voting public. On the other, such a comparison could point towards those issues and aspects of the debate that are the cause of the most confusion, interest or disquiet.

The paper will present the results of such a comparison based on small group discussions organised at the University of Geneva in 2010. Participants were asked to discuss whether cantonal (regional) level voting rights should be extended to resident foreigners.

SHOULD RESIDENT ALIENS VOTE? LESSONS FROM A DELIBERATION EXPERIMENT

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Abstract: The identification of the criteria of membership in the body politic is one of thorniest issues in normative political theory. Who's to be included in 'We The People'? Should arbitrary characteristics like conditions of birth and possession of a particular passport determine access to political rights? Is not the basic self-understanding of democracy inextricably linked to the principle that all those who are affected by the law should have an equal right to participate in its formulation? In what conditions would citizens accept to extend political rights to resident aliens who have settled in their midst? Can deliberative policy-making promote such an extension?

This paper tackles these questions by reporting on the results of a field experiment conducted in Geneva in March 2010. Geneva is a peculiar city due to her status as the international capital of human rights and the high proportion of foreigners (40 percent). A Constituent Assembly was elected by the people of Geneva in 2008 to decide inter alia on whether foreigners should be granted political rights (vote and eligibility). Participants in the field experiment were asked to debate on these issues in different procedural conditions and thus to contribute to the Assembly's reflections. Results suggest that deliberating makes participants significantly more favorably disposed towards extending political rights compared with equivalent controls, but only when the discussion is free, i.e. non-moderated. When the discussion is moderated, and participants are primed to take a position and justify it on the basis of principles and/or the common good, preferences are frozen and no preference change is noticeable. A follow-up paper by Cradden (see below) analyzes the citizens' speech acts under different procedural conditions.

BEYOND ASSIMILATION AND MULTICULTURALISM: VARIETIES OF INCORPORATION REGIMES IN POST-ENLARGEMENT EUROPE. EVIDENCE FROM ITALY AND SPAIN

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Abstract: Traditionally, scholars concerned with incorporation policies have taken the national models as their units of analysis by downplay the role of *sub*-state as well as *supra*-state (i.e. EU) actors. While the national level is still the political arena where most of the policy decisions are taken, in EU member states and in semi-federal states such as Italy and Spain, the European level as well as regional and municipal level are key actors at all points in the policy process: agenda setting, policy-making, and policy implementation and evaluation. Indeed, the old national models are negotiated at the European table but pursued and reinvented by the regional and local governments. This paper analyzes the incorporation regimes across these four levels of governance: European, statist, regional and municipal in order, to on one hand, have a more comprehensive and accurate description of the incorporation regimes migrants are faced in their host societies and, on the other hand to move away from explanations centered on the nation-state and avoid methodological nationalism.

Drawing on Rinus Penninx´s (2004) typology, I also consider the immigrant policy in the legal/political dimension as well as socioeconomic and religious/cultural dimensions but further split these dimensions in more concrete variables. For instance, I consider voting rights in local elections, reduced time for naturalization, possibility for deportation and easy transition from temporary to permanent residence for the legal/political dimension and record the presence or absence of the respective policy.

Based on the data collected at the four levels and along the three dimensions mentioned above, I construct a typology of incorporation regimes. The models found fit perfectly to particular foreign groups: generally assimilationist approaches for non-EU migrants non-Christian, to a less degree asimilitionist for the co-ethnics and to an even lesser degree for the new EU citizens and, finally, more multicultural for EU-citizens. In conclusion, this paper argues there is a continuum of models, from less to more inclusive, for different foreign groups that are simultaneously pursued and enforced within one Member State.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONTEXTS AND ETHNOCENTRISM: TESTING A CULTURAL EXPLANATION FOR THEIR RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: A common finding in research on ethnocentrism is that less economic prosperity in a country leads to more negative thinking about ethnic minorities. One way of understanding this finding is through an economic logic. Since competition for scarce resources is stronger in times of economic deprivation, a clearer rejection of ethnic minority group members takes place when competing for similar resources. Likewise, various studies have shown that authoritarianism is closely related to economic fluctuations, illustrating that authoritarian values are more salient in times of less economic prosperity. Given that authoritarianism is positively related to ethnocentrism, both findings seem to support the idea of an economic explanation for ethnocentric ideas. However, several studies have shown that an individual's cultural position is at least as important for the extent to which someone holds ethnocentric ideas as an individual's economic position is. The question thus arises whether the negative relationship between a person's cultural position and ethnocentrism is influenced by the economic context of a country. In this paper, it is argued that such an influence indeed exists and that it should be understood through the

concept of interpersonal trust. Hence, given that it is negatively related to trust, an unfavourable economic context will be accompanied by relatively low levels of interpersonal trust. Such low degrees of trust are expected to result in stronger feelings of cultural insecurity among individuals with a weak cultural position, leading to more negative ideas about ethnic minorities. Using time series analysis, this cultural explanation for the relationship between the national economic context and ethnocentrism is tested with longitudinal data from the Netherlands. The results thus obtained underline the importance of our cultural approach and some suggestions for integrating it into the existing lines of research on this topic are presented.

THE RITUALIZATION OF CITIZENSHIP IN FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Abstract: The valorization of national citizenship in Europe manifests itself in various ways. Nowadays, prospective citizens are required to go through a pre-defined initiation program which aims to facilitate their (civic) integration and to stress the meaning of citizenship for the nation-state in question. For those who complete their citizenship trajectory successfully and demand citizenship, the entry to citizenship is marked by an official ceremony which (re)emphasizes the value of the acquired citizenship. Citizenship is thus transformed from being a formal procedure of changing a legal status to a series of (national) rituals marking the importance of citizenship and the values and virtues attached to it.

This paper analyzes citizenship as an initiation ritual to membership of a given national community and describes the practices that are currently used by the state in France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom on the basis of empirical data gathered through interviews and participant observation. The analysis of rituals of citizenship addresses the following questions: Why have states opted for the current rituals? Which conceptualizations of citizenship do these rituals reflect? Which symbols and values of the nation are emphasized during these rituals? By contextualizing the different manifestations of the *ritualization of citizenship*, the paper thus aims to contribute to our understanding of current citizenships and new nationalisms.

EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS AND ITS 'TRUE EUROPEAN MINORITY'/ ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL-BUT-ROMA

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to address the relevant dilemmas and inconsistencies linked with the introduction of the institution of a European (Roma) minority. The recent European call for a specific Roma targeted policy and the establishment of specific Roma focused departments within the European Union (EU), Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Council of Europe (CoE) is neither challenging responsibilities of national governments nor effectively fighting the gap between Roma and their European co-citizens.

Initially, after the collapse of the Cold War European division, the European treaty-based organizations such as the EU, CoE and OSCE classified the Roma issue entirely as a security concern (crime prevention, population regulation, assimilation) mostly in a reference to the Roma migration from east to west. In the late 1990s, these concerns were reformulated into human rights politics and extended to the post-communist countries. Thus, principles of minority rights, non-discrimination and addressing socio-economic inequalities were appropriated by new eastern democracies as a part of human rights politics since they became a criterion for the membership in the international organizations such as the EU, CoE and OSCE. Through the promotion of reputable memberships, western security concerns relating to the Roma were redressed to the top-down European Roma rights advocacy. The underlying reasoning of the European organizations is united in seeing the Roma people as fitting neither to the category of compact national minorities (produced by previous forced nation-state incorporation), nor that of immigrants. The Roma have been recognized as “a true European minority” (Decision No. 1203/1993, Council of Europe) and as a “nation without a state” (Declaration of Nation, the Fifth World Romani Congress, July 2000, Prague). Due to these perceived misfits, when it seems that classical liberal and multicultural strategies on inclusion do not work, these European organizations launched a call for a particular Roma recognition and inclusion on a transnational level. Accordingly, the key puzzles this paper will address is how the Europeanisation of Roma (Vermeersch 2010) challenges the dominant socio-political theories of liberal pluralism, and whether it effectively fights the severe Roma discrimination.

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION - FRAMEWORK TRAPS FOR MIGRANT NETWORKS

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Abstract: Studies on migration have centered until now on the negative aspects of individuals’ mobility and the negative reflection it has on development of both the origin and host countries. The recent steps taken by the European Commission in its strive to harmonize immigration policies has only proven that most of them are still reluctant to relinquish responsibility to a transnational body – therefore non-binding documents are still the norm (Lutz, 2008). Even if several states have started implementing regularization programs in their strive to fix the illegal immigrant worker problem, others are still strongly in favor of tighter border surveillance, stricter migration and admission policies, and a more effective return and removal policy (Apad et al. 2000, Papadopolou 2005 in Lutz, 2008).

Using a line of thought similar to Everett Lee’s 1966 descriptive model of migration theory based on dual forces (the pushes and pulls), the present paper examines the impact that the legal framework of a European host country has on the social networks of working migrants.

We use social network analysis to map out the structure of the migrants’ networks in the receiving country. We thus hypothesize that the legal framework affects these structures, making the integration of immigrants dependant on their networks’ structure. Based on Siegel’s network typology (2009) we expect that a constraining legal framework, like the Dutch one at the moment, will create small-world and village types of networks, which make the social integration of the immigrants harder. Conversely, the second

expectation is that the German legal framework produces opinion-leader and hierarchical networks, which will advantage the integration of immigrants in the German society through weak ties.

The implications of such a study are significant in two ways: first, the link between policies and social integration of immigrants is directly measured, which makes it easier for policy makers to spot the level of intervention in making immigrants better integrate in the society. Second, this specific methodological approach to relational data sets the ground for innovation in migration studies and social integration, adding insights on social network analysis, generally.

YOUNG MIGRANTS AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN CATALONIA

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Abstract: The presentation develops a comparative analysis of the different attitudes towards social participation developed by young migrants in Catalonia.

Young migrants are divided in three groups in order to compare them (young migrants that have chosen their own migration project after being educated on their origin countries', young migrants that have migrated due to their parents decision and have studied both in the origin and in the reception country, and young migrants that have migrated when they were children, so they have been mostly educated in Catalonia, or they have born in Catalonia due a previos migration of their parents), and a comparative analysis is developed in order to make visible their different approaches to social participation as a way to facilitate their integration, to defend their interests and to develop a global sense of citizenship.

DELIBERATION UNDER CONDITIONS OF LANGUAGE PLURALISM: INSIGHTS FROM THE EUROPOLIS DELIBERATIVE POLLING EXPERIMENT

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Abstract: In this paper, we confront some commonly held assumptions and objections with regard to the feasibility of deliberation in a transnational and pluri-lingual setting. To illustrate our argument, we rely on a solid set of both quantitative and qualitative data from EuroPolis, a transnational deliberative experiment that took place one week ahead of the 2009 European Parliamentary elections. The European deliberative poll is an ideal case for testing the viability of deliberative democracy across political cultures because it introduces variation in terms of constituency and group plurality under the controlled conditions of a scientific experiment. On the basis of our measurement of both participants' self-perceptions and changes of opinions through questionnaires and of group dynamics and interactions through qualitative coding of group discussions we can draw the following generalised conclusions: 1) The EU polity is generally recognised and taken as a reference point by citizens for exercising communicative power and impact on decision-making, 2) the EuroPolis experiment proves that citizens are in fact able to interact and debate across languages and cultures, thereby turning a heterogeneous group of randomly chosen participants into a constituency of democracy.

DEMOCRACY IN TRANSLATION: A NEW MODEL OF POLITICAL DELIBERATION IN EUROPE

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Abstract: In the literature on democratic deliberation and linguistic heterogeneity, the potential of translation remains undertheorized. Political theorists have proposed both policies aimed at ensuring language diversity and the establishment of a 'lingua franca' as solutions to the language question. My sociological study will explore the case of translation as a third perspective on the question of linguistic difference and democratic deliberation. Practitioners of deliberative politics in the global justice movement introduced translation in order to work together in linguistically heterogeneous groups. Treating their diversity as a basis for radical democracy based on translation, they were able to include socially disadvantaged groups. My study presents evidence on the impact of translation in the European Social Forum (ESF). Activists who created the ESF take decisions on the EU constitution, and on specific EU policies in European meetings. Comparing activists' practices of translation in these European meetings with meetings without translation at the national level in Germany, Italy and the UK, I came to a counter-intuitive result: it was the European meetings that had a higher degree of inclusive, transparent and egalitarian decision-making and not, as would have been expected, national meetings. I show that it is a distinct practice of translation that underpins this finding. As practiced in the Social Forums, translation not only bridges linguistic differences; it also crosses non-linguistic barriers such as those based on identity and ideology. My paper explores translation as a way to enhance the inclusivity and equality of deliberative democracy in multilingual movements and civic forums.

HOW DELIBERATIVE ARE DELIBERATIVE OPINION POLLS? EVIDENCE FROM EUROPOLIS

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Abstract: The past decade has experienced a strong surge in citizen deliberation. Despite the increasing popularity of mini-publics (such as Deliberative Opinion Polls), research has mainly focused on the outcomes of mini-publics (such as opinion changes or knowledge gains), while systematic research on the exact quality of citizen deliberation is largely absent. This paper attempts to fill this gap by analyzing the deliberative quality on immigration in the context of a pan-European Deliberative Poll (Europolis). The quality of citizen deliberation is analyzed on the basis of the amended Discourse Quality Index (DQI) which represents a comprehensive measure to track deliberation's content. To assess deliberative quality, we will not only report on the frequencies of the various components of deliberative quality (such as justification rationality or respect) but also explore how the different components hang together. On the basis of a Bayesian Item Response analysis, we will aggregate the different components of deliberative quality into different interaction modes (rational vs. conventional ones). Finally, we will also apply a sequential analysis and track the dynamics of the deliberative process.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OR ON PROBLEM WITH POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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Abstract: Since the appearing in the bourgeois society, political parties have been the basic institutional intermediary between the will of citizens and institutions of representative democracy.

Considering the fact that parties have appeared together with national state, and that these were "made simultaneously with elections and parliamentary procedures" (M. Duverger), the question is if in "the global society" (Giddens) the necessity for parties to perform the function of political representation stops. Regarding the Europe, organizational, political and other adaptations of parties are not comparable with measure of moving the field of making political decisions from national states to Euro-institutions. Even in the case of establishing European parties, these are far away from the citizen-individual in order to feel like a part of them. The reason for this insufficient adaptability of parties to the integrated Europe is that the contemporary Euro-institutions are being established according to a bureaucratic-technocratic principle, and not according to the principle of representing the will of citizens. The similar situation is with global institutions, like the OUN. On the other hand, the influence of NGO`s within national states pretending to represent political subjects strengthens even more, regardless the absence of legitimacy from the citizens and often without the internal election legitimacy within themselves. Their international connecting, influence to public opinion, pressure for making different state decisions – give them political strength and influence that even political parties do not have.

Political parties are burdened with problems of political corruption, loss of ideological identity, "concern for votes", which force them additionally into non-principle coalitions for gaining power. All this additionally compromise them in the eyes of citizens on whose support they rely and whose interests they should represent. All this lead us to the question if political parties live their last days and if we can imagine democratic institutions that will not be based on party political representation?

Key words: political representation, political parties, NGO`s, globalization.

THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CITIZENSHIP POLICIES: COMPARING POLICY INDICATORS AND NATURALIZATION RATES

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Roundtable:

Over the last decade there has been an important development in the citizenship literature. After a long period of case study research and small-N comparisons, various scholars and projects have started to compare a relatively large range of cases. This new research agenda has inevitably led to a quantification of the data under study and to a renewed debate about policy indicators. Scholars have constructed citizenship indicators both to explain policy differences as well as the effects of these differences. Critics have argued that there are now almost as many indices as there are large-N studies. Regarding the effects of citizenship policies scholars moreover disagree about the usefulness and cross-national comparability of naturalization rates. In this roundtable we discuss the question of the usefulness of citizenship policy indicators and naturalization rates for comparative research.

CHALLENGES OF COMPLEX MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE - BALTIC SEA FISHERIES AS A CASE

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Abstract: This article provides and empirical study of Baltic Sea fisheries governance. It aims toillustrate and elaborate the important role of power, appropriate linkages between expertise and regulatory processes on the different levels, and of the tensions and conflicts in the functioning and transformation of governance systems. Baltic Sea fisheries governance is an example of a complex, multi-level commons governance case that involves multiple regulatory processes that operate on different scales, and with a diversity of public and private actors involved. Conceptually, the article uses an institutional approach stressing the structural contexts that shape the social relations and interdependencies of the different actors as well as their situational action opportunities and constraints, their knowledge and models of reality, their values and interests, and particular rationalities.

After a brief theoretical and conceptual introduction, the article summarizes the current Baltic Sea governance system under the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) framework in a way that allows for comparison with other governance cases within and outside the commons framework. The institutional analysis identifies problems and key factors that led to the failure of the CFP and suggest directions, reforms might take to increase effectiveness. The last part elaborates on key issues of participation and representation on national and international level in the context of the ongoing shifts towards more participation and stakeholder inclusion within the Baltic Sea fisheries governance system in general and the case of Poland in particular.

GENDER GOVERNANCE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: This paper examines the governance of gender relations at European Union (EU) level. It discusses the concept of governance and analyses the internal dynamic and the workings of the European Commission (EC) when it comes to the governance of gender.

The idea of governance helps to understand processes where several different actors are involved and where different types of institutional arrangements are developed. Governance refers to a complex of social steering processes where competencies are shared

among multiple actors, public as well as private, and results in changes in activities, outcomes, and developments. The concept of governance is useful to understand the political dynamics and the workings of policy formulation within the EU in general and the EC in particular. The concept is useful to capture the dynamics of proposals and policy frameworks' formulation. The analysis of gender governance at EU level includes examining how gender is done by identifying what actors and structures are involved in the governance of gender and investigating the relationships among them. The EC is a main actor when it comes to gender governance. However, it is not the only one and within the Commission itself the workings of gender are much complicated, calling for detailed examination.

The analysis of gender governance within different policy sectors at EU level is of particular relevance because the governance of gender constitutes the context where gender discourses are produced. This context of gender governance has implications for how gender is produced and how (and why) gender inequality is reproduced. When it comes to the governance of gender, there is a question of definition of what is being governed. The object of governance is not gender relations *per se* but the policy strategies (i.e. gender mainstreaming, positive actions and equal treatment legislation) through which gender relations are regulated. This is to be examined in the paper and some examples from different policy areas will be presented.

THE 2007-20XX FINANCIAL CRISIS: EXPLANATION (ONE FEASIBLE MODEL) AND PREVENTION (A PHARMACEUTICAL MODEL OF REGULATION)

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Abstract: Money, banking, and finance are special social constructions -- socio-technical systems – inherently vulnerable to crashes, as we argue in this paper. Such systems are characterized by many types of crises (vulnerabilities): inflation, exchange rate crisis, domestic and sovereign default crisis, banking and financial crises, equity and real estate/housing crises. Some countries graduated from sovereign crises (e.g., advanced countries such as the USA, France, Germany) but all countries with banking systems, whether developing countries or advanced economies have had and continue to have banking crises.

The focus in these notes is on banking and financial crises and the factors that influence their operations and make them vulnerable and, under some conditions, highly unstable: (i) ideology of regulation/regulatory paradigms; (ii) meta- and other forms of power including the powers of credit creation and of political and expert influence; (iii) key processes of credit formation, provision of loans, and debt formation; (iv) market instability and destabilizing dynamics; (v) regulatory and governance dilemmas and inherent failures; (vi) systemic vulnerabilities including bubble formations, panics, and collapses.

The explanation of banking and financial crises lies in the key (power) processes of credit-creation (and money creation) which together with crowd-type behavior (diffusion of self-fulfilling beliefs and imitation) generate unstable market processes, particularly tendencies to bubble formation and collapse with respect to particular markets and sectors subject to speculative rushes and panics: equities, real estate, financial instruments, etc.

The sociological model presented in this paper substantially diverges from an economic rationality model; the latter assumes rational agents and market properties with high self-equilibration capacity. Our arguments suggest that the governance arrangement for banking and financial systems is inherently flawed and that a substantially different governance arrangement with substantially different guiding principles and rules, a different configuration of agents (in particular, not just market and state agents), and a different type of regulatory regime (family resemblance to pharmaceutical regulation)

CONCEPTS OF STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY MAKING: APPLICATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE DEBATE IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Environmental policy making demands many skills: dealing with complex causal relationships, coping with uncertainty in data and models and handling plural values and preferences of those who are involved or affected by these policies. Inviting stakeholders, experts and the public to take part in drafting environmental policies to deal with environmental and health challenges and facilitate a transition into a sustainable future has been a major objective in many countries of the world. However, many of these attempts have not lead to satisfactory results or were abandoned due to difficulties about the appropriate concepts of involvement and decision making structures. The paper will develop a systematic overview of these implicit and explicit concepts of stakeholder involvement, analyse their relative strength and weaknesses and demonstrate how these concepts have been played out in the climate change debate.

DISCRETIONARY DEATH: GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS IN THE ANALYSIS OF END-OF-LIFE DECISION MAKING

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Abstract: The author examines a major shift in the conceptualization, governance and practices relating to death and dying in Western and other societies with advanced medicine. This shift is the result of socio-technical and cultural developments characterized by but not limited to the routine widespread application of life support technologies in the hospital together with notions of increased patient rights. It has resulted in a class of end-of-life situations, which the author defines as ''discretionary death.'' The concept of discretionary death underscores the role of contextual and discretionary factors in end-of-life decision-making. The author identifies and discusses the necessary and complex process of norm formation and governance that informs and regulates end-of-life medical practice and establishes societal consensus across society with respect to legitimizing ''discretionary death.''

FROM A CHARISMATIC BUREAUCRACY TO A GOVERNANCE REGIME

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Abstract: Quite a lot has been written on the clerical sexual abuse of children in the US after WWII. But most texts were written by journalists or theologians. They show that in confronation with this thorny issue, raised by victims, their families and the mass media, the Roman Catholic Church in the US at first denied the facts but in the end acknowledged and let investigate these facts. It also introduced some internal reforms. My concern will be to show that in the process of handling the accusations of sexual abuse by the Catholic priests the RC Church willy-nilly became transformed from a charismatic bureaucratic organization into a governance regime. It changed its way of framing issues, its mode of decision-making and rules for (inter)action with its clerics and believers as well as some of its institutional structures.

POWER, KNOWLEDGE, AND CONFLICT IN THE SHAPING OF COMMONS GOVERNANCE:

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Abstract: This article aims at contributing to governance conceptualization and its application to case study analyses. Two of the challenges which the theoretical and empirical work in the article addresses concern facilitation of the comparability of diverse governance cases and a specification of several key mechanisms of governance formation and reform. A proposed model of the *architecture of governance systems* – their major components and interlinkages – contributes, as argued and illustrated here, to greater comparability among cases and with the possibility of improved accumulation of knowledge about governance systems. The work also identifies a few *key drivers explaining how governance systems are established, maintained or changed through power, knowledge, and contestation/conflict processes.*These tools are applied to empirical cases of governance structure and their functioning and reformation. I consider briefly for comparative purposes food security, chemicals, gender relations, and Baltic fisheries as areas of EU governance. The paper is divided into three sections. Section I introduces the basic conceptualization and tools of analysis. Section II elaborates the key concepts and tools presented in Section I, in particular considering a variety of cases of the functioning and transformation of governance systems. Section III is a brief conclusion pointing out the originality of the theory as well as its applicability.

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BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION: VIETNAMESE FAMILIES' CHANGING FAMILY LIVES AND CARE ARRANGEMENTS WITH CZECH NANNIES

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Abstract: Vietnamese families in the Czech Republic often pay Czech women to care for their children. My ongoing research seeks to develop a holistic understanding of this phenomenon in the context of contrasting arrangements in the pre-migratory and post-migratory organization of family lives. There are four crucial interrelated dimensions. First, being mostly labour migrants, parents of small children need to intensively participate in the labour market and find ways of balancing work and family lives. Second, different care practices in the Czech Republic compared to the experiences of Vietnamese migrants from their homeland that – together with working hours mentioned above – make the paying for caregiver "normal" for Vietnamese families, but simultaneously "abnormal" or incomprehensible for Czech caregivers themselves. Third, this leads to the competition of different ideologies of mothering between Czech women having their own experiences of mothering and the actual mothering by Vietnamese mothers. And finally, the changes in the family structure after migration (uprooting from the extensive kinship that the care can be delegated on) result in finding a "substitute" grandmother and developing a fictive kin with her and her family to simulate the family arrangements intimately known from Vietnam.

The paper will discuss the case of *majority* women working as caregivers for *migrant* families in the context of the established social science knowledge about the care-migration-labour market triad. Using intersectional approach, I will explore how interlocking social divisions (notably gender, ethnicity, migrancy and body) create specific mothering strategies in the context of the employer-employee relationship and ethnicity based hierarchies.

GENDER RELATIONS IN PERSIANS' INTERETHNIC PARTNERING RELATIONSHIPS IN THE MULTICULTURAL UK

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Abstract: There have been extensive discussions on multiculturalism and its relationship with the ongoing socioeconomic turbulence in Europe. Echoing the recent comments by the Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel, the British Prime Minister David Cameron criticized "state multiculturalism" in his recent speech. In this paper, I will theoretically evaluate whether gender relations in interethnic partnering relationships may present challenges in the multicultural British society. Given that gender roles vary among different traditions and cultures, I will initially discuss the manner in which ethnicity may influence gender relations in a multicultural state. Further, focusing on the Persian culture and traditions, I will explore how gender relations are socially constructed within their communities in the UK. In particular, I will discuss how Persians understand the household structure, women's rights, and gender responsibilities in a partnering relationship. I will explain how their understanding of these issues differs from the British, or in a wider sense, Western understanding of the same. To present a clearer picture, I will discuss the importance Persians attach to preserving a female's virginity before marriage as an example of the cultural values that may lead to gender inequalities, thereby affecting gender relations. Therefore, by exploring the Persian gender constructs and expectations pertaining to the factors that make one a good wife or good husband, I will argue how these cultural values may influence gender relations in Persians' interethnic partnering relationships in the wider context of social change in the UK. More specifically, I will conclude the paper by evaluating the role of a multicultural society in changing gender relations in interethnic partnering practices, that is, I will investigate whether the state can influence such relations to a certain degree and the manner in which gender relations in interethnic partnering practices challenge the state.

GLOBAL CARE WORK: GENDER AND MIGRATION IN NORDIC SOCIETIES.

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Abstract: This paper is based on a study of gender and migration in Scandinavian welfare states. Here I want to discuss how the global transformation of the economy affects and commercialises womens traditional work in the family and the labour market.The study has uncovered an emergence of new ethnic hierarchies, a regulated and gendered access to social citizenship and new social inequalities. Here I will examine the Nordic welfare states critically through an examination of the work and living conditions for migrant carers.

The Nordic societies have a long history of active policies on gender equality and social welfare for all. But today an increasing number of families "outsource" gender equality conflicts to the global market and hire au pairs and cleaning services. At the same time the national health services are now global work places. Public elder care services rely on international recruitment of skilled and unskilled care workers.

The paper presents recent empirical research on the lives of care workers and au pairs and their transnational families in welfare societies. The focus will be on a discussion of the legal and social regulation of gender, migration and social citizenship.

MOROCCAN IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS CITIZENSHIP GENERATORS

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Abstract: Strong stereotypes fall on Moroccan women that live in European societies which, frequently, are connected to passivity and submission. But these women are contributing to the development of the citizenship in multicultural societies, such is the Catalan and the Spanish.

In agreement with authors of international scientific relevance such as Amartya Sen, women are the active social agents who are leading major changes in the world, from cultures, origins and highly diverse realities. In Morocco, the Women Forum had a key role in the reform of the Civil Code or *Moudawana* in 2004. In the residence societies and in the current contexts of financial crisis, while the occupations developed by immigrant men are drastically reduces, those mainly developed by women such as the domestic work or caring services still the same. This situation generates changes in the gender roles, in and out of the family. Women with their own migratory projects acquire greater relevance, but also those coming from the family regrouping, actively participate in the reception society, either from the labour market, by means of the management of time and family resources, or as fundamental axis for the transmission of values to the children and minors members of the family.

By means of the projects "*DIC.CAT. Women, Immigration and Citizenship: Moroccan women as generators of citizenship in Catalonia"* (Catalan Government, 2010-11) and *"CIMUMER. Civic Citizenship and Social Inclusion: Strategies for Moroccan, Ecuadorian and Romanian women"* (Spanish Government, 2010-12), strategies through which immigrant women and specifically Moroccan women contributed to the active and plural citizenship were identified, in which they participated in public spaces of the city but also from the private sphere, through the transmission of civic values in spaces like the family from which an important socializing role is exerted.

MEN'S MOVEMENTS IN POLAND: A BACKLASH OF WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS?

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Abstract: The issue I would like to explore in my presentation concerns phenomena, which contemporary sociology calls 'men's social movements', which are the type of new social movements focused on gender identity. The issue of men's movements has been present in American and (western) European sociology for twenty years.In Poland this issue is still absent in the academy and therefore I decide to conduct my research on it. I would like to examine 3 types of men's movement – pro-feministic movement, spiritual movements and father's rights movement since these types are the most popular in Poland.

The aim of my presentation is the analysis of a specific character of men's movements present on Polish social arena. I have carried out sociological interviews with Polish participants of number of organizations and associations which constitute the most important part of contemporary men's movements. I am confronting and comparing the results of my research, and then find similarities and differences between four types of polish men's movements. This manner of procedure will be helpful in finding answers to my key research questions:

1. Can Polish men's movements be considered a typical example of new social movements?

2. What kind of social actors are participants of Polish movements? What kind of goals do they have? What kind of strategies do they use?

3. How do these social phenomena affect women's movements in Poland?

My research is based on a variety of sources: sociological interviews with Polish participants of number of organizations and associations which constitute the most important part of contemporary men's movements. The case studies of the following Polish associations has been provided: *Mężczyźni na Rzecz Równości (Men for Equality),Centralne Stowarzyszenie Obrony Praw Ojca (Central Father and Children Rights Association),Stołeczne Stowarzyszenie Obrony Praw Ojca (Capitol Father and Children Rights Association, Centrum Praw Ojca i Dziecka (Father and Children Rights Center), Fundacja Akcja (Action Association), Męski Krąg (Men's Loop), Mężczyźni Świętego Józefa (Saint Joseph's Men).* I have gathered sufficient materials from several Polish cities: interviews, newspapers articles and also numbers of opinions from specific websites or discussion groups created by men connected with specific type of men's movements.

NGOISATION OF WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY: AMBIVALENT CONSEQUENCES FOR FEMINIST POLITICS?

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Abstract: Two important aspects characterise very much the dynamic and nature of women activism in Turkey. The first aspect relates to the extensive NGOisation of women's movements since 1990s and the further acceleration of this process in 2000s during the Process of Turkey's Accession to EU. The second aspect which is very much related to this first one, is the striking transnational character of women's movements in Turkey which means that the political engagement of women activists in NGOs in Turkish civil society, take place in an environment of extensive organisational, ideological and financial exchange with other International NGO and supra-national Organisations such as EU and UN.

The history of second wave feminism in Turkey makes now more than three decades (1980-2010) and its transformation from the *feminist movement* into *women's movements* in the 90s has been accompanied by institutionalization of it in the form of foundation of different women's NGOs (Turkish, Kurdish and Islamic Women's NGOs). Together with the institutionalization of the movement we witness also the ideological/intellectual diversification and pluralisation of women's groups and organizations, which can be interpreted at first sight as the *internal democratization* of the movement, but which at the same time is accompanied by the rise of project feminism and by the establishment of elitist/competitive structures within and among the Women's NGOs. In this framework, similar to the developments which feminist politics undergone in other contexts (Alvarez 2004; Lang 1997 & 2009), it has been complained about the loss of critical voice of the movement and loss of contact with local/grassroots women's movements in Turkish context too. So in my presentation I want to look at the

implications of this process in the 90s and 2000s for women's politics in Turkey.

Accordingly the following questions will be addressed in this paper:

What are the consequences of the NGOisation on the landscape of women's activism in Turkey? What does it mean for the definition of feminist politics, does it change the relationship between women and the Turkish state and how?

What are the consequences of the NGOisation of women's movements for the knowledge production processes and social processes in general and how would this influence women's social situation coming form different segments of the society in particular?

THE FORMATION OF WOMEN-ONLY PARKS IN IRAN: (RE)GENDERING THE SPACE, (RE)SHAPING THE STATE:

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Abstract: Since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979, gender segregated spaces have become a prominent feature of the Iranian urban space. On the buses, women are relegated to the back; at the universities men and women are asked to sit in separate rows and enter from separate entrances; there are women-only parks and hospitals; and soccer stadiums are open only to men. These spatial practices are often lumped under the all-encompassing term "gender segregation," which is considered to be part of the state's larger project of the Islamization of society, allegedly aimed at excluding women from the public sphere.

This paper draws on a larger project that focuses on women-only parks, soccer stadiums, and buses, as the major sites of segregation in Tehran, and contends that gender-segregated spaces represent different features of the Iranian state's paternalistic stance towards women; they operate differently, produce different effects, and engender different modalities of action.

By taking into account the variations across these cases, this paper complicates the unidimentional theorization of gender segregation, and asks the following questions: How and through what (macro and micro) mechanisms are gender-segregated spaces produced? What are the implications of these segregated spaces for the Iranian state? What do the variations across these gender-segregated sites tell us about the Iranian state, beyond reducing the explanation to "Islamization of society"?

MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTERS PROJECT AS A SOCIAL CHANGE AGENT: IMPROVING GENDER AWARNESS ON THE GAP REGION WOMEN, TURKEY.

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Abstract: Title: Multi-Purpose Community Centers Project As a Social Change Agent: *Improving Gender Awarness on the GAP Region Women, Turkey.*

Multi-Purpose Community Centers (MPCCs) project is one of the community development programs intended to eliminate gender based inequalities by means of improving women's individual, social and economic changes in Southeastern Anatolia region. These community centers started to conduct its first activities in 1995 in Southeastern Anatolia region. The organizations of these community centers became widespread by considering local needs.

The primary aims of the community development programs of these centers are to increase the number of literate women, maternal and infant health, domestic economy and nutrition, skills development and educational programs, increase women's self-confidence, construct an awareness of being "us" and organize social and cultural activities to develop local initiatives. The community centers are primarily situated in areas of poor and deprived families, small town centers and villages.

The aim of this presentation will examine that can multi-purpose community centers be agents of progressive social change.? Especially improving gender awarness will be evaluted on the participant and non- participant women of Multi-purpose community centers project activities.

The research data was gathered through face-to-face interviews with 2187 women in total, consisting of 1058 women from 24 MPCCs of seven different provinces in the South Eastern Region and 1129 women from the neighbourhoods in which those 1058 women live.

NEO-LIBERALISM AND TRANSFORMATION OF WOMEN CITIZENSHIP IN TURKEY DURING THE 2000S: CASES OF DIYARBAKIR, ŞANLIURFA AND BATMAN

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Abstract: As in most regions around the world, it can be observed that projects have increasingly become more important for a considerable section of social and political actors in Turkey today. Heading for projects to achieve certain purposes, spread remarkably during the 1990s, however it cannot be accepted as an approach peculiar to the period from the 90s to the 2000s. In Turkey, the Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) can be recalled as one of the most significant examples of the effort of the state to generate a solution to social problems through a "regional development project" during the mentioned period. The path leading from an understanding of projects aiming to realize certain transformations in the economic structure, heading to increase welfare on a social scale, during the 1970s; to an individual-oriented understanding of projects during the 1990s; is unavoidably linked to the transition from the welfare-state to the neo-liberal economy. As the welfare-state, making an emphasis on the common good, left its place to the neo-liberal state, both the source, content and methods of projects, and also their objectives have changed significantly. The main questions of this research have been defined as follows: "*how has women citizenship been constructed according to the project oriented approach realized in Turkey during the 1990s; in what ways is this approach different from the conception of women citizenship during the 1970s and whether the approach currently realized in various projects contributes to women empowerment?"* The qualitative research carried out in Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Batman during February 2010 - March 2011, have been used in the attempt to answer the mentioned questions. A total of 84 in-depth interviews have been made with project participant women, project administrators and local administrators during the field research. The change in definitions, purposes and functions of the "projects",

from the welfare-state to the neo-liberal policies, have been taken discussed, in relation to the concepts of "state" and "citizen". As a first step, the definitions of "state" and "citizen" have been discussed, together with the change in their tasks and responsibilities and the place of women as citizen has been examined. Multiple citizen positions ("disadvantaged" and "responsible/volunteer/rescuer") and the tensions and power relations among them have been discussed.

PARTNERING WITH MEN IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN TURKEY

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Abstract: Addressing and articulating women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights provide clear benefits in terms of girls' education, women's involvement in paid employment, their control of economic resources and decision – making at all levels. Advancing gender equality and women's ability to control their own fertility are cornerstones of population and development – related programmes and States should take all appropriate measures to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, universal access to healthcare services, including those related to reproductive health care, which includes family planning and sexual health.

Reflecting women's disadvantages in reproductive health and empowerment, the Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranks Turkey 77th out of 138 countries, below its neighbors like Armenia and Georgia. Turkey needs to take affirmative action in strengthening measures to ensure gender equality in social, economic and political fields. In this sense, including men in efforts on women's empowerment will be crucial to reach the gender goals.

The Project "Innovations for Women's Empowerment in Turkey's Southeast Anatolia Region", which is a cooperation between GAP Regional Development Administration, UNDP and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, aims at women's empowerment in social and economic life. The third target of the project is to increase women's participation in social life through reproductive health and gender trainings given by a special expert in this field. In this context, a total of 384 men as representatives of different public and civil society organizations attended the trainings during 2010.

The aim of this paper is to examine concepts such as "human rights", "reproductive health" and "gender" having crucial importance in defining the concept of "women's empowerment" from the point of view of the male beneficiary; to discuss possible problems in terms of positive/negative attitudes and behaviours that may occur as a result of different interpretations of the meanings of these concepts; and to form a model to overcome these differences.

An interview with the reproductive health and gender expert was carried out and the progress report of the training written by the above-mentioned expert was benefited from within the scope of the research.

Key Words: Women's empowerment, reproductive health, human rights, gender

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFORMALISATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WOMEN'S POVERTY: A RESEARCH ON WOMEN TEXTILE HOMEWORKERS

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Abstract: An increase in poverty as results of neo-liberal economic policies in Turkey since 1980 and economic crises force people, especially living in urban areas, to develop new living strategies. One of those strategies for women who are not in paid work or become unemployed after layoff is to work in informal jobs. One of the main reasons behind 'the women's poverty' and 'the feminisation of poverty' is women's involvement in informal jobs. It is argued in this research that poverty and informalisation re-produces each other. This relationship can briefly be formulated as: poverty forces women to accept informal jobs despite its all disadvantages, and in return, low payment and other factors restrain women within a vicious circle of poverty.

However, women's poverty cannot be fully understood by an analysis of economic factors and crises behind it. The place and role of patriarchal ideology should not be left out of an analysis of 'women's poverty' and the 'feminisation of poverty'. Because, for example, in terms of homeworking (or piece-work) one of the reasons for women to take this work instead of outside employment is that the first one does not conflict with their 'primary roles' as housewives that patriarchal ideology attach to women. Therefore this research argues that an analysis of the relationship between women's poverty and informalisation requires also an analysis of their interactions with patriarchal ideology.

In this respect, this research aims to examine the role of patriarchal ideology in the understanding and explaining women's poverty by looking at women who are employed in informal sector via working at their homes doing piece-work. By doing so, it is thougt that the interactions between informalisation, patriarchal ideology and women's poverty can be revealed. In order to realize these aims indepth interviews were carried out with a total of 40 women pieceworkers in textile sector in Bursa/Turkey.

A MEDIA ANALYZE: IS HAVING A BABY VIA SPERM BANK CHALLENGE AGAINST MASCULINITY?

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Abstract: The perceptions and roles accepted inevitably in a traditional society are being discussed in contemporary society in where gender roles are redefined; values of masculinity and femininity are reproduced. In this study, it will be examined that new perceptions concerning motherhood which is accepted as the most determinant role of women and patriarchal challenging against these perceptions. The discussions took a place in Turkish media in 2009 relating to a famous woman being a mother via sperm bank will be argued by using discourse analyze. This analyze may bring interesting discussions to the agenda because Turkey has a social structure in which both traditional and modern lifestyles and values exist in the meanwhile while using the advanced technology and scientific knowledge. Having a baby via sperm bank is perceived as a challenge against traditional patriarchal family values and, specifically, position of men and thus masculinity. The news, in this study, tak-

ing a place in media concerning the woman got pregnant via sperm bank will be analyzed in the context of masculinity.

BUILDING A SENSE OF WORTH WHILE UNDOING HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY

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Abstract: Estonia is a rather typical post- communist country that has not yet gone through a culture shift from materialist to post-materialist values (Saar 2009). Subsequently Estonian culturally exalted form of masculinity is heavily based on working, earning and spending money. The segregation of labour by gender is rather strong both in Estonian labour market as well as at homes.

This analysis focuses on the interactive processes of doing masculinity by and for men that do not live up to the career centred ideal. Instead, they are involved in cross border labour movement due to their partners' careers in EU institutions or in health sectors of old Europe. Detached from their homes and important social networks they are active fathers to their children while having only minimal relations to professional sphere. Strategies of building masculine identity and a sense of worth in such an unconventional situation is the focus of this presentation. Men's as well as their partners' pursuits to reconstruct masculinity are analysed.

Data consists of semi-structured interviews conducted separately with female and male informants. Analytic framework is social constructionist and employs theories of 'doing' and 'undoing gender' (Deutsch 2007) and 'degendering' (Lorber 2005).

FROM WORKING MOTHERS TO CARING FATHERS

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Abstract: Care, hardly visible until not so long ago, has emerged as a new dimension of society and as a field of research. Feminist theory has identified the complex social practices it entails, as well as the ethics of responsibility which underpins it, built, according to Gilligan and others, along the process of girls' socialization. As men become carers too, the gendered specificity of such activities is questioned and new issues regarding female identity are posed. On the other hand, gender as a dichotomous category is challenged by authors like Butler or Hearn who problematise not just women's identity but also masculinity. If in the forties of the past century Simone de Beauvoir asked, ahead of sociol constructionism, what is a woman and how does one become one, at the beginning of the 21st century it makes sense to ask: what is a man?

The paper discusses the involvement of men in care as a necessary condition for gender equality, once women have assumed employment as their responsibility. There are though obstacles for men to assume direct care of children or elderly which relate to a patriarchal perception of masculinity. It is concluded that care requires knowledge (knowing how to do it), power (being able to do it) and desire (wanting to care), all of which often lack in men.

GENDERED PERCEPTIONS OF DNA PATERNITY TESTING ORDERED BY COURTS

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Abstract: We examine the gendered constructions of intentionality of paternity in cases of children born outside marriage that don't have the name of the father in the birth certificate. Our analysis is based on a questionnaire with 130 participants (mothers and alleged biological fathers). All the respondents were involved in DNA testing ordered by a court of law to investigate paternity and determine legal fatherhood. We focus on the assessment of the importance of doing the paternity test and expectations regarding future involvement of the biological father on caring and contributing for children bearing.The data demonstrated symbolical and binary constructions of maternity/feminity and paternity/masculinity. Mothers considered the paternity test very important less often than alleged fathers (77.4% vs 89.9%). There were gender differences in the importance attributed to the reasons that justify the performance of genetic paternity tests ordered by courts. When compared with mothers, alleged fathers classified the following motives as important more often: for the father to fulfill his financial obligations (100% vs 76.9%); for the man to be sure of paternity (98% vs 82%); to establish relationships with the child (95.9% vs 79.2%); for the child to have her/his father's name on identity card (75.5% vs 69.8%); for the mother not to have to raise the child alone (89.4% vs 56.6%). However, a higher proportion of women considered the paternity testing important for the mother to prove to the father that she is not lying (92.5% vs 83.7%). To expect no changes on alleged father-child relationship after knowing the result of genetic test was more frequent in women (41.5% vs 18.4%). The majority of the alleged fathers planned to meet his child at least once a week (82.9% vs 14.3% in mothers), but 47.6% of the mothers estimated rare/no future contacts between alleged father and child (vs. 8.6% in men).We argue that the social effects produced by the technology of DNA paternity testing generate gendered modes of citizenship and (re)create gender inequalities, which are visible in women's emotional, financial and caretaking responsibilities' overload regarding their children and in the flexible and intermittent financial and emotional contributions by the part of biological fathers.

FILLING THE GAP. ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A POSSIBLE SOLUTION FOR WOMEN FROM ROMANIA TO COMBINE TRADITIONAL AND MODERN FEMALE ROLES

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Abstract: We propose a sociological approach in order to analyze female entrepreneurs' motivations for starting up and managing small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) in two Romanian counties. Our goal is to analyze in a case study the socio-demographic profile of female entrepreneurs and to analyze the cultural context of female entrepreneurial behavior. We study the profile of these businesses and describe individual and collective patterns of managing small enterprises from a life/work balance perspective. In order to achieve these goals, both quantitative and qualitative

methods are used: a survey conducted among female entrepreneurs (518 respondents selected through random sampling in March-April 2010) and 33 interviews (carried out during 2010). We define as entrepreneur the person who owns and runs an officially registered company. The strata of female entrepreneurs in the rural counties under study (Covasna and Harghita) is an emerging and atomized group, with a low level of business culture. Entrepreneurial identity of women running SMEs is a multifaceted construction: women, mother, wife, "family task manager" are all related and often conflicting social roles. We propose four ideal types of female entrepreneurs along four criteria: according to the type of work/task, life/ work balance, entrepreneurial values and motivation.

The Soviet socio-ethical norms put forward a paradox situation for women: besides the uptake and the expression of gender equality (eg. women's education, work), being "housewife" and the role of the motherhood were also parts of the female role in society. Thus, since the last two decades of the twentieth century, women had to engage to multiple burdens. The four decades of socialism provided women living in Romania the opportunity, the desire and the aspiration for self-realization, without means to achieve all these. Nevertheless the labor market opportunities for female population is very poor, especially in rural and semi rural regions. In this context, the innovative role of female entrepreneurs occurs in terms of economic activity, but also as leaders in the process of reshaping female social roles. Therefore, we conclude that female entrepreneurs in rural Romania may have a multi-innovative role on a community level.

PATHOLOGY OR NORMAL DISTRESS? EXHAUSTED WOMEN NEGOTIATING THE MEANINGS OF DEPRESSION IN THE CONTEXT OF WORKING LIFE

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Abstract: Consistent findings in research on depression show that the prevalence of depression is approximately two times higher among women than men. These findings have been discussed widely in the field of feminist research. A shared agenda within recent feminist research on depression has been to build a theoretical framework that could take into account both the social causation of gender inequalities in health and the social construction of disease categories. Indeed, many scholars have adopted so called material-discursive approach in order to understand the complexity of the social, material and cultural processes intertwined in the gendering of depression.

This paper reports the preliminary findings of an ongoing PhD study on women's work-related depression. Bringing together the material-discursive approach of feminist depression research and recent discussions about the new pathological developments in working life, my study explores how the discourses of depression materialize in the context of contemporary work. Within work life research, it is suggested that the proliferation of work-related pathologies manifests an ongoing shift from a political conception of problems at work towards a medical-psychological framework. Drawing from this notion, this study explores how women, who have been diagnosed as depressed when reporting symptoms of work-related exhaustion and distress, give meanings to their condition afterwards. The data consists of 16 semi-structured interviews with female burnout sufferers.

The analysis shows that the medical construction of depression organized women's accounts of exhaustion. The idea of depression was used as a standard according to which burnout sufferers estimated their health condition and hence made sense of their experiences. However, a strong resistance towards individualizing or pathologizing the problems at work was also present in women's accounts. Work-related depression was not perceived as an illness, but rather a reasonable reaction to a burdensome life situation, for example excessive workloads or mistreatments at work. Further, the interviewees stretched the medical conception of depression and were after a broader definition. Accordingly, the negotiations concerning the meanings of depression aimed at overcoming the strict dichotomy between health and illness.

ROMA SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP IN TURBULENT TIMES: THE EMPOWERMENT GENDER IMPACT OF PORTUGUESE ROMA CIVIC PARTICIPATION

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Abstract: Roma people were expatriated from France and Italy with a quite conspicuous presence in press news last year. Some protests against these measures were organized and encouraged by national and international associations, in particular by the Spanish Fundación Secretariado Gitano. Also, recently, several Roma and non-Roma organizations have sent a letter to the Hungarian European Union Presidency in order to request the right to be consulted on European Union framework for national Roma integration strategies. In fact, associations are a privileged form for citizens to have a *voice*.

Portugal has one of the lowest rates of civic participation in the European Union. Our country belongs to the pattern of lower civic participation together with Greece, Spain and Italy, according to the Eurostat data. In this group of countries, the engagement in an associative activity covers about 30% of citizens in average. But in a closer view we realise that this pattern is heterogeneous concerning Roma civic participation in particular.

In Portugal, the Roma empowerment has been promoted through education, housing and health care. Social and political participation does not seem to be a priority.

This paper is the result of an on-going research which intends to: a) contribute to characterize Roma Portuguese associations, b) understand how these organisations contribute to Roma inclusion and empowerment, and c) know their position in an European context.

In this paper we propose to analyze the impact of Roma voluntary associations in gender empowerment using, on one hand, exploratory interviews with institutional representatives from the Government, the Catholic Church, NGOs and experts; and, on the other hand, interviews with associations' board leaders.

According to our data, one of the main indicators of the low investment in empowerment through civic participation is the discretionary support given by the institutional network. We have identified nine Roma voluntary associations, all in an early stage of development despite their foundation in the mid 1990s. From those associations, three are headed by women, with one being probably the most influential and dynamic of all.

With this paper we intend to discuss how the engagement of this particular association in local and European forums and projects has given its members an opportunity to get a job and to be heard, and also why it is an isolated case.

CONSTRUCTIONS OF CARE: ALTERNATIVE PATTERNS - A STUDY OF CARE WORKERS' NARRATIVES -

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Abstract: The research exploring care workers' narrative about their vocation is a part of a comparative, trans-national project on the social construction of gender, called, "Transitions in Central and South Eastern Europe - Changing Gender Perspectives". The project was completed in 2010 and the volume containing the results is to be published soon.

Care, in terms of Virginia Held's approach is seen as one of the basic expressions of human relations that essentially contributes to the integration and well functioning of society.

What is the understanding of and the significance attributed to *care*, responsibility in recent post-communist society? To what extend *care* is a gendered notion? What is the value of the work of those employed in institutional care? What are care workers' motivations, gains and challenges in their everyday work?

The paper aims to answer these questions by the analyses of narrative interviews with two groups of care workers, compared to the views of members of two other professional groups. The presentation will begin with a detailed description of care workers' social situation and the values, social attitudes concerning *care* nowadays in Hungary. This part of the presentation is based on the secondary analyses of data of different international and national statistical data bases (ESS, Turning Points, and KSH. In the course of the research the narrative interviews followed the statistical analyses. The texts of the interviews can serve as a source of a typology of different approaches to gendered understanding of care. Also they reveal expressions of both man and woman care workers' vocational motivations.

The data collection and the recording of the interviews were delivered by a small research team at the Sociology Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN CHILDREN'S SUPPORT TO OLDER PARENTS: THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS

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Abstract: Elderly persons with functional limitations are predominantly cared for by family members. It is undoubted that daughters -apart from partners and spouses- provide most of the care work in European countries. However, there is still a debate about the causes and consequences of the gendered organization of intergenerational care. So far, the higher involvement of daughters has been mainly explained with socialized gendered behavior and gendered employment patterns. However, gender is not only a socialized role carried by individuals and enacted in family relations. Gender differences are also institutionalized in cultural and institutional systems.

The study therefore examines the impact of welfare state policies and cultural norms on daughters and sons care involvement and gender inequality in intergenerational support using the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (wave 1 and 2). Which gender inequalities exist in intergenerational support in Europe and which cultural and institutional factors affect the care work of daughters and men gender(in)equality respectively? The influence of cultural factors and institutional structures, such as social service provision, financial support of family care (cash-for-care), legal obligations to contribute to care for parents, family obligations and cultural beliefs about gender roles is tested in logistic multilevel models. Control variables include opportunity, need and family structures on the individual and household level.

The empirical analyses show that welfare state programs and cultural norms do have an impact on gender inequality in intergenerational care. Whereas formal care services reduce the care burden of women, cash-for-care benefits and legal obligations advance intergenerational caregiving of women and strengthen gender inequality. Moreover, strong normative family obligations and traditional beliefs about gender roles increase daughters care involvement and gender inequality in intergenerational support.

RECONCILING WORK AND FAMILY AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF LIFE IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

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Abstract: This presentation proposes to compare women's experiences of work/life balance according to their societal belonging, profession and generation. In order to reach this aim, it will cross the results of two empirical researches that have been conduced between 2007 and 2011: 1/ an European project entitled *Quing*, based on the frame and voice analysis of gender equality policies 2/ a Phd that have been presented on December 2010 on the gendered experiences of work/life balance by secondary school teachers in France and Spain.

A first part of the paper will present the evolution of French and Spanish gender regimes from the 1970s until today, with a specific attention to the political regulation of care work. Care work will be apprehended both through the perspective of child and elderly care. Regarding Spain, it will shed the light on the transformations of the ideal place of men and women in French and Spanish societies, from Spanish Franco's dictatorship and the French development of family policies until the emergence of "reconciliation" issues in all european countries.

A second part of the paper will be focused on the impact of care work and family responsibilities on women's professional involvement in the teaching profession. A specific attention will be paid to their different preoccupation according to their age and generation so as to seize the incidence of the "societal effect" and the specific problematic of care work regulation at different stages of life. Our purpose will be enhanced by more than 80 semi-directed interviews with male and female teachers aged of 30 to 65.

We will argue that Spanish women teachers from the different generations have adopted practices in opposition to the dominant gender regime during the first part of their career in order to face a

very high level of work/life conflict. Such practices contrast with their French counterparts, who continue to adopt traditional career paths and to stay the main carers in their family. However, we will show that in both countries, women are confronted to their first assignation to the care of their ageing parents during the last part of their career.

SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP AND THE GENDERED DISTRIBUTION OF CARE WORK, PAID WORK AND VOLUNTEER WORK IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Following Marshall's (1950) seminal definition, we take social citizenship to entail "the whole range from a modicum of economic welfare and security to the right to share to the full in the social heritage and to live the life of a civilized being according to the standards prevailing in the society." These rights are to be understood as de facto rights and not only as de jure rights. Social citizenship is therefore linked to gender inequality in outcome by asking: do both sexes have equal access to social rights and do social rights benefit both sexes equally? This link between social citizenship and inequality has a normative and a descriptive element. In what follows, we briefly state the two elements and outline our contribution to each.

Firstly, social citizenship constitutes a normative benchmark for gender equality when taken together with the premise that gender ought not to make a difference in terms of access or content of citizenship. Pursuing this line of thought, it has been suggested that the right to give care be included in the concept 'social citizenship'. In the same vein, we propose to include, in addition to care work, an often neglected dimension: the right to participate in the civil society by doing volunteer work. The latter partly overlaps with care work but also includes all forms of unpaid work in organisations.

Secondly, social citizenship points to a description of overall gender inequality in the spheres of work. As social citizenship concerns de facto rights, it is not enough to study only the legal and institutional rights. We propose instead to investigate actual and unequal realizations of the rights. To this end, we compare Swiss cantons systematically with respect to gender inequalities in paid work, care work and volunteer work. Specifically, we classify the gendered patterns of time allocation to the domains of work. We will present the typology of these working patterns. Each of these patterns corresponds to a type of mixture of practical, institutional, and cultural constraints on social citizenship rights. In other words, by looking at the gendered work time distribution we try to infer the de facto rights to work, to care and to participate in the civil society.

THE (RE-)CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER? IDENTITIES BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT AND FAMILY.

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Abstract: I would like to present first results of a new research project in progress concerned with the (re-)constructing of gender in the context of giving birth to a first child or experiencing the birth of a first child (for the father) in Germany. The theoretical background of this research is the notion of the "neoliberal equality", though at the same time structural discrimination and inequality continue. Emancipation in the sense of employment and market integration connected to the feminist goals of economic independence and the opportunity of careers and individual autonomy, get entangled with requirements of the neoliberal subjects – independence, self-reliance, competitiveness, flexibility and subjectivization. The resulting new and seemingly gender-independent identities connected to motives of acknowledgement, agency and autonomy are challenged by becoming parents, as new needs for care and bonding arise. Gender becomes relevant in a new way and identities are re-gendered. A historical background of the gender order in Germany are the gendered characters of the "bourgeois" middle-class, with its divisive allocation of employment and family and autonomy and bonding to men and women. Though the connected gendered labour division is in decline it may still be seen as a part of a genealogical matrix of gender constructions today. Thus the still unmediated opposition of autonomy as formerly connoted with masculinity and bonding as formerly connoted with femininity which is newly loaded by the de-gendered imperative of market-integration and devaluation of care may cause new ambivalences and conflicts. This includes possible backward-movements and new constructions of "naturalness". Birth thus is a crucial point for identity constructions in at least two ways: It implies the necessity for subjects to revalue the spheres employment and family, to negotiate responsibilities and opportunities for participation, acknowledgement and power within a partner relationship and to draft a new balance of motives connected to employment and childcare. On the other hand, birth as a physical experience can be researched in its connection to the gendered or de-gendered identities of becoming mothers and fathers. How is it experienced and interpreted in connection to subjective and societal scripts of agency, bonding, autonomy and dependency and how are these (still) connected to constructions of gender?

CONSTRUCTING OF FEMININITY AND MASCULINITY CATEGORIES IN AN ACADEMIC DISCOURSE. THE CASE STUDY OF "SCIENCE AND SCHOLARSHIP IN POLAND INFORMATION SERVICE"

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Abstract: In this paper I would like to present the results of the analysis of content more than 100 articles published on the bulletin news "Science and Scholarship in Poland Information Service" concerning femininity and masculinity issues. This bulletin is supported and subsidized by The Ministry of Science and The Higher Education in Poland and its main aims are: popularization of the world's science and information about achievements of Polish researchers. It is dedicated not only to researcher's and academic's societies but also to Internet users interested in scientific news. Content of this bulletin is multidimensional, includes both the natural sciences as well as humanities and the social ones. One of the problems which is quite regularly taken up by the authors are discoveries and scientific achievements related to gender issues. Some of paradigms and theoretic streams (especially evolutionary ones, sociobiology) are accented and displayed in the contents of the site, the other ones (queer, social constructionism, relative perspective)are ignored or

appear casually. This selectivity contributes to the consolidation of stereotypes about femininity and masculinity. The aim of this paper is therefore the presentation of ways of constructing of gender category in the official and mainstream discourse which represents the standpoint of The Ministry of Science and The Higher Education.

The assumption, which is the basis of my analysis, is the conviction that gender understood as a symbolic construct - both conceptual and linguistic one - is an element used in public discourse and political life and therefore is an element of power relation. Conceptualization of gender in culture depends on dominant discourses and anti-discourses. Following the thoughts of Judith Butler and Henrietta Moore, the phenomena that gender seems natural and constant for us (but not discursive one) it is due to the fact that is performative one, what means that is constantly played and performed both on a linguistic level, as well as on the other symbolic embodiments (gestures, behaviors, activities, etc.).

DE-TRADITIONALIZATION, GENDER AND NEW FORMS OF IDEOLOGY IN (FORMER)YUGOSLAVIA

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Abstract: Focussing on a female biografical narrative of a former Yugoslav in Croatia, this presentation discusses the de-traditionalization of gender relations against the backdrop of socialist modernization, the breakdown of Yugoslvia and ethno-nationalism. Contrary to the widely held notion that patriarchal gender relations were simply revitalized or invented in the context of reactionary, ethno-nationalist ideology this presentation suggests a change of perspective. Based on Detlev Claussen's concept of *Alltagsreligion* (everyday religion), which as modern ideology does not lay a claim to truth but rather offers a set of flexible and fragmented certainties and prejudices, I want to discuss how ethnic notions of gender allow women to deal with individual and collective crises albeit in an ideological –yet specifically modern – manner. Furthermore the presentation tries to show how averyday-religious interpretations have become part of a contemporary scientific common sense.

HIGHLIGHTING GENDERED PROCESSES IN RESEARCH ON ROMANTIC LOVE

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Abstract: One of the core theoretical problems in gender research consists in highlighting gendered processes. The issue of accounting for the relevance of a specific category is, of course, not particular to gender, and it has been brought to the forefront of social research by scholars in the ethnomethodological and conversation analysis schools of thought. The question is pertinent for common sense and scientific perspectives alike: how is it that one comes to see the relevance of a particular categorization (such as gender) in a specific situation? This paper discusses scholarly accounts of observations of gendered processes, in empirical research on the topic of romantic love. Researchers of romantic love have often looked at the ways in which love bears on the reproduction of gender inequality, and on hetero-normativity – as well as, in a reciprocal perspective, at how gender is brought to shape love experiences and relationships. We investigate research articles from several disciplinary perspectives – sociology, women's and gender studies, psychology, history and philosophy – in order to understand what methods authors employ to highlight gendered processes. We discuss several strategies of using gender classifications to elicit and to structure information – especially by observing interactions of men and women, by comparing accounts of women to accounts of men, and by relying on men- or women-only accounts. We also discuss different methods for finding gendered processes – including a naturalistic approach aiming at unobtrusive observation, the creation of gender-relevant research interaction situations, and more directive solicitations of gender-focused accounts. We look into researchers' interpretive work to use empirical arguments in order to answer gender-relevant questions. Last but not least, we discuss our attempts to observe gender in pieces of research on romantic love that do not invoke gender classifications literally.

UNDERSTANDING THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGY AND GENDER FROM THE STRUCTURE/ AGENCY RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract: The main objective of this research is to examine, in the base of gender, the theories which emphasize individual's power of resistance and emancipating potential under the power relations within the society, and to investigate whether the women within those theories preserve the same resistance potentiality in the face of patriarchal system.

When we look at the historical development of feminist theory we see the dominance of a dualistic approach and a women/men dualism. But in this research a different approach which will bring to the fore the interactions between gender and patriarchal ideology and change and resistance potentials which gender holds in itself will be adopted instead of adopting dualisms and segregations. Bringing the agency to the fore in terms of this interaction indicates, on the one hand, freedom and potential for change which gender preserves within, and on the other hand, underlies the limiting, dominating and mostly internalised aspects of patriarchal ideology over men and women.

This research adopts an approach which emphasises the changeble structure of power and its interactions in terms of gender. In addition, this research also drive from the idea that the patriarchal ideology does not only dominate and restrain women but also men.

Since the research subject and main arguments progress over everyday life, it requires not only a theoretical analysis and discussions but also a practical application field for the research. Therefore, in this research we tried to choose a field which can both reveal the oppressions of patriarchal ideology and can expose the freedom potential which gender holds within itself. In this respect the field-work of this research will be based on the analysis of photographs. The relationship between the photographer and photograph -as it is in the relationship between agent and structure- works in a process that on the one hand artist is affected by the political, cultural, economic and social conditions, art movements and dominant ideologies but on the other hand activates her/his own potential for

freedom and resistance points. In this research it is expected from this analysis of everyday life photographs to bring to light that how the interaction between patriarchal ideology and gender, within the everyday life, re-produced.

IDEAL LOVE: CAUSE OR PREVENTION OF GENDER VIOLENCE.

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Abstract: Especially in Spain, in both academic and public debate and campaigns to prevent violence, the concept of ideal love is pinpointed as one of the causes of violence, without this causality first being scientifically proven.

Theories related to this concept (Barron, 1999; Bleeder, 1993, Stephen and Tavora, 2008) argue that the pursuit of ideal love leads to frustration because real love can not correspond to the false expectations caused by the former. They also affirm that ideal love entails the subordination of women to power relations, since women are invalidate and subjugated by the person they consider to be their ideal love. In short, according to these theories, ideal love is incompatible with the freedom and independence of women and is connected to suffering and unequal relations between men and women.

In Spain, these theories are providing the theoretical basis for programmes to prevent gender violence, identifying ideal love as being responsible for this kind of violence. Campaigns, educational material and training courses with an impact at a national level, funded by government agencies, rely on these theories, without them having been validated scientifically. However, international scientific studies question the direct causal link between ideal love and gender violence. Munck & Korotayev (1999) indicate that societies that strengthen equality for both sexes place more importance on ideal love than those societies that legitimise unequal attitudes. International research (Bukowski, Sippola, & Newcomb, 2000, Duque, 2006; Goldner et al., 1990, Gómez, 2004; Melgar, 2009, Oliver & Valls, 2004) also argues that attraction models that reproduce unequal relationship are linked to engaging in violent relationships and remaining in them.

This paper forms part of the research carried out by SAFO, CREA's women's group, on the preventive socialisation of gender violence and also the research on theories of love initiated by Jesús Gómez. In this paper we describe how it becomes essential to look for scientific evidence and arguments that allow the idea of "ideal love" to be either accepted or rejected as the cause of gender violence or, conversely, as one of the best ways to prevent it. Through this new approach we would like to support prevention programmes by providing a scientifically valid theoretical basis.

WHEN EMOTIONS IMPOSE CAPTIVITY: BATTERED WOMEN MAINTENANCE OF VIOLENT CONJUGAL RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract: This proposal represents an attempt to deepen knowledge within the thematic of gender violence from the sociology of emotions perspective. The objective is to shed light on some questions such as the perpetuation of violent situations, while carefully analyzing the victim's reaction: why they never tried to separate from the aggressor, reasons for the continuity of the violent conjugal relationship, why they never reached out for help from qualified institutions, amongst others. Several projects, that the research team from Universidade Nova de Lisboa developed, showed that most women demonstrate a seeming "passiveness" towards the violent acts that they suffer.

This paper aims to present some new interpretations and results, collected from 60 in-depth interviews to women who experience(d) domestic violence situations, and to deepen knowledge on the importance of specific social emotions in the experience of violent situations, particularly within conjugal ties and the way that those emotions can, eventually, conditioning social action. Our hypothesis was that some social emotions can inhibited an explicit reaction towards the acts of violence. We used shame and guilt as two specific indicators to understand battered women´s passiveness.

Women's passiveness towards the acts of violence they suffer, and the maintenance of the violent relationship, can be explained as the willing to correspond within a normal pattern is always present in the social agent, therefore, when a person perceives that «identity behavior is not meeting normative expectations or that behavior is failing to realize that values imposed by cultural frameworks, this individuals will experience negative emotions, particularly embarrassment, shame and guilt» (Turner & Stets, 2005:119). Thus, the shame and guilt that a battered women might feel, can be induced by her perception that the failure to correspond to a normative conjugal relation. Scheff & Retzinger also consider «shame to be the basic engine of repression - the cause of complete inhibition» (2001, xix).

Hence, an approach from sociology of emotions, particularly with the emphasis on the gendered emotions, allowed us to understand how women´s reaction in specific contexts of domestic violence, are conditioned by particular social emotions, such as shame and guilt, as some theoretical discussions have showed women to be more prone to experience.

WOMAN BATTERERS IN THE LAND OF GENDER EQUALITY

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Abstract: Swedish family policy has for several decades promoted equality between men and women, and has aimed to create a 'new' man. This gender-equal masculinity has been pivotal in representing Sweden as a progressive and modern country; there is today a collective self-conception of Sweden as a gender-equal country and, consequently, Swedish men as generally being gender equal. This paper argues that the notion of the gender-equal man is construed through an exclusion of Other, problematic men. Drawing on a qualitative study of men in treatment for using physical violence against their female partners, the paper shows that the 'woman batterer' is an excluded masculine subject constructing violence against women as a practice that regular Swedish men do not practice. Drawing on Deleuze and Gutarri's work, identity is here seen as in constant becoming in relation to discourses and materiality.

Thus, one is not born a woman batterer; it is a constant becoming of relations between, for instance, bodily practices, subjects, and normative notions of masculinity and violence. The wife batterer subject position is consequential for combating violence against women in that (i) many men do not understand their practices as violence, but as fights or self-defense and a man could therefore go on beating his partner for long time without becoming a woman batterer. (ii) Some men are reluctant to join group therapy since they unerstand the other men as woman batterers. (iii) Finally, most men in the study are hesitant to tell friends and family about their violence in fear of being seen as woman batterers. Consequently, the violent men's silences and fears of becoming woman batterers reproduce notions of Swedish men as gender equal and non-violent.

BODY, SEXUALITY AND DOING GENDER IN WORK AND ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: My aim is to address the theoretical challenges of how to conceptualize gender in feminist sociological research on work and organizations. The contents and requirements of work, on the one hand, and the activities of the employees, on the other, are intertwined in the current service economy. Further, recent research results show that the body and embodiment are becoming crucial aspects as both the requirements and skills of work. Affective and aesthetic presentations including sexuality have become more and more central in everyday work.

Thus far, the concept of doing gender has formed the background of such influential conceptualizations as gendered processes, practicing gender or ceremonial and remedial ways of doing gender which are widely used in feminist research on work and organizations. Originally based on the principles of ethnomethodology and accordingly on interactional and micropolitical activities, the researchers have stretched the meaning of doing gender to also concern wider ways of conceptualizing social life. Doing gender has also been used as a tool for analyzing images, symbols and discourses as resources in creating femininities and masculinities in interaction. Studying discursive gender has its roots in feminist poststructuralist thinking and particularly in the concept of performativity. However, neither ethnomethodological nor poststructural approaches have provided conceptualizations which would include the body or sexuality in their analyses of doing gender in work and organizations.

The main message of the Finnish and European studies of doing gender in organizations is that in everyday work gender – femininities and masculinities – are undone and dissolved. At the same time, however, the research results show that the employees reflected gender both unconsciously and consciously in work. My aim is to open and examine the problems of the concept of doing gender when analyzing the current requirements of using affective and aesthetic presentations in work. My argument is that it is necessary to integrate the body and sexuality into the conceptualization of doing gender when doing feminist social research on the current work and organizations. Furthermore, the argument is that the analysis of the body and sexuality is crucial in order to conceive of doing gender, whether as undone or reflected, in work and organizations.

FROM DOING TO UN-DOING GENDER? ON THE SOCIAL REPRODUCTION OF INEQUALITY AND THE POSSIBILITY TO DEACTIVATE GENDER

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Abstract: Within gender sociology, it is a hard and fast knowledge, that gender had become a universal classification schema in the modern era. As a consequence of the new mode of social differentiation, new forms of female and male sociality had emerged, namely as dualistic relation of two and only two sexes. The social gender arrangement had been established as relation of categorical inequality. Since the 1950s (Garfinkel) - and differentiated in the 1970s and 80s (Kessler & McKenna, West & Zimmerman) - this has been theoretically developed on the micro-level as interactive 'making', known as *doing gender*; since then gender is conceived as a characteristic of social situations, routinely generated within interactions.

During the second half of the 20th century, gender has experienced a considerable weakening as universal principle of categorization. This is due to the cutback of formal barriers (law) as well as the institutionalisation of equality standards. As a consequence, women face a high inclusion in some social fields like politics and law; but in others – like for example in education and employment – we can still find a high range of inequality. This led sociologists to the question how inequality is still reproduced despite the equality norm. One answer indicates that interaction has a particular function for the maintenance of gender inequality (despite the de-institutionalisation of inequality). In particular, workplace studies are showing for example that gender is predominantly an effect of its situational making and fabrication. This leads me to the theoretical question whether gender can be irrelevant within social relations. I argue from a micro-sociological, interactional perspective that there are possibilities to refrain or to avoid doing gender, but not its decomposition or systematic disregard in general. This will be discussed within the paper using the example of father's behaviour in the domestic sphere. I argue that gender can be irrelevant in certain situations in the sense of a situational 'shutdown' or abandonment.

Key Words: Interaction – Ethnomethodology – Microsociology – Un-doing Gender – Gender Sociology

STABILITY AND CHANGE IN GENDER RELATIONS FROM A PERSPECTIVE OF STRUCTURATION THEORY

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Abstract: The title of the ESA 10th Conference seems primarily to pay attention to changes in social relations. "Turbulent times" seem to be times of change. But current social analysis, especially with regard to questions of gender, makes clear that there is not only change under conditions of turbulence but always also stability in social relations. This poses a challenge to analytical tools.

Theoretical and empirical studies from the field of women's and gender studies describe stability and change in gender relations in very different forms and with different theoretical frameworks.

Nevertheless, mostly they relate to action theories or to structure theories. By doing so, they have problems to analyze the simultaneity of stability and change and to pay attention to the different social levels (micro, meso, macro) and their mutual relations and complexities. This leads to the fact that explanations for social stability and social change are investigated with regard to "subjective" aspects or to "objective" conditions. However, both approaches are dissatisfying because of their one-sidedness. Attempts to explain the simultaneity of stability and change in gender relations by analyzing the complex relations of the two "sides" and to connect the different levels are very seldom.

In my paper I will relate to Anthony Giddens' structuration theory and try to rethink it from a perspective of gender. This theory was discussed very broadly in the 80s and (early) 90s in social theory but has amazingly not yet affected very much attention in the field of women's and gender studies. With critical reference to Giddens' theory I will introduce the concept of the "duality of gender" as an analytical tool to analyze the simultaneity of stability and change in gender relations. So, the main aim of the paper is to outline a theoretical frame that can be used to explain stability and change in gender relations.

IDENTITY MATTERS: DONOR OFFSPRING'S NARRATIVES OF SELF

Gabriele Griffin [1], Ruth Holliday [2], Stevi Jackson [3*], Petra Nordqvist [4]

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Abstract: This panel seeks to address the ways in which social relations, and in particular intimate relations to self and other, are changing as a function of the turbulences created by advances in biotechnology and globalization, and their effects on gender constructions of self/other and gendered relations. The four papers, in very different ways, argue that turbulent times, articulated through accelerated change, impact forcefully on gendered identities as these are embodied and lived.

Paper 1: Cosmetic surgery and symbolic capital in South Korea

Prof Ruth Holliday and Jo Elfving-Hwang (University of Leeds)

Paper 2: Women negotiating intimate relationships in times of change: A UK Hong Kong Comparison

Prof Stevi Jackson (University of York)

Paper 3: Choreographies of donor sperm: Negotiation gender and sexuality in the context of emerging forms of assisted reproduction

Identity matters: donor offspring's narratives of self

Prof Gabriele Griffin (University of York)

THE EMERGENCE OF SUBVERSIVE DISPOSITIONS IN WOMEN

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Abstract: How can we understand what makes a woman gender sensitive? What gives her a relatively critical attitude towards the gender order? Our study seeks to analyze the emergence of dispositions towards gender change over feminine life courses. These dispositions are expressed in discourse and in belief, as well as in practical forms or actions which may not be perceived as such. They are rooted in a process of self-transformation which takes place over time.

This presentation is based on semi-directive, qualitative interviews with 30 women seen in their unconventional discourse or practices related to gender as being concerned with gender transformation. Through them we will identify the different socialization instances (family, education, work, friends, etc.) that have forged these dispositions. We will also be building up an understanding of the trigger events in a woman's life course that act as socialization agents with the capacity to change her outlook. Dispositions to gender transformation will be approached within a dynamic framework. We will identify the different life course phases, moving, for example, from a propensity for gender reproduction to a propensity for gender subversion, or from an absence of gender-related problematization to gender problematization, or vice versa. Then we will define the contexts for the activation and suspension of attitudes towards gender transformation (professional or conjugal, public or private, women-only contexts, etc.).

Our approach, based on dispositional sociology, aims to provide an understanding of the factors which incite some women to transform gender through analysis of the socialisation processes contributing to dispositions towards gender transformation and by circumscribing the contexts of activation and suspension of those dispositions. Women, sometimes disposed towards reproducing gender and at other times disposed to transforming it, are thereby considered in a pluralistic sense as having heterogeneous dispositions. The dispositional approach comes within a sociology of individuals which takes into account the balances of power such individuals are involved in.

THE GIRLS WHO WON THE LOTTERY?

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Abstract: The paper discusses contemporary girls in Finland – the girls who internationally are viewed as the ones who won the lottery by being born in an assumedly gender equal society, with world's best primary education for everyone – in the context of another societal development: the growing uncertainty, anxiety and disillusionment among youth and the "porousness" of society. Contemporary societies are permeated with both incredible promises and demands on girls; the contradictory pressures showing also in the statistics on mental ill-health among Finnish youth. Located between the extremely different views on what constitutes the context of today's girlhood, girls themselves need to develop new kinds of "intelligence" and skills to cope. This paper focuses on ideas of selfhood, self esteem and individuality on the one hand, and social bonds on the other. The data deals with young students' social lives on facebook, touching upon expressions of assumed freedoms, future hopes, the limited space for socially acceptable presentations of self and embodiment, and issues of shame, embarrassment, decency and affect.

"THE SEXUALIZATION OF YOUNG GIRL BODIES IN COMMERCIALS"

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Abstract: Girl's sex appeal is today used to make whatever product look more sexy. Their silhouette, intriguing smiles and sights, have been used for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, cars – from the most desirable objects to the common ones. Nowadays practically any product can be associated with girl's body. The siren effect of youth and femaleness plays an important role. From clothed bodies to gradually more revealing poses. From the exposition of legs and decoltè to the exhibition of other naked parts, girl's intimacy has been discovered as an adding value device. From bare bodies, to the semiotic mutilation – from the use of very young girls and sexualized children to degrading allegories and settings – the speed of change in commercials has been acquiring momentum. Some countries have come up with regulating publicities – others didn't. Censorship seems to have little power, when commercial are sent on internet and become available also in orthodox countries. The latest phase in publicity is given by 3 elements: the use of pornographic scenery – made it softer and adapted to the larger public; a growing trend in 'spicing up' the situation with a hint of violence; the suggestion of children's and adolescents' innocence just waiting to be corrupted.

These 3 elements have been insinuating commercials in the last decade first with allusions and then in a more open way. Often what I had found as a dash, a whisper in the paper publicity – was an overt statement in the website (mentioned somewhere in small letters in the commercial). So part of the methodology became searching on internet (and investigating the related links) for those elements that were only 'suggested' in the advertisement. By following secretly induced traces in widespread publicity we found backgrounds of studies and previous versions explicitly referring to pedophilia or to the eroticization of young girls's body.

The paper focus on this 3rd aspect of the research - and presents the semiotic analysis of recent paedophilus commercials.

YOUNG CANADIAN WOMEN'S DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH AND THE BODY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT DISCOURSE ON OBESITY

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Abstract: The general goal of this project (funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada 2008-2011) is to examine and deepen our understanding of the connections between, on the one hand, dominant obesity discourse and biopédagogies (Wright, Rail, MacDonald, MacNeill & Evans, 2006) and, on the other hand, young women's discursive constructions of the body and health.

Using a poststructuralist orientation, we are interested in understanding power and the ways in which differences—particularly those embedded in *modern binaries* such as thin/obese, normal/pathological, masculine/feminine, White/Other—are constructed and maintained within discursive strategies. Our use of the term *construction* reflects the poststructuralist notion that reality is made and not found. Young women construct "reality" through language and cultural practices (Rail, 2002; Wright, 2001).

In the first facet of the project, we have investigated the deployment of the obesity discourse and biopedagogies across "texts" (e.g., oral texts, writings, and images) found in a sample of (dominant and marginalized) contemporary cultural sites targeting young adult women in central Canada. In the second facet of the project, we have organized participant-centred conversations with young women. The participants were 100 young women between 18 and 25 years of age and from the Ottawa and Montreal regions (50 English-speaking and 50 French-speaking young women and include: (a) young women from varying sexuality, race, ethnicity and dis/ability; (b) young women from rural/urban and work/study environments; and (c) young women from diverse socio-economic milieus)**.**

For instance, the North African Immigrant women living in Montreal construct their immigration as a breath of fresh air that enables them to live rich bodily experiences (e.g., freedom to go out without the fear of the others' gaze and to participate in a wide variety of physical activities). Most participants reproduce dominant Canadian discourses on obesity and individual responsibility for health. As hybrid subjects, however, most have strong Maghreb references around the body, food as well as cultural and religious practices. A few women manifest resistances toward both Canadian and Maghreb discourses and norms around bodily practices.

BECOMING PARENT IN TURBULENT TIMES: THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INSECURITY ON FERTILITY DECISION IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

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Abstract: Variations in fertility level across Western countries have been widely explored by demographers who highlight the structural aspects leading to these variations. France and Germany display contrasted situations with regard to fertility behavior: France has one of the highest fertility levels in Europe whereas Germany has one of the lowest. We suggest here to explore the impact of economic insecurity and labour market uncertainties on fertility decisions in the two countries. We hypothesize firstly that the impact varies according to gender and class and secondly that the impact depends on the institutional and cultural context. Methodology uses a comparative qualitative approach, analyzing the narratives from a sample of young men and women living in two medium sized cities in Western Germany and France. Results emphasize the strong effect of norms related to gendered parenthood and to the value of children in the two countries, and notably the acceptance of external childcare. They also underline the effect of policies supporting parenthood in reducing the perception of insecurity, therefore enabling a transition into parenthood.

GENDER INEQUALITIES IN THE PORTUGUESE LABOUR MARKET: JOB SATISFACTION AS AN INDICATOR

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Abstract: The labor market is a privileged arena for the analysis of gender inequalities. The recent massive entrance of women into it, the conditions in which this access occurred, the social representations and the values associated with the concept of femininity and the issues of work-life balance contributed to frame women's participation in the labor market. With this presentation we intend to address a less common topic of interest when gender inequalities at work are concerned: could job satisfaction be an echo of persistent gender inequalities entrenched in common routines and, most important, in the perceptions of both men and women regarding their responsibilities as professionals? Job satisfaction, besides an independent field of research, could be a relevant set to understand the mechanisms that underlie the objective differences between men and women at work (*e. g.* pay gap) and to realize the extent to which gender roles are embedded in the intellectual structures of men and women.

To accomplish this research plan we resorted to a previous work on job satisfaction trajectories of Portuguese workers between 1998 and 2001 and isolated the gender dimension. The data comes from the European Household Community Panel, a longitudinal survey led in 12 EU member states on an annual basis until 2001. This panel is representative of the population both at cross-sectionally and at a longitudinal level and covers many subjects, such as demographic information, employment, health, social relations, and migration, among others.

While some findings seem to indicate that there are no obvious differences between men and women's satisfaction in their workplace they also seem to demonstrate that men and women apparently perceive the labor market and manage their personal life distinctively. This is, in fact, correlated to distinct evaluations in terms of job satisfaction and to the fact that men and women dissimilarities in this field are closely linked with different types of work relations. So, our starting question for this presentation is not if women are more or less satisfied than men with their job, but how are women interpreting their personal and professional trajectories and how this mirrors expectations that are built upon unequal gender roles.

GENDER-SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION, GLASS-CEILING EFFECTS, AND EARNINGS IN MANAGERIAL POSITIONS: RESULTS OF A FIXED-EFFECTS MODEL

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Abstract: The study analyses the gender pay gap in private-sector management positions based on the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) for the years 2001-2008. It focuses on occupational gender segregation, and on the effects of this inequality on earnings levels and gender wage differentials in management positions. Our paper is, to our knowledge, the first in Germany to use time-constant unobserved heterogeneity and gender-specific promotion probabilities to estimate wages and wage differentials for persons in managerial positions. The results of the fixed-effects model show that working in a more "female" job, as opposed to a more "male" job, affects only women's wages negatively. This result remains stable after controlling for human capital endowments and other effects. Mechanisms of the devaluation of jobs not primarily held by men also negatively affect pay in management positions (*evaluative discrimination*) and are even more severe for women (*allocative discrimination*). However, the effect is non-linear; the wage penalties for women occur only in "integrated" (more equally male/female) jobs as opposed to typically male jobs, and not in typically female jobs. The devaluation of occupations that are not primarily held by men becomes even more evident when promotion probabilities are taken into account. An Oaxaca/Blinder decomposition of the wage differential between men and women in management positions shows that the full model explains 65 percent of the gender pay gap. In other words: Thirty-five percent remain unexplained; this portion reflects, for example, time-varying social and cultural conditions, such as discriminatory policies and practices in the labor market.

PATTERNS OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND DECISION-MAKING IN TOP MANAGEMENT TEAMS (TMT): GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The current article constitutes a component in a research program, which aims to elucidate the dynamics of involvement and participation of women and men in top management teams (TMT), focusing on conflict management and decision-making processes. Specifically, the investigation attempts to discern the subtle and hidden aspects of gender construction in such senior teams and their effects on power relations between women and men as reflected in decision-making and conflict management processes.

The emphasis of research program is on group dynamics in teams characterized by diverse membership, due to the mounting prevalence of these structures in organizations and the organizational reality of highly heterogeneous workforce. Notwithstanding the burgeoning research on diversity in work teams, studies highlighting this feature in the dynamics of TMTs, especially gender diversity have been scarce. The importance and potential impact of strategic decisions made in such groups and the fact that women are more likely to be involved in these processes warrant in depth examination of the internal dynamics of TMTs, particularly patterns of participation and influence exerted by women in comparison to men.

The research is based on integration of two corpuses of knowledge: the role of conflict and diversity (notably gender) in the processes of decision making and conflict management in teams and gender perspective on management. Based on these bodies of literature, we study women's formative experiences as members of TMTs; namely, how women, in comparison to men, engage in negotiating *authority* (or legitimacy), *value* (in recognition and reward), *support* (developing networks) and *commitment* (definition of "successful" TMT member).

Initial findings of the pilot phase of this research will be presented, including the results of content analyses of non-participant observations and individual interviews with members of TMT in one or two organizations.

TRACING GENDER INEQUALITIES IN THE WORK EXPERIENCE OF CZECH WOMEN

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Abstract: In the paper I trace the options women have, choices they make and strategies they create to cope with barriers to their self realisation at work and to combine work and family life according to how these are shaped by the socio-economic and political processes in the Czech society, actual life cycle stage and by other characteristics such as age, education level, maternity etc. The main research focus is types of discriminations and discriminatory practices and experiences reflected in women´s narratives and shaping women´s working and life paths.

The research applies the biographic-narrative method focused on work biography in the life story of Czech women. When analyzing the "professional biographies" I analyze 60 biography narratives of women in various stages of the life cycle and in situations where they are at risk of being disadvantaged in the labour market, in relation to the key categories of maternity, education level, and age. Social constructivism, grounded theory and reflexive interpretation form the project's research paradigms.

Using qualitative data it is possible to find interconnections between different levels of the society and multiple variables. For example a historical comparison by studying women who are currently mothers and older women who were mothers during the period of state socialism it was possible to compare the disadvantaging factors and discriminatory practices that existed in both of these historical periods. The current forms of discrimination are the result of the structural changes that have occurred in the labour market over the past two decades, the increase in wage differentiation, new job prestige, job insecurity, and the competition for jobs. Individual types of discrimination in the current system of working relations and social policy arrangements are strongly linked to care issues and maternity.

Women in every education group encounter discrimination, but specific forms of disadvantaging of women vary by education - in terms of the opportunities available to them to solve or avoid disadvantaging situations. Discriminatory practices, the gendered and complex arrangements of the state's social policy, and the strategies women adopt in response to and mainly in acceptance of this system influence each other to form a labour market in which the mechanisms of discrimination and the threat of discrimination are constantly reinforced.

ORDER, PLEASURE & POWER - DOING GENDER EQUALITY AT WORK

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Abstract: Despite the progress that has been made in this area, questions of gender equality should perhaps still cause turbulence when handled at work. The problems are often still big enough to stir emotions and make people take different stances. Or? This paper explores how the employees at a museum deal with, or do, gender equality. Gender equality is primarily used as a resource when the employees organise the museum in a moral and practical sense. They perform what is termed the body count routine and is thus able to place different units at their workplace in a hierarchy – sex-mixed units are placed higher than non-mixed. They also enact gender and as women and men they create pleasure by staging amusing fake arguments, or homely bickering, about gender equality. Referring to gender equality is, finally, a method used by some of the men in order to coerce women to interact with them. When a gender equality-card is played by a man, most women enter the "woman-part" (albeit only symbolically at times) in an opposite, hierarchical sex drama. Gender equality is, in short, done in a multitude of ways, none of which actually problematises or challenges issues of gendered power in the organisation. It is argued that this way of dealing with, or doing, gender equality is not uncommon in the Swedish context and that it underpins class-related inequality as well as a heterosexual norm.

The paper departs from my dissertation entitled "A Nice Place – The Everyday Production of Pleasure and Political Correctness at Work", and developes some of the themes presented there.

GENDER, CULTURAL CAPITAL, AND SIGNALING OF CLASS MOBILITY: CULTURAL CONSUMPTION AS A SIGNAL OF FEMALE CLASS STATUS IN KOREAN MARRIAGE MARKET

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Abstract: This paper explains the asymmetry in the consumption of high culture between females and males in Korea from the perspectives of status signaling, gendered division of status labor, and class mobility. We argue that the accumulation of cultural capital through the consumption of high culture can be more important to females than to males, since cultural capital serves as a status signal needed for upward class mobility by females in marriage market.

The existing literature of cultural consumption suggests that females not only have a stronger taste for high culture, but also actually consume a larger amount of high culture, than males. According to our data on cultural consumption in Korea, 2000-2009, Korean females also turned out to consume a far larger amount of high culture than males. Also, not only Korean women consume a greater amount of high culture than men, even among female population, there was a clear asymmetry between married and single women. Single females turned out to consume a significantly larger amount of high culture than married females in Korea. Moreover, we found that female members of upper-middle class are the most active consumers of high culture in Korea. The current paper explains this asymmetry by focusing on the role of cultural capital in upward class mobility for females in marriage market.

We attribute this interesting observation to the signaling of attractiveness in marriage market by Korean upper-middle females under the unique situation in which first, the accumulation and maintenance of family status symbol are considered as a female work in gendered division of labor, second, the other bases of class distinction have lost discriminating effect, and, thus, third, cultural capital is regarded as one of the most effective ways to distinguish between members of upper class and the others.

As cultural capital is likely to be perceived as an effective status signal, in marriage market, those who aspire to upward class mobility may send a signal of their attractiveness by aggressively consuming high culture. This tendency of achieving distinction through high culture is likely to be most salient for single females in which marriage is the most effective way of class mobility.

We empirically test our arguments using a data-set that contains information on cultural industries and cultural consumptions in Korea.

ALIENTATED FORMS OF HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY IN THE LOW WAGE SECTOR

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Abstract: This contribution addresses the relation between identities and discursively constructed subject positions in the service sector, which is a main part of the low wage sector with an impact on the practises of gendered workers. In Germany, over 916 000 people are working in this sector with a rising proportion of men, who still hold a minority status. They therefore develop special self-images and identities, which are at the center of our methodological and empirical concern.

A discourse analysis (Keller 2005) of the German cleaning industry over the 20th century, using an archive of journals, allowed us to reconstruct the changing strategies of the sector association in gaining men as cheap labor force. In 1934, the cleaning sector became a recognised occupation requiring formal training ('Handwerk'). Nevertheless, the sector remained devaluated, because of its symbolically female character as unpaid work and its precarious working conditions. The contemporary strategy of the sector's associations is to actively raise the status aiming to 'masculinise' the skills and demands of the job. While the discourse adresses cleaning as skilled work the working conditions remain insecure and unprotected. The workers lack benefits, have no job perspectives and cannot support a household.

The paper builds on this double perspective on knowledge and practises in the field, which was developed in a dissertation research project on "Knowledge and Subjectivity of low wage workers". The reconstruction of the discourse reveals how binary stereotypical types of masculinity are created: the criminal worker vs. the bourgois manager. The male workers however identify with different forms of this hegemonic masculinity: not the manager, but the healthy and loyal worker, the specialist or the entrepreneur. In order to embrace higher status subject-positions habitually, the men therefore identify with alienated hegemonic forms of masculinity in the cleaning sector. Biographical case studies of male janitors will be presented to discuss questions of adaptive and alienated forms of hegemonic masculinity in the low wage sector.

BETWEEN INVERTING AND PERVERTING GENDER AFFILIATION? DOING RESEARCH ON MEN IN FEMALE DOMINATED PROFESSIONS

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Abstract: While scientific research has been primarily focused on women who occupy professions that are considered to be 'masculine' - particularly on women who embrace a professional career in executive functions - little investigation has been conducted on men who work in female-dominated occupations. When investigating masculinities, a valuable contribution is to not only focus on men in traditional business or in the private sector but also men and their role within occupations that have long been primarily associated with women.

This paper looks into the transformation of the Swiss labor market and will shed light on its segregation and the construction of masculinities. Acknowledging that the construction of gender is an ongoing and multi-factorial process, we should recognize the existence of "multiple masculinities" (Kimmel; Messner, 2010). We can assume that people produce themselves as gendered beings, but we still need to know how exactly they make sense of the every day world in gendered terms. We thus aim to explore the management of gender affiliation taking place in different occupational contexts.

We also tackle the question of what makes society consider a profession to be feminine or masculine. We deal with this issue by stating that a simple statistical majority of either men or women in a profession is not reason enough to consider it as gendered. It is more likely to be a matter of qualities being exclusively associated with one or either sex.

Our epistemological posture does not allow us to consider the 'group' of men as a homogenous category in search of a common social identity (Young, 1994). Although the affiliation to a gender may be 'true' it is not necessarily relevant in every situation (Cefaï, 2010). In arguing thus, we draw attention to the fact that we should beware of taking gender differentiation as a starting point in our analysis, in order to avoid an ideological bias and a search for simple confirmation of our assumptions.

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HARSH WORKING CONDITIONS AS A TOOL OF MASCULINITY. THE EXAMPLE OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

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Abstract: Most jobs continue to be shaped around the ideal of the masculine breadwinner who is available to work anytime, anywhere, as long as is necessary, and in any health/unhealthy and un/safety working conditions. Furthermore, dated masculine conventions still dominate some workplaces and are a major barrier to health and safety. In particular those associated with physical risk taking, minimizing or ignoring pain and / or injury. In this sense, during the Fordist decades, unions, labor law and its effective enforcement, imposed limits to market pressures in the workplace and encouraged men to break from these roles. But in the last decades, as neoliberalism grew, and union power in the workplace has been reduced, a new masculinisation process is taking place. The present crisis is (or can be) a new arena for the construction of masculine cultures in the workplace that will set new barriers for women working in them, who because of their gender have the

challenge of proving that they are good enough workers to remain at work.

The aim of this presentation is firstly to show the complex web of factors related to the reduction or the possible strengthening of this male working class sub-culture: knowledge of the law and occupational risk prevention, the role of institutions responsible for enforcing it, the effect of company size and management style, deregulation of the sector (sub-contracting and false self-employment),... Secondly we analyze the role that these working conditions, particularly those related to health and safety, in the phenomenon of occupational segregation by gender. Information for the first objective is drawn from secondary sources which will be presented with a "state of the arts" on these features of the subculture of male workers. The sources of information to achieve the second objective are in-depth interviews carried out by the authors in the construction industry through research being developed with funding from the Spanish Ministry of Equality and Ministry of Education.

RECONFIGURED HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY: CONTROLLING TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIC OPERATIONS AND THE SELF

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Abstract: The “former” hegemonic masculinity was characterized by an industrial-societal/bourgeois masculinity. Those men who were the winner of the "old " configuration of practices controlled the key industries in the local economy, so the locally hegemonic patterns of masculinity were typically integrated with the local patterns of capitalism as R.W. Connell and Julian Wood (2005: 348) stresses. With globalisation transnational operating companies get significant. By including the findings of Foucault (2006), Niklas Rose and Peter Miller (1994), we can not only observe an expansion of economic processes in a territorial sense, but fundamentally an economisation of the social. The whole life has to align to the market. This includes the "external" force to live a market-oriented life and the "inner" force to do so by own criteria that are build up in sense of the market (e.g. self- optimizing, self- commodification). This interminable process of becoming (a subject) is described as enterprising self. The enterprising self is analysed as a new hegemonic form of subjectification.

In the presentation I will argue that enterprising self has an impact on hegemonic patterns of masculinity. Therefore the first findings in men’s studies regarding a new configuration of hegemonic masculinity, describes as “transnational business masculinity”, have to be amended. The thesis is that the winners of the “new” configuration of practices not only control transnational economic operations but also control themselves in sense of enterprising self.

COMMUNICATIVE ACTS WHICH PROMOTE NEW MASCULINITIES. OVERCOMING HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY IN THE WORK-PLACE

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Abstract: Scientific literature has emphasized how the reproduction of hegemonic masculinity has derived into several social problems, like gender violence, criminality or bullying (Connell 1987, 2005, 2006; Kimmel 2000, Messerschimdt, 1993, Bourdieu 1998). Labour inequalities are not an exception; in fact there are several findings about the influence of this model in cases of sexual harassment suffered by women in the work-place (Mackinnon, 1979; Thomas & Kitzinger1997; Wise & Stanley 1987). However, there is a lack of research and analysis about the processes for overcoming the problems caused by the hegemonic masculinity in the work area. In this paper we will present evidences about these processes of overcoming raised from the research *Impact of communicative acts in the construction of new masculinities* funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation, in the Research and Development Programme (2010-2011), and leaded by the University of Barcelona. The research illustrates the influence of communicative acts in the promotion of new masculinities, far from the hegemonic one, which are based on values like equality and solidarity. One of the case-studies carried out in the project is settled in the work area. So, we will present some data about how specific communicative acts can favour the recognition and visibility of new masculinities in the work-place, specifically in a Small and Medium-size enterprise and a health-related organization. The aforementioned research shows the link between based on desire communicative acts– including verbal and non verbal ones - and new masculinities; and at the same time their usefulness to prevent gender inequalities.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STEMM STUDIES AND CAREERS: TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM

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Abstract: Gender is a significant predictor in almost all educational studies and it is especially important in thinking about careers in STEMM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine) in the United States. Gender disparities used to be ascribed to differences in course-taking and performance, which prevented women from pursuing STEMM studies at the post secondary level. Although gaps in course-taking and performance have narrowed if not disappeared, recent research that focuses on persistence of talented women in the STEMM career pipeline suggests that factors other than performance and course taking may be discouraging women from continuing on this career path. We contribute to this literature by using data from the Longitudinal Study of American Youth (LSAY) to chart the educational progression of students in the United States towards a STEMM career and uncover the junctures at which the paths for men and women diverge. In so doing, we identify and describe a potential STEMM talent pool made up of participants adequately prepared to pursue university studies in STEM. We then use structural equations to model two key outcomes for this subpopulation (enrollment in a STEMM university studies and subsequent employment in STEMM) and uncover differences in factors associated with each outcome for men versus women. Leveraging the richness of the LSAY data set, we are able to study factors such as parental and teacher encouragement, attitudes towards math and science, and post-secondary school educational plans. The analyses lead to several important conclusions regarding gender differences in the factors associated with enrollment in STEMM university studies and employment in STEMM.

Most importantly, results highlight the inadequacy of the existing (male-driven) paradigm to study women's persistence in STEMM.

FEMICIDE ACROSS IBERIAN FRONTIERS

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Abstract: This paper aims to explore the femicide rates in Portugal and Spain and to reflect upon the social responses that are being given to gender violence victims in the European Westernmost countries.

In the last decade, Portugal and Spain are devoting themselves to stop violence against women throughout supporting advocacy movements, providing more social response devices to women victims and carrying out important changes in the national law. Even though both countries are given important steps to eradicate this problem, the femicide rates have been consistently high and have not decreased during this period (Rodriguez, 2010,2011; Pais, 1998).

Taking this facts into account, it`s time for us to reflect why such important measures don´t seem to be effective to prevent femicide.

We`ll start by presenting a comparative analysis of female homicide in intimate relationships while addressing to some legal differences between both countries. After that we will reflect about the phenomena taking into account the cultural, the social, the legal and the health system framework in order to understand the social behaviours of perpetrators (Loinaz et al, 2010) in these countries and come up with some possible exploratory lines to understand the complex picture underlying femicide.

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FEMICIDE AMONG ETHIOPIAN JEWISH MIGRANT WOMEN IN ISRAEL

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Abstract: This paper will focus upon the most extreme form of violence against women, namely wife (or female partner)-murder known as femicide (or uxoricide). The phenomenon, which may be increasing as a result of increased media attention or as a result of migration, will be described in its Israeli context with special reference to Ethiopian Jewish migrants, who have come to Israel since the 1980's and are continuing to immigrate to Israel today. Statistical data will also be provided on femicide among other Israeli ethnic groups.

The paper is based upon research carried out in Israel among Ethiopian Jews from 2005-2009 in which 30 full-scale interviews were carried out with murderers, survivors of murder attempts, family members, clergy, social workers and others. Data will be presented providing the social characteristics of the murdered women, and the social "profile" of the male murderer. Narratives will quote some of the interviewees. Information will be provided as to whether femicide generally takes place in the domestic arena, what murder weapon is most common and under what circumstances the murder takes place. In conclusion, a discussion will ask whether femicide is related to accelerated migration to the West, and globalization.

NEW CHALLENGES FOR ANTI-VIOLENCE ACTION IN MIGRATORY CONTEXTS

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Abstract: Italian women's shelters and in general all social services deal with more and more women of different linguistic, religious and cultural backgrounds. In order to reduce the misunderstandings and mutual prejudices among social workers and new beneficiaries, we think that it is urgent to investigate and to try to comprehend different languages, social constructions and cultural meanings of gender-based violence.

The paper describes some results of a broad research on violence against women and migratory processes in Italy. The main research aim is to investigate the hypothesis that the differentiation among social definitions of gender-based violence depends on: a) simultaneous, multiple and interdependent patterns of domination that a woman lives on the basis of her culture and language ("race"), class and position in the social stratifications; b) different professional skills and styles of social workers; c) mutual biases in defining the sources of violence and the motivations of perpetrators.

In particular, the paper focuses on the results of four focus groups realized between 2009 and 2010 in two diverse Italian cities: Venice, in the rich Northeast of Italy, and Palermo, in the poor Italian South. In order to verify our hypothesis, two focus groups have been realized in each city: the first one involving first generation migrant women coming from several countries; the second with social workers employed in different typologies of public social and health services.

The paper presents an analysis of the discourses produced during the four focus groups. In particular, it examines: different interpretations of gender-based violence; consent and dissent borders within the patterns of violent relationships; problematic issues related to antiviolence practices.

POLICE RESPONSES TO WOMEN'S TRAFFICKING IN LISBON AND LOS ANGELES

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Abstract: The trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a central social problem facing most societies. As a complex phenomenon, women's trafficking has been researched in several ways: victimization; legal and policy frameworks (national, European, and international law); baseline statistics; recruitment and migration patterns (countries that are mostly importers, exporters, and both); and responses to trafficking by various agencies (NGO's, police forces, women's state agencies). Our paper focuses on law enforcement responses to women's trafficking in two major cities: Lisbon and Los Angeles. While the trafficking in women is anchored in global migration and global economies, local and national state agencies are responsible to responding to trafficking. Informed by comparative and narrative approaches, this paper explains how the police force in these port-cities deals with victims and perpetrators of trafficking including, how they construct gendered meanings regarding victimization and criminalization, how they address human and citizenship rights, and how racial and gender inequality are embedded in the perception and treatment of those involved in trafficking. Our findings show that "migrant status", "gender", and "class" act jointly in determining responses to trafficking.

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RELIGION AS A FORMATIVE PROCESS BASED ON SHARED EXPERIENCES – PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATIONS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA TODAY.

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Abstract: Rather than looking at religion as a reflection of – and reaction to – a reality that is self-sustained and independent of religious phenomena, religion can be seen as a formative process based on shared experiences, in the course of which a specific reality is created. The paper is dealing with the religious construction of reality. From this point of departure it looks at recent phenomena in central Europe and in mainland China. The comparison is utilized to develop a concept of a specifically European condition of religion. Emotional reactions to fate may – or may not – be equipped with a religious "tone" or "color" depending on the inclination of the individual involved and the culture in the context of which fate is experienced. It is shown, what the conditions are that make it likely or unlikely for such a religious coloring of emotions to occur, and why at present that likelihood is larger in China than in Europe.

The whole endeavor suggested in this abstract depends on the definition of religion. A social relationship in which at least one of the interacting persons is believed to be immortal is here defined as religious. Given the ancient tradition of ancestor worship in China and the considerable importance of components of contemporary culture there, which can be interpreted as existing in the continuity of that tradition, countless interactions with "immortals" can be identified. In Europe by contrast, interaction with immortals is a rare occurrence.

Key words: social construction, interaction with immortals, China, Georg Simmel, Peter L. Berger

"ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE". TOWARDS A SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF PENTECOSTAL MIRACLES AND HEALINGS

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Abstract: Pentecostal miracles and healings have often been described and interpreted but rarely explained in their sociological workings. As former research implies, actual biomedical effects of Pentecostal healings are possible (the so-called "placebo effect"), but quite limited. In Pentecostal healing services, however, very impressive miracles and healings are routinely produced: Paralytics arise from wheelchairs, cancerous ulcers disappear, legs grow, cavities are mysteriously filled, and the deaf suddenly hear. Drawing on a case study and qualitative interviews, this paper offers a sociological, mechanism-based, explanatory scheme for the observed phenomena. It is argued that a number of "social techniques" (e.g. suggestion, rhythm, music), context-factors (e.g. audience size and beliefs) and causal mechanisms (e.g. probability-, latency-, selection-, and editing-effects) are combined in an ingenious way in order to produce miracles and healings.

THE EMOTIONALIZATION OF RELIGION

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Abstract: Within the past few years, emotions have become an increasingly important research subject in the sociology of religion. This development is not just caused by a new research perspective; it rather reflects the empirically growing relevance of experiencing and expressing emotions in religious life. Newly founded, fast-growing churches with a pentecostal or evangelical orientation are, according to Hervieu-Léger and Champion, especially characterized by their emphasis on the emotional dimension of religion. Based on the results of an empirical study, the paper shows the performative, narrative and interactive elements of this new emotionalized religion, which is becoming more and more characteristic of contemporary forms of Christian life.

In the paper,it will be first argued, that so-called "feeling rules" (as coined by Arlie Hochschild) play a vital role not only with regard to the dogmatic aspects of Christianity, like the two commandments of the New Testament, for example, which in fact are explicit feeling rules. They are also relevant concerning the exertion and expression of Christian belief. In the paper, it will be shown, how believers get socialized into theoretical and practical "emotional knowledge". This includes asking the question: which emotions are socially desired and which are respectively unwanted within a certain parish, rite, type of situation, or even part of the liturgy?

Secondly, the paper demonstrates that religious procedures, rituals and narratives, like the liturgical order of a church service or the genre of conversion testimonials, are equipped with intriguing choreographies of consecutive emotional states, in addition to their widely known sacral characteristics.

Thirdly, as part of the paper, the relation between the claim for a "sensational religion" (as stated by Birgit Meyer), and, therefore, for almost a tangibility of the Holy Spirit, which can be observed especially in newer Christian congregations, and the thereby involved emotions will be addressed.

THE ROLE OF EMPATHY IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF RELIGIOUS PHENOMENON AND EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: The concept of empathy is at the crossroad of phenomenological analysis and symbolic interactionism as a theoretical perspective and a methodology to look into the religious experience understood as symbolic reality which we develope in facing not only the last condition of existence but also the most crucial rites of passage in the life cycle (C. Geertz, V. Turner, R. Bellah, Van Gennep). The symbolic perspective allows for the understanding of the liminal stage of religious experience which situates itself be-

tween and betwixt unconscious and conscious dimensions. The empathic frame allows for the penetration into this phenomenon by overcoming the boundaries of otherness in order to look into the phenomenon from the point of view, the emotions, and the feelings of the actors, so that the object becomes subject fused into the intentionality and the meaning which is attributed to the gesture, the action, and the language. The concept and the method of empathy is highly used in the analysis of social diversity and the provinces of meanings which go beyond the ordinary life; also the religious phenomenon expresses some form of otherness into which.to penetrate and to plunge into the play of ritual interaction and communication.

BOUNDARY LOSS. TRANSCENDENCE, RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS AND ADVERTISING

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Abstract: Alfred Schutz defined religious experiences as a shock which compels us to break through the limits of our world of everyday life and to shift the accent of reality to another finite province of meaning. These experiences depend on symbols socially constructed by means of a linguistic code considered to be in possession of the religious institutions. Although concentrated and maintained over time by the institutions as a deposit of meaning, these symbols are increasingly used for marketing purposes by subjects different from those traditionally installed within the religious field.

Through the analysis of a sample of advertisements gathered from Italian magazines from the period 1989-2009, the paper proposes a model interpreting the presence of religious symbolism in commercial advertising as the objectivation of a knowledge system in which the transition from the paramount reality to the religious sphere tends to be lost.

SOCIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL ROLES IN ROMA HAMLETS IN SLOVAKIA AFTER RELIGIOUS CHANGE

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Abstract: The contribution inform about the SIRONA project that was conducted in year 2010 among the Roma in Slovakia. One of the goals of the project has been to comprehensively map out the locations of all churches, religious groups and movements which are having an impact among the Roma in Slovakia. In addition was searched the influence that spiritual conversions would have on social relations and social roles of Roma in Slovakia. Research was aimed also to learn the influence of religious missions for social change and potential for social inclusion of Roma (based on the set of uniform indicators of social inclusion).

The SIRONA research confirmed the basic hypothesis that the influence of religious mission leads to social changes and under certain conditions also to social inclusion (in all three target groups including the majority opinions of the independent, outside observers, we can state that all 14 of our research indicators showed a minimum of 80% success). The social change of the Roma in many cases was able to not only break the religious stereotypes but also the ethnic stereotypes. The contribution further pays attention to the issue of obstacles of social inclusion of Roma that occur in polarizing of various church groups dealing with Roma. The end is devoted to issue of religious participation of Roma as expansion of social network in Roma communities.

GENDER EQUALITY AND THE THEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM: CHANGING RELIGIOUS GENDER CONCEPTS IN EUROPEAN MODERNITY

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Abstract: Women's ordination is often used as evaluation criterion for equality standards in the churches. This is not only the case for the Roman Catholic Church or Orthodoxy, but also for Protestantism, where church work is featuring a gender-based division of labour. Statistics about women's ordination in Protestant churches are illustrating this until today. The segregation of women's ordination is a relict of the longsome *his*tory about the quarrel concerning religion as women's profession since the 1920s. Moreover, gender constraints are symbolically reinforced in everyday social practice of male and female pastors despite formal equalization; as a consequence, the ministry itself has nourished a particular gendered shape.

Contrariwise, Protestant Churches in Europe, like for example in Germany, defined guidelines for the realisation of gender justice in ministry already two decades ago. These principles are indicating a programmatic transformation on the theological level. This leads to the question, in how far a change in the understanding of women's ministry has become reality in the theological reservoir of the *religious knowledge system*. From the perspective of institutional theory, the development can be characterized as *de*-institutionalisation of formal barriers in different European countries, cutting back legal limitations since the 1940s, 50s and 60s. To my opinion this was an important, but not a sufficient condition of change. I argue that the reflection and reformulation of religious knowledge structures like theological anthropology, was the primary precondition of transformation. The theological differentiation of gender concepts is the central key for the development of religious gender equality standards. It is the aim of the paper to show first, how the new paradigm based on gender justice came to light within the theological reservoir of knowledge. Second, I will discuss in how far the theological approach is affecting the institutionalised core of Christian religion in European modernity. This is based on the assumption that religious change is not simply enforced by social change, but needs religious legitimation.

Key Words: Gender - Knowledge - Theology - Ordination – Social Inequality

INTERNET AND THE SPREAD OF BELIEFS

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Abstract: Our contemporary society is thus characterized by the rate of information which flows through it, and the huge development of the possibilities of access to this information. By using the metaphor of communicating vessels, one might think that this

would tend to push back beliefs to where they are located. This metaphor would not in fact be inappropriate, because beliefs can emerge from a shortage of or a distortion of information. However, this does not mean that a generalized distribution of information weakens belief. In fact there is no inversely proportional relationship between the level of information and the level of belief. A shortage of information is a sufficient condition for the appearance of belief, but not a necessary one.

The Internet is the source of many hopes and fears. Some claim that this tool will help lead to the emergence of *knowledge societies* if digital and cognitive gaps can be reduced beforehand. This allocution will takes that idea as a basis to then evaluate what are the real power relations played out between beliefs and knowledge on the web. It shows that the amplification of the dissemination of information is conducive to the expression of “confirmation bias” which is one of the mechanisms which permit beliefs to survive. It also stresses that Internet is a cognitive market which is very sensitive to structuring of supply and therefore the motivation of suppliers. This last point will be measured quantitatively on various topics of belief: Astrology, crop circles, telekinesis, Loch Ness monster, aspartam carcinogen… I used the search engine Google to identify the first 30 sites (in accordance with what is known about the behavior of Internet)that came up for each of these topics. Then I examined the content of each site to see whether it was rather positive to the hypothesis under consideration, rather negative, or neutral. A content analysis of each site was done and proved most interesting, in particular because they fairly frequently claimed a form of neutrality or scientific authority (this is true for the telekinesis, crops circle etc, hypotheses). But this was not my objective. The purpose here was to see what type of information the individual without any commitment would be presented with if he was looking to find out more on the Internet by using as search term and to understand how believers have succeeded in creating, paradoxically, a cognitive oligopoly.

IMAMS IN FLANDERS - IN DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH 'ISLAMIC MINISTERS' IN FLANDERS

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Abstract: Islam is a hotly debated topic both in popular and academic literature. The West, identifying itself as secular, struggles with the increasing visibility of Muslims who claim a recognition of themselves as Islamic residents. In this debate, the imam has proven to be one of the main pillars of contention. Held responsible for promoting integration and good moral fiber and at the same time blamed for isolation and radicalization among Muslim communities, the ‘good imam’ has been contrasted to the ‘bad imam’. Until today, little scientific research has been done on these imams in the frame of migration. Often seen simply as an 'Islamic priest', imams traditionally have distinctive functions in the community, which have been augmented with new tasks in the European context. This paper is part of a wider mixed method study of imams in Flanders and shows the results of a number of in-depth interviews. Special attention is paid to differences between ethnic groups. The questions relate to reflection on the role of the imam in the community, radicalism and being an Islamic minister in Western-Europe (and more specifically Belgium).

A QUALITATIVE FIELDWORK ON THE PRACTICE OF RELIGION IN TWO DIFFERENT TURKISH CITIES

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Abstract: In parallel to the recent political polarization in Turkey between the "Islamist", "Republican" and "Kurdish" movements; some critical Turkish cities has been emerged as the symbols of this cleavage such as İzmir, Erzurum, Kayseri and Diyarbakir with their different socio-historical and geographical backgrounds. The overt difference in the electoral geography also implies the different tendencies in life-style choices and the uses and consumption of the urban spaces in the daily life. Indeed, the perceptions and practices of religion could be considered as one of the most outstanding aspects of this difference.

This paper discusses the preliminary findings of a research project called "Social Structure and Religion in Turkey" sponsored by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey. 48 in-depth interviews and participant observations were conducted in Izmir and Kayseri. The former has been historically stigmatized among the Turkish People as the “gavur” (non-Muslim) city at the Aegean Coast; while the later is a well known conservative and highly religious city in Central Anatolia with a dense concentration of industry and trade.

This paper will argue that religion is of critical importance in the private lives of the people in both cities; but; the way they live religion differs both in personal and social levels. While in Kayseri the religion is being lived and practiced in a communal and communitarian way which I will try to conceptualize with the concept of “familial sphere”; Izmir is giving a totally opposite picture by living and insisting to keep the religion in the individual/private sphere.

THE CHANGING ROLE OF RELIGION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE POLISH MUSLIMS. [KEY WORDS: ROLE OF RELIGION, IDENTITY, RELIGIOUS CONVERSION TO ISLAM, POLISH MUSLIMS]

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Abstract: For years Poland has been functioning as an island on the contemporary map of Europe drew by sociologists of religion.The historical conditions as well as the intense transition process of the political system that took place at the end of the last century had a significant impact on the shape of the Polish society.Sociologists carry out numerous research projects in an attempt to define the directions of changes in the religiousness of Poles,but in most cases their target groups are limited to Catholics.It is therefore justified and ineresting to broaden the scope of investigation and have a closer look at the Polish Muslims.I will attempt to analyse some of the processes taking place within the Polish society as well as the Muslim group itself.I will notconstrain myself only to researching into the question of religiousness,I will tryto depict it from a rather broad perspective.The growing immigration of confessors of Islam to Poland, the efforts aimed at the restoration of the Muslim identity of the Polish Tatars,the rising numbers of conversions to Islam,as well as the spreading debate on Islam in Europe are factors that led to a growing interest in this subject matter in Poland.And led me to ask myself the following question:how does it happen that the

Polish and Muslim identities become compatible?Given that Polish identity is predominantly Catholic,this question strikes me as particularly interesting.The history of Islam in Poland is largely based on that of the Polish Tatars.It is the largest group of contemporary Muslims that currently lives in Poland.The second group in my research are Polish female converts to islam.A modern Polish woman is becoming a woman who refuses the stereotypical role of a house wife and chooses to have a career instead.A question that results from it,is whether a modern Polish Muslim woman rejects the above presented attitude towards life due to the set of values promoted by the Islam?I hope that a comparison of two groups:Polish female converts and Tatar women,will help me answer this question and give a picture of modern Polish muslims.I would also like to stress the following:just as Prof Monika Wohlrab-Sahr I am not trying to create a sensation out of the conversion of European women to Islam per se.One of my aims is to analyse the phenomenon from the point of view of the sociology of religion,which approach has not been explored so far by Polish researchers.

MIGRANT RELIGIOUS NETWORKS AND POLITICAL MOBILIZATION: CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN TWO EUROPEAN CITIES.

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Abstract: Despite the growing literature on the compatibility of migrant religions and democracy, on the governance of religious pluralism, and on political Islam, an important aspect of migrant religion has often been ignored in European research: religion as a *resource* for entering the democratic decision-making process.

This paper will argue, however, that religion may be a relevant basis for entering the political process. In order to do so, the religious and political engagement of migrants from Sub-Sahara Africa, resident in Berlin and Paris, will be analysed. The data comes from field work accomplished in 2009 and 2010.

For Berlin, first results reveal a divide along religious lines: Whereas African Christians get involved politically *as Christians*, African Muslims are more or less invisible. African Christians are active at two levels: they mobilise for religious objectives, and also get involved for secular goals - explicitly doing so *as Christians*. At the same time, there are African Muslims who are politically active in African secular associations, but they do not get involved as a *Muslim minority* in Germany, nor *as African Muslims* defending the rights of the African minority.

In Paris, the picture is not as clear. The first preliminary results suggest that we may nonetheless observe some parallels between the two cities. Like in Berlin, some of the African churches in Paris are rather well organised and also get involved politically. Nevertheless, just like in Berlin, associations which are explicitly political in their outlook are more likely to be secular. African Muslims are much more present in Paris than in Berlin. However, once again, African Muslims do not seem to draw on their religion to get involved politically.

In order to account for the divergence between the religious groups as well as for the parallels and differences between the two cities, a model of religious networks as resources for immigrant political mobilisation will be developed, drawing on social network theory and the political opportunity structure approach (modified so as to take into account also the *religious* context).

Thereby, this paper aims at contributing to our knowledge of a growing migrant community which has hardly been studied in a comparative perspective and to our theoretical understanding of the relation of immigrant religion and political mobilisation.

I'M ATTENDING CHURCH AND I LIKE IT. THE ROLE OF RELIGION ON THE INTERNET.

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Abstract: In the presented research three leading Polish websites connected with Catholicism (fronda.pl, apostol.pl, opoka.org) will be analysed in order to find out if their users create and sustain a virtual community and if so, on what basis. Both the content analysis and the discourse analysis will be used. The former is used to show what channels of communication are available on the aforementioned websites: chatrooms, comments, online support groups, etc. Discourse analysis is used to recreate the way non-religious media and popular culture are depicted and discussed on those websites. The aim of the discourse analysis is to show what are the perceived differences between the religious websites' users and non-users and what effect does it have on virtual community building.

The initial findings speak in favour of the thesis of virtual community building, as it is based mainly on a shared religious worldview, values and morality, as well as the differentiation between "us" (religious websites users) and "them" (other users). The differentiation is made by expressing contempt for modern culture and its promotion of sex, violence and vanity on the aforementioned websites. The process of individualization is also present, as far as choosing to visit a religious website or not is concerned, however, it does not mean that we should perceive religious websties' users as a set of independent individuals. To the contrary, reasons for visiting a religious website regularly, participating in discussions, chatrooms and online religious support groups can be viewed as an incentive to create a new type of religious community. How will they transform traditional community bonds remains to be seen.

THE END OF IRISH CATHOLICISM?

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Abstract: The paper explores the changing role and status of Catholicism in contemporary Irish society. With the publication of the Murphy Report on clerical sexual abuse in the Dublin Diocese in November 2009, confidence in the Irish Catholic Church seems to have reached an all-time low. Already reeling from previous revelations about sexual and physical abuse, the defensive reactions of the Vatican and high-ranking Irish clerics have been lampooned in the media. Disaffected Irish Catholics have expressed their dismay through actions such as a one-day mass boycott, a protest at Dublin's Pro-Cathedral, and the development of the website countmeout.ie, which instructs people on how to exit the Catholic Church.

But the Irish story is not one of a straightforward transition from 'Holy Catholic Ireland' to a secular, irreligious Republic. Drawing on in-depth case studies of laypeople who visit the Holy Cross Benedictine Monastery in Rostrevor, and Slí Eile, the Dublin-based Jesuit Centre for Young Adults, this paper explores how some 'ordinary' Irish Catholics are choosing to express their faith in the context of the challenges facing their institutional church. Using narrative analysis of the qualitative interviews with participants, it argues that 'alternative religious institutions' such as Holy Cross and Slí Eile provide Irish Catholics with a religious space that is perceived as 'free' from the corruptions of the institutional church, where they can experience healing and personal growth. Beyond that, these alternative religious institutions facilitate people's exploration of issues, beliefs and spiritualities that they think have been neglected by the Irish Catholic Church, such as ecumenism, social justice and contemplative prayer.

The paper also aims to explore wider questions about the role that alternative religious institutions like Holy Cross and Slí Eile play both in reforming churches in light of scandal, and in developing people's faith in a context of increasing secularisation. Accordingly, it contributes to wider European discussions about changing religious cultures, the changing public role of religion, and the dynamics and transformation of beliefs.

GOVERNING SACRALITY: MARIAN APPARITIONS IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: Throughout the world, certain places are sacred, like Mecca, and Jerusalem or the Mount Shasta in the Siskiyou County, California, or Mount Kailash in Western Tibet. These are places of worship, reverence and inspiration where pilgrims or spiritual searchers come to pray, to sacrifice and to heal. These are veritable shrines, natural or human made, enshrining sacred forces as for example, sacred labyrinths, sacred relics, site of holy events, or abodes of the gods. Also holy places concentrating telluric forces like those found in volcanic peaks, holy springs and ancient groves. This article focuses on the study of two places in Portugal, sites of Marian apparitions and centers of worship. The first, one of the largest catholic Marian apparition sites in the world, Fátima, a holy shrine that receives thousands of pilgrims and tourist every year. The other is the place of another Marian apparition, at Leira, also in Portugal, a site of "failed sacralization," as defined by two important churches, the Catholic Church and the Christian Orthodox Church in Portugal (although a church was built at the place, there were followers and initial support from religious institutions." The study focuses on the governance of sacred sites. How does the sacrality emerge or is collectively "recognized" as sacred? Typically, there is a "politics of sacralization." How is it managed, regulated and "integrated" into societal realms and sacrality sustained?

MODERN ASCETICISM : CHANGING RELIGIOUS VIRTUOSITY

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Abstract: According to Max Weber, monks are professional of asceticism, religious virtuosi. But asceticism in modern religious life is undergoing massive changes. Monks do not speak anymore about asceticism and it could be thought that it is disappearing. This exercise to reach a more perfect religious life is still present but its definition and its practice changed. Modern religious asceticism is no longer a performance in fasting or in enduring suffering which the monk imposes to his own body. Monks nowadays want to show to society that they are neither better nor stronger than the other, but the religious vocation was for them the best way to self-realization. In this case, how can be defined the religious virtuosity? Is there still an idea of religious perfection? Virtuosity can be defined so only if it is recognized as virtuosity by society. Does society think that monks are virtuosi? And what kind of virtuosi? This paper will seek to understand how the study of modern asceticism reveals the changing virtuosity of modern monks and to define the new kind of monastic virtuosity in the modern society. Thanks to inquiries in European monasteries (France, Austria, Italy), it will be possible to explore the lived asceticism in modern religious life and to understand which sense monks give to asceticism nowadays.

RELIGION, STATE, & CIVIL SOCIETY: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF THE EUROPEAN VALUES SURVEY (2008)

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Abstract: This paper aims to establish what it is about religiosity that matters in explaining the link between religion and civil society, using a multilevel research design. At the micro level, it is tested whether or not belief and/or religiously derived social capital matter for participation. Simultaneously it is tested if one's belonging to the dominant religion matters, as a revision to existing work on Protestant exceptionalism, which tends to ignore the underlying religious context in relation to the individual's confession. Existing studies have also formulated at the macro level, hypotheses pertaining to the overall religious devoutness of countries and their religious traditions, but have failed to take into account the religious composition of the state. It is argued here that separation of church and state will increase civil society participation as if the state is closed to religion, then it will manifest itself in civil society. Finally, an interaction is hypothesised that with greater separation of church and state will come a greater effect of religious belief on participation, as disestablishment will foster less complacent, more vital public religions. Preliminary results have shown strong evidence for positive effects of both religious belief and social capital and that those belonging to the dominant tradition tend to participate more. Greater separation of church and state is associated with greater civil society but belief increases in efficacy only with regard to the political side of civil society. This analysis will be conducted using multilevel analysis of the latest wave of the European Values Survey (2008), supplemented with data from the Religion and State project. It will be framed in light of secularisation theory, showing that religion, both in terms of belief and social practice remain relevant for the organisation of public life, although this is constrained by the composition of the hosting state itself.

PLURALISM IN SWITZERLAND, FACTS AND FICTIONS OF A NEW REALITY

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Abstract: New data is available to understand the religious pluralism of Switzerland from the National Congregations Study of the Swiss National Research Program on religion (PNR 58). A comprehensive census of all religious communities contributes to determine the number and location of religious groups.

13% of religious congregations in Switzerland belong to non-Christian persuasions. Mainly established since 1975, this important proportion of groups should not obscure the other reality of internal pluralisation within Christianity. Surprisingly, despite their diversity, non-Christian groups share some common characteristics like urban communities with few members and financial weakness.

This paper will attempt to describe the pluralism from the congregation's perspective and present the legal, social and religious variables constraining groups to adopt some forms to settle in Switzerland. It will also show that Switzerland has two faces. First: religious, rural and traditional; second: urban and pluralized. We aim to present, for the latter, new challenges (both legal and social), that stand with a new sharpness in Switzerland.

Keywords: Congregation - Pluralism - Switzerland – Non-Christian - legal constraints

RELIGION AND VOLUNTEERING ACROSS 116 COUNTRIES

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Abstract: This paper provides a better cross-national understanding of aggregate rates of volunteering in a nationally representative sample of 116 countries contained in the Gallup World Poll – the most extensive country sample to date.

Seven explanations of national differences in voluntary association involvement are identified and tested at the country level: religious tradition, devoutness of, religious diversity, modernization, government welfare spending, level of democracy, and experience under communist rule.

Our OLS models suggest that voluntarism is higher in more devout societies, religiously heterogeneous societies, and societies that spend more on social welfare. Countries with a Protestant religious tradition also have higher substantive levels of volunteering. We were able to identify a suppressor effect: it appears that the positive effect of devoutness on voluntarism is suppressed by social welfare spending in our early models.

Countries with Orthodox religious traditions and other religious traditions have lower levels of voluntarism. Modernization is associated with a small decrease in volunteering, supporting claims that economic development may be associated with greater female labor force participation and use of technology (Putnum 2000). Level of democracy and experience under communist rule are not associated with volunteering.

MULTIPLE LOCATIONS OF RELIGION IN STATE INSTITUTIONS : EMPIRICAL INSIGHTS FROM SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: As a consequence of the historical state-church relations, religion is present in different ways in state schools, prisons, youth homes or homes for the elderly. The many commonalities that can be observed about this presence – its organisation or discursive location for instance – exist along the numerous differences in transformations of religion. For instance, while prisons are strongly concerned by religious pluralisation, that is not the case at all in homes for the elderly. Youth homes, on the other hand, are places of religious innovation and search for new spiritual orientations which cannot be compared to the canon-oriented style in state schools. This contributionwill depart from the results of a recently concluded empirical research in Swiss prisons and compare them to those of inquiries made in other institutions. Through their passage in these institutions people are affected by multiple religious transformations.

BETWEEN HEAVEN AND EARTH: ACTOR NETWORKS OF PRACTICING 'REAL PRESENCE'

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Abstract: This paper is concerned with mediators that make religion possible. In this sense, it can be associated with a concept developed by Andreas Hepp et al called 'Mediatízation'. However, rather than a *Zeitdiagnose* that posits that once 'pure' immediate religious practices are now mediatized 'events', I am going to go against the grain of historicism and depart from the assumption that all religious practices require mediators of some kind, and have always done so. Invoking an approach derived from Actor Network Theory, the research is primarily focused on the rituals of the Catholic Mass. The argument is that what in Catholicism is called 'Real Presence' is independent of any particular belief, because it is realized by a collective, an assemblage of mediators. The first task of this research project is to analyze the controversies around the issue of Real Presence, and the second is to establish the way in which these have been stabilized within the Catholic Church. Whereas these are often seen as theological debates, I hope to show that a sociological analysis can help to unravel the way in which associations have been forged between objects through distinctive patterns of imitation which can be referred to as 'rituals' but which are not empty gestures supported by the 'social' phenomenon of belief, but actualizations of 'presence' through which a distinctive religiosity becomes possible.

GODS BY DESIGN: FROM HUMANISTIC SPIRITUALITY TO TRANS-HUMANISTIC SPIRITUALITY

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Abstract: Whereas Christian religion is eroding in most parts of Western Europe, New Age spirituality is becoming widespread (Houtman & Aupers, 2007, Heelas & Woodhead, 2005). In most academic work on New Age spirituality, it is held to convey a sacralization of nature and especially the 'inner nature' of the individual – doctrines that are rooted in romanticism, esotericism and the humanistic tradition (Campbell, 2007; Heelas, 1996; Lynch, 2007).

This paper argues that this academic consensus is informed by a romantic bias towards humanistic forms of (self)spirituality and a blind spot for "trans-human spirituality". Based on extensive fieldwork in Silicon Valley (about 35 in-depth interviews with programmers and computer-specialists) and various ICT-magazines, the discourse of this type of spirituality is analyzed and its ontologies and methods of salvation systematically compared with those of humanistic spirituality. Inspired by the work of Nietzsche and developments in the field of computer technology and biotechnology, trans-humanistic spirituality is not about "what we are by nature" but "what we can become"; it is not about re-embodiment but disembodiment; not about "finding" the sacred self but "designing" a sacred self whereas (privatized) technologies are not considered alienating but imagined as effective means towards spiritual salvation – as tools enhancing human potential and ultimately abolishing illness, suffering and death. It is concluded that Paul Heelas' humanistic *lingua franca* of "self-spirituality" should be complemented by a trans-humanistic type of self-spirituality. The implications of the findings are discussed in the broader sociological debate about secularization and a disenchantment of the world.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING A "RELIGION". SHAMANISM IN THE POST-SOVIET RUSSIA

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Abstract: The end of Soviet times have triggered a renewal of the Shamanism amongst the autochthon populations of Siberia (Russia). As in the past, its content remains closer to magic than religion (in the sense given to these terms by Durkheim): the rites are still made for private customers and aimed at solving practical queries. Nevertheless, recent transformations have brought Shamanism closer to religion; three in particular will be analysed in this presentation.

The first concerns the definition of Shamanism as a religion. This definition is rooted in the history of the Soviet ethnography, which for ideological reasons qualified Shamanism as the "*the first form of religion*". During the 1990s this academic definition has started to be exploited by the actors involved in the renewal of Shamanisms, in order to promote their cause with public and foreign institutions.

The second entails the emergence of a public discourse on the nature of Shamanism. This has been forged by the local intellectuals and presents the Shamanism both as a local tradition and as an ancient universal religion. Amongst others benefits, this discourse confers to shamans a double status, which is both local and global, and provides them with the opportunity of being part of international networks (for example the Western neo-shamans).

The third takes place at the level of the social organisation of the ritual practice. Officially recognised during the 1990s as a "*traditional religion*" by the local laws, Shamanism has been granted certain benefits (fiscal exonerations, State aids, etc.). The shamans have then created several hierarchical religious organisations, which establish rules to select and affiliate their members, and wish to set standards for the ritual practice. These organisations present therefore certain features of the clerical organisations (which is a total break with the past social organisation of Shamanism).

As a result of these transformations, the current evolution of post-soviet Shamanism takes place between a ritual practice which is rather "magical" than "religious", and a discourse and a social and institutional organisation which are rather "religious" than "magical". The relative stability acquired by this unusual configuration provides therefore an example of the changing frontiers of religion in present times.

BEING DIFFERENT FROM RELIGION: DISTANCE FROM RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS ROLE FOR CZECH SPIRITUAL SEEKERS

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Abstract: The paper will be based on analysis of emic discourses about religion and religious organizations in periodicals available in Czech local "esoteric" shops or alternative health methods shops. This analysis aims to scrutinize a frequent supposition that spiritual seekers have a suspicious or reserved attitude to established religions or churches, the attitude resulting from their anti-dogmatism and anti-authoritarianism (Heelas 1996) or from significant differences between the worlds of the holistic milieu and of the congregational domain (Heelas,Woodhead 2005). It will be primarily concerned with a detailed analysis of the spiritual seekers' expressions of self-distinction from religion, and of roles and functions these statements play within discourses of the analyzed periodicals.

Consequently, I will discuss following questions: Can we find a shared discourse about religion/religious organizations in the above mentioned periodicals? What role do the anti-religious statements play within this discourse (or discourses) and in what contexts and for what aims are they used as a meaningful language tool? Are they important for presentation of identity (identities) of spiritual seekers? What alternative conceptualizations of the relation between spiritual seeking and a membership of a religious organization can be found and in what ways are they justified?

Key words: spiritual seekers, attitude to religion, discourse analysis, media analysis, identity

POTENTIALS OF BOURDIEU'S GENERAL THEORY FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS PRAXIS: IDENTITIES AND STRATEGIES, THE RELIGIOUS FIELD AND THE SOCIAL SPACE OF RELIGIOUS STYLES

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Abstract: Beyond structural, functional and rational action theories, the general social theory of Pierre Bourdieu – not so much his writings on religion itself – conveys a great potential for understanding the specific dynamics of religious praxis, identities and strategies, within the context of functionally differentiated and power-divided societies. Particularly the theories of habitus and practical logic can be operationalized as to 'understand' (Weber) religion – in fact a task which Bourdieu himself left open. Furthermore, the subject areas of the interpretative, the performative, the iconic and the post-colonial turns in social sciences can easily be woven into the fabric of praxeological theory and method.

The present paper will outline this potential in three respects. First it will discuss some theoretical contributions of Bourdieu, mainly

the theory of logic of practice and practical logic – offering a 'Wittgensteinian' or pragmatist reading of praxeological theory and binding together 'subjectivist' and 'objectivist' traits of the theory. Second, the paper will sketch possibilities to operationalize praxeological theory for empirical research. For that purpose, we will briefly focus on Habitus-analysis in 'triangulation' with models of the religious field and the space of religious styles. Finally, the theoretical and methodological proposal is briefly checked for its capability to serve the interests expressed by the recent 'turns' in social sciences.

The paper is based upon 25 years of empirical research as well as methodological and theoretical advancement of the praxeological approach. It sketches lines of research followed at the *Center for the Research on Religion and Society (CIRRuS)*, Bielefeld University, by empirical studies on religious movements (mostly Pentecostals) in different Latin American countries as well as on religious peacebuilders in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/religionsforschung

THE ROLE OF CIVIL RELIGION IN FOUNDATION COLLECTIVE MEMORY

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Abstract: Exploring the ethical and symbolic dimension of civic rituals, I try to recreate how a specific society shapes a common sense of belonging around cultural and historical reference to myth and symbols of a nation. Every society has its own sources and instruments of legitimacy and consensus, based on a collective memory and reinterpretation of historical events oriented to a common teleological aim.

The evolution of civil society in a specific historical context and culture, determines its own collective consciousness. Through the organic whole of symbolic references and emblematic historical events, the social forces shape the common heritage of a nation. Nowadays this heritage is condensed and amplified by media system and reverberate in individual psychological dimension like a citizen's civic spirit, refurbish the link with political institutions, strengthen a collective identity and promote democracy.

In this context, the phenomena of civil religiosity referred to the politeia, is a religious factor, influencing the collective memory in a specific nation on behalf of regeneration and strength of a common's social and political goals.

Also in secularized societies, civil religion continue to shaping and giving sense to social life, working as an instrument of integration and inclusion in national context as well as a conflict factor in political sphere.

RELIGIOUS TASTES AND STYLES: THE SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF RELIGIOUS PRACTICE IN MODERN SOCIETIES

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Abstract: Religious tastes and styles: The social stratification of religious practice in modern societies

How do individuals practice religion in modern societies? What factors shape the individual practice of religion in pluralized religious markets? This paper addresses these questions by applying the Bourdieuean concepts of "taste" and "habitus" to the field of religion. It is argued that individuals have religious tastes and habitus and that these are crucial determinants of their religious practice. The religious habitus and taste of an individual is, however, related to his biography and social background. The social context, particularly the class position and social milieu of an individual shape his religious habitus and taste and thus the way in which he practices religion: his religious style. Therefore, the style of religious practice and the choice of a specific religious style depend on class related habitus and tastes.

This theory was assessed for the case of Pentecostalism in Argentina. Here, I conducted a field study at different empirical levels (macro, meso and micro). The results showed that lower and middle class Pentecostals differ significantly in their religious tastes and styles. The practice of Pentecostalism is a matter of class-related taste. This raises the question if this is also the case in other religions and regions such as Western Europe.

In this paper I will present the theoretical approach of religious habitus and tastes, the main results from my field research in Argentina and forward some hypothesizes for the "European case".

COMMEMORATION CULTURE AS POPULAR RELIGION?

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Abstract: The currently emerging 'global' commemoration culture is characterized by the confluence of paradoxical ascendancies: On the one hand, it is drawing broadly on the abundant heritage of the most diverse religious forms, symbolizations and rituals; on the other, it is forced at the same time to mark a clear distance to any *particular* ties with determinate religious communities or national collectives. This is the case in Holocaust Remembrance Day, which has become integral part of a gestating »globalized memory«. Disseminated by public events and popular media formats, Holocaust Remembrance Day is part of an educational program tied to human rights promulgation with virtually global expansion and firmly embedded in efforts to propagate universalistic values and transnational identities. Studying contemporary commemoration culture can therefore be expected to illuminate the shape, role and consequences of particular 'popularized' religious forms. The paper draws on research from a socio-anthro-pological research project which aims to compare commemoration culture in Germany, Israel and Spain, focussing on Holocaust Remembrance Day. Contrasting these three highly diverse national memory cultures enables to contribute answers to the question of continuing differences or emerging convergences. Data includes detailed videographic reconstruction, analysis and interpretation of the central commemoration ceremonies and focussed ethnographic fieldwork in the respective 'fields of memory'.

SECTS AND THE CITY. THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON NRM'S AND SECTS' RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

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Abstract: More than being a huge agglomeration of people the urban environment means cultural diversity, perpetual acculturation phenomena and a radical reconfiguration of inter-individual relations or human interactions.

For a sociologist of religion the city it's a space where the religious pluralism and the religious competition can be fully observed. New forms of spirituality, new religious or quasi-religious topics and new religious organizational structures perfectly adapted to urban life style and "urban mentality" are developed in the cities. These aspects allow us to observe not only the religious competition but to understand how these organizations attract more and more people by introducing in their official discourse subjects that attract people from urban areas (youth, students, highly qualified persons, migrants etc.).

Our paper tries to identify the influence of urbanization or metropolization processes on different religious groups' official discourse and on their missionary/communication strategies. To do this, we'll take into account movements like Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses or Pentecostals but also Hare Krishna or Scientology and we'll try to identify how the urban topics became relevant in their religious discourse and useful for their purposes.

Research hypothesis: The competition between urban religious movements makes them to adapt their public discourses and religious offers to urban topics in order to be more attractive for individuals.

Empirical data: Content analysis of official website, reviews and promotional material.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN CATALONIA

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Abstract: The management of religious diversity has, in recent years, become a crucial part of ensuring social cohesion and good governance in contemporary societies. The rise of migration has led to greater religious diversity and nowadays local governments have to deal with new and urgent challenges in this area. This paper analyzes how local governments face religious diversity issues in three Catalan municipalities, putting special emphasis on examining the institutionalization of new policy programs in this area. The management of religious diversity is conceptualized by considering its discursive/symbolic, normative and executive dimensions. The first dimension, discursive/symbolic, refers to the presence of religion in the political programmes, institutional events and the discourse of local politicians. The normative dimension is concerned with the existence of regulations, bylaws and other documents which deal with religious affairs. Finally, the executive dimension, takes into account the human resources involved in this management, the level of institutionalization of dialog with religious communities, and the branch of local government which is responsible for managing religious diversity as well as the manner in which they carry it out. The research combines quantitative data from a survey carried out in all Catalan municipalities by the Pi i Sunyer Fundation, with qualitative data obtained from in-depth interviews with political and religious spokesman from the three cities studied.

Key words: local government, religious diversity, public space, policy programs, Catalonia.

COMPARING FAITH BASED POLITICAL ACTIVISM AMONGST AFRICAN AND AFRICAN CARIBBEAN CHURCH COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: Amongst the first community organisations established by migrants from the Caribbean to the United Kindgom after the Second World War were independent black churches. In more recent times primarily from the 1980s onwards these older black faith based organisations have been joined in the UK religious environment by churches comprised of and led by migrants from the African continent. This paper seeks to assess comparatively community and political engagement/non engagement taking place within African and African Caribbean led church communities. Based on ongoing fieldwork in Bristol and London, with church leaders I seek to ascertain the extent to which notions of racialised/migrant minority identities shape the nature and forms of political and community engagement/non engagement, and whether there are discernible differences in approach between African and African Caribbean led churches. The paper will also explore the influence of religious beliefs and practices on forms of engagement and non engagement with the wider society and whether beliefs and practices are a more important variable than racialised/migrant identities in understanding African and African Caribbean church responses to community involvement and engagement.

"SUBDUE EARTH, BUT DON'T PLAY GOD!" CHRISTIAN RELIGION'S STAKE IN CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY POLICY

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Abstract: Advocates and critics of secularisation theory have been engaged in a decades-long debate on the question of the decline or permanence of religion and religiosity. Nowadays, there seems to be virtual agreement on few basic empirical observations, one of them being that the ecclesiastic organisations and elites in Europe play a smaller role in the social fabric than they did before.

The example of political decision-making on controversial technologies like embryonic stem cell research, pre-implantation genetic diagnosis or synthetic biology seems to simply reconfirm this conclusion: Experts from different disciplinary backgrounds discuss technological developments in bioethics commissions. They engage with the public and offer formalised secular ethical expertise. We observe a rationalisation and differentiation of the technology policy decision-making process. At the same time, traditional players like Christian denominations seem to have lost power of interpretation.

However, having a look at the communication and public relation activity of the Catholic Church in Europe, we argue that there is more to it than meets the eye, namely a double movement:

First, institutionalised religion is, in this empirical case, not continuing to withdraw from the public sphere. Based on the patterns of mobilisation developed in the anti-abortion movement, it addresses and enters more and other discourses from which it had long been excluded. Compared to the abortion debate, current issues of concern are scientifically and technologically more elaborate. Ecclesiastic structures aim to participate in specialised scientific or secular-ethical debate. In order to do so, they transform accordingly, as exemplified by the case of the Pontifical Academy for Life.

Secondly, an increased number of individuals and societal actors engage in defining what is to be held sacred and, thus, protected from mundane access. This setting apart is negotiated in ethics committees or public debate. The rituals of setting apart, connected with a set of rules, once performed mostly by priests, have shifted from the altar to the lab, to some extent, for instance when scientists deal with the in-vitro fertilised embryo.

Both movements invite sociology of religion to revisit technology and suggest interesting implications regarding the role of religion in society.

'CORPORATE' WORSHIP: CONSUMER CULTURE AND MUSICAL IDENTITY MANAGEMENT IN AN EVANGELICAL NETWORK CHURCH

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Abstract: Community and society are central, if contested, concepts in sociology. They are also important discourses that help shape religious groups. Since Ferdinand Tonnie posited his concepts of *Gemeinschaft* (community) and *Gesellschaft (*society) in 1887, innovations in mobility and communication technology have broadened our understandings of these concepts. 'Community' is increasingly thought of as a common understanding of shared identity that exists separate from place. 'Society' is seen as closely linked to market capitalism and its concomitant practices: modern marketing, consumer culture and mass-mediation.

While consumer culture facilitates the rapid expansion of Evangelical network churches, it also presents challenges to the sense of community that is vital to their success. As a collection of integrated 'sub-communities', a network church must balance 'local' and 'global' sensibilities in managing its 'corporate' identity. One way of doing this is to engage in a specific set of discourses that are simultaneously identifiable at different levels of 'locality'.

This paper investigates the ways in which the Australian network church Hillsong discursively manages its corporate identity through musical practice. Famous for using innovative technology and compelling rock music in its worship, Hillsong presents its message in ways that many young Evangelicals perceive as 'authentic' through the media of consumer culture.

'Consumer culture' is posited to be a broad culture to which Hillsong's members are 'indigenous'; it is where Hillsong's corporate community is situated and from which it derives its practices. Thus, Hillsong worships in an 'indigenous' – which is to say 'authentic' – style. Hillsong discursively shapes its musical worship in ways that are recognizably Evangelical and specific to both the Hillsong Network and the local church. In doing so, it provides the aesthetic material, structure and opportunity for producing and integrating personal and corporate identity narratives.

ORTHODOXY AND ETHNICITY IN TRANSITIONAL SERBIA

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Abstract: The revitalization of religion, a processwhichhas been diagnosed by sociologistsin the modernworld, has also beenvery muchpresent inSerbiaduring the transitionalandpost-conflict period. Religionplaysan importantroleinthe sociallife ofthe inhabitants of Serbiaand performsveryimportantfunctionsas the identifier of ethnical identity.Religiousinstitutionsalsohave an importantplacein the publicarenaof contemporarySerbiathemselves presenting the symbols of ethnic affiliation.

Ourpaper"Orthodoxy and Ethnicity in Transitional Serbia" is basedon the comparative analysis of the findings of the empirical research conducted in 2007"Culture of Peace, Identities and Interethnic Relations in Serbia and the Balkans in the Process of Euro integration", the EuropeanValueSurveyforSerbiain2008, and the surveyresearch, interviewsandfocusgroupsimplementedin the course of the project"Social andCulturalCapitalinSerbia" from2010. It is our intention to show the dynamics of Orthodox confessionality and religiosity in Serbia, where religion is in a specific relation with the ethnic distinguishing, while confessional affiliation is used as the indicator of belonging to an ethnic community, which does not have to denote the religiosity of the subjects. The form of "belonging without believing" is indeed present, yet it is not the only one. Our paper will show the complex set of relations of presence and levels of religiosity, confessionality, and ethnic affiliation in contemporary Serbia.

Key Words: Orthodoxy, Ethnicity, Religiosity, Serbia

EURO-INTEGRATION AND ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY IN SERBIA: ATTITUDES TOWARD THE EU INTEGRATION AMONG SERBIAN ORTHODOX BELIEVERS

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Abstract: After the democratic changes in 2000, the official goal of the Republic of Serbia's foreign policy is to enter the European Union. In 2005, National Assembly accepted the Resolution on joining European Union and at the end of 2009 Serbia submitted its candidacy for the EU membership. While, the EU is secular organization, it is usually claimed that it is founded on a Christian, and more specifically, Roman-Catholic roots. In this respect, one of the key features of the EU's 'unity in diversity' politics is Christianity as a core of Europe. While Christianity is seen as one of the key elements of integral European values, this research draws attention on "Orthodox European Serbia" and questions is it possible to exist? With other Orthodox countries in the EU, like Greece, Bulgaria and Romania, religion became visible part of the EU public sphere. I use opinions of the representatives of the Serbian Orthodox Church as

an outline of their perception where is the place of Orthodox Serbia in Europe. Furthermore, by examining small-scale interview sample of Serbian Orthodox Christian believers, I present, discuss and explain the most frequent possible attitudes toward the EU integration: the EU will not influence Orthodox Christianity an its believers; the EU will have negative influence, and the EU will have positive influence on Orthodox Church and its believers in Serbia.

Key words: euro-integration, Orthodox Christianity, Serbia

IMMIGRANT ISLAM: POLITICS OF REPRESENTATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF SEEING COLLECTIVE IDENTITY IN GLOBAL CITIES

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Abstract: Representations of Islam are common in the US and EU; these are generally negative and often derogatory, as a quick Google image search reveals. Local political talk about Islam in the US and EU tends to be critical and often panicked. Nativist politics are on the rise throughout the West and the central point of contention seems to be visibility. The 'burqa controversy' in France and the conflict over a Muslim community center in lower Manhattan (the so-called 'WTC mosque') are recent examples of the disputes over urban public space involving representations of collective identity. Public space becomes the locus of the public sphere, where visibility conflicts—who is seen in public space—become disputes about who ought to be included in the national 'public.' Because of globalization, 'cultural strangers' share urban neighborhoods. As a result, politics and policy get caught up in these intergroup competitions, with their resulting expansions of the 'civitas' and periodic backlashes. At present, examination of the visual semiotics of difference is especially important as American and European cultures interact with Islamic cultures. Using a spatial semiotic analysis, we investigate how the presence of expressive, conative and phatic signs of recent Muslim inhabitants change the meaning of vernacular neighborhoods in global cities. Visual data from urban neighborhoods in the US and Europe will be presented as examples of different functions of semiotic markers, and exemplars of the data we collect using a neighborhood photographic survey technique. We discuss how these different functions interact with local policy to create interpretive landscapes which can lead to dramatically different outcomes in terms of social conflict.

MOSQUE CONFLICTS IN AUSTRIA FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPACE SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract: Like in other Western European societies, there are increasing conflicts over the construction of mosques and Islamic centers in Austria. The public debates on a national level started with the minaret construction in Telfs (Tyrol) in 2005. It continued with the demonstration against an Islamic centre in Vienna in 2007 and the conflicts over the building of new mosques in Bad Vöslau (starting in 2006) and in Bludenz in 2008. Already in three federal states there are new building regulations with the open intention to avert the construction of representative mosques with minarets.

In a first step, the paper will present a systematic overview about these developments and its stages, based on a research project ("The Mosque Conflict in Bad Vöslau") which is funded by the national research council (FWF, 2009-2012), based on methods of qualitative research on religion and conducted by the author.

Social conflicts over mosque constructions and Islamic centers do not happen in an empty container, rather, within the nationalized space of power, within the institutional architecture and symbolic space of the national state. In a second step, the paper will apply perspectives of the sociology of space, to touch deeper levels of these conflicts. In doing so, it will focus on the theory of "social space" (P. Sorokin, P. Bourdieu) and postcolonial space theory (E. Said, H. Bhaba, W. Mignolo). These perspectives should contribute to a fresh, innovative view of current social conflicts in regard to the institutionalization of Islam in Austria.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF PUBLIC SPHERE COLLATED TO THE VISIBILITY OF ISLAM

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Abstract: The sociology of the public sphere, possibly with Isaac Joseph or Daniel Cefaï, is firmly linked to the interactionnist paradigm. Indeed, this paradigm allows us to understand in what extent the public cant' be reduce to politics. However, this sociology understand the more often the public sphere as a frame for the interactions, frame which permits the people to avoid troubles through rituals, but doesn't allow us to understand how this frame is produced through these troubles. Therefore, this sociology seems to be haunted by community, by conflicts which have the community as issue. for its, the frame of the interactions allows the political conflict to be submitted to the public use of the reason, as Habermas understand the public sphere, and links the possibility of citizenship to a normative civility.

But what is disrupted in the interactions, what is calling into question the boundaries of the public sphere, should show us the way to challenge the links between public and politics when emotions, when *habitus* which are disrupted, are engaged into interactions. Indeed, such a conflict is also not directly political, because the challenge of the boundaries of the public sphere, and finally the emergence of new social movements and new forms of political mobilization, is originally linked to a withdrawal of politics.

As the disruptive visibility of Islam can show it, what is bring into question the boundaries of the public sphere can be understood as cultural interpenetration, when several cultures share a same public sphere. Thus, this conflictual process of valuation is not linked to a political engagement, but is *impolitical*, as Dewey and Esposito allow us to understand it. That's I propose to demonstrate with a participant observation during more than a year of a political mobilization called "Kollectif" in a great social housing area, in the city of Bondy in the Parisian suburbs at the beginning of this century. In peculiar through the religious conflicts between Muslims of the first generation of immigration and young Islamic actors, we can understand how this political mobilization had the Islamic renewal as stand and cultural support, as *agency*, but no as ideological and political issue.

RELIGION: A CLEAVAGE IN POLITICS, AN ACTOR IN WELFARE PROVISIONING

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Abstract: Is it religion back to the public and political arenas or is it the attention of different publics back on religion? This paper aims to given an answer to this question by focusing on the phenomenon of faith-based organizations (FBOs). The paper undertakes a historical and interdisciplinary analysis of the concept of FBOs by comparing it to concepts such as religious charity and philanthropy. After a brief overview of the developments in Europe, the paper focuses on the case of Turkey as an extreme example due to its special position on the margins of European integration, as a country with a predominantly Muslim population with a modern laicistic tradition, which has been undergoing a phase of serious reformation in the last decades.

The last decade experienced a proliferation of FBOs in the welfare realm in Turkey. Its specific history of secularization renders Turkey a highly interesting object of analysis. Religion has always been a contested phenomenon with the potential to be politically exploited in Turkey. Therefore, the proliferation of these associations can only be understood in relation to this particular historical background of state-religion relations. This article presents the findings of in-depth qualitative research conducted with twenty-seven FBOs in three cities in Turkey. The main aim of the article is to demonstrate how the identities of single FBOs are contingent on their different positions within the constituency of political Islam in Turkey and in the international Islamic movement.

ADAPTION AND ENTRENCHMENT OF NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN PUBLIC SPHERE

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Abstract: The object of the conference paper is to demonstrate the research in religious, non-institutionalized communities – with prevalent orientation to the Czech Roman Catholic confession. The project examines and analyzes the reason of their occurrence and of transformation of their life, as well as of their incorporation into social system, which is conditioned by requirements and expectations of economical and political nature. The research examines not only the forms and ways of the legitimating reasoning of the existence of these communities, whose formation is one of the ways to "oppose" the raising level of privatizing and de-traditionalizing of religious forms, but also transformation of the original suppositions and expectations of the new communities. A complementary part is a study of reactions of the official structures of the Czech Catholic Church to the activities of these communities and their acceptance by the "denizens" of the given region where the communities have found their home and where they act.

RELIGIOUS NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION : THE EXAMPLE OF THE RNGOS ACTIVITIES AT THE HUMAN RIGHT COUNCIL AT THE UN IN GENEVA

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Abstract: Contemporary Western societies often assume the separation between State and Religion. This is often framed in terms of national political and legal issues, however the question of the role of religions and faith-based organizations in international institutions tends to be under-examined. In order to examine an aspect of this issue, this paper explores religious non-governmental organizations (RNGOs) and their activities in international institutional contexts. Based on on-going research work at University of Kent, UK, carrying out extensive fieldwork into religious and faith-based NGOs activities at the UN in Geneva and New York (with Pr. J. Carrette, Pr. H. Miall, Pr. E. Bush, Dr. V. Beittinger-Lee and Dr. S-H. Trigeaud), this analysis will uncover, through a series of case-studies, the RNGOs "processes of participation" at the UN in Geneva, and especially at the Human Rights Council. Starting from the consideration of the legally based processes of participation, it will show how RNGOs use their abilities of adaptation and innovation to improve efficiency in international contexts.

Key words : NGOs – United Nations – Religion – processes – civil society

DIMENSIONS OF BELIEVING AND ANALYSIS OF CONFLICTS AND RADICALIZATION

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Abstract: Believing is considered with a definition includin both content and attitude : giving meaning to assertions, to values, to experiences and symbols, as well as validity claimes about them.

In this perspective, believing has four dimensions : cognitive, ethical, émotional and symbolic, which may be subject to combinations (with more or less weight of each dimension), passing and oscillations.

The working hypothesis is that conflict (or recognition of otherness) between persons or groups can be analysed by using these four dimensions of belief. Just as moving towards radicalization which appears when one eliminates (or at least tries to eliminate) these oscillations in these four angles. The argument will also be based on empirical findings both religious and not religious.

A PERMANENT SOURCE OF CONFLICT FOR THE EASTERN EUROPEAN RELIGIOUS SPACE: ETHNICITY, RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AND THE ETHNIC PRINCIPLE OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCHES

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Abstract: The fall of communist regime marked the affirmation in the East-European space of democratic regimes and European values, but for Orthodox Churches from Eastern Europe it meant the resumption of the confrontation with un-totalitarian stance of modernity and the dispute on the space and the faithful being under their jurisdiction. The ecclesiastical emancipation in modernity, according to ethnic criteria and only partially territorial of local

Orthodoxies, led to the extinction of universal consciousness that should define the Church.

The Romanian Orthodox Church is considered to be the core identity of the Romanian state and Orthodox Christianity, an essential component of the Romanian nation. Canonical independence or autocephalous Orthodox Church in Romania (1885) was conceived by ecclesiastical hierarchy and the political class as a mandatory element of political independence. The direct relationship between the Orthodox Church and national identity led to the identification of ethnicity with religion (ethnicity / religion). In other words, To be Romanian necessary means to be Orthodox.

This study aims to examine the practical controversial aspects and potential conflicts that entail the ethnicisation phenomenon of the Orthodoxy in European space. An important point of analysis will be the pre-conditioning issue of ethnic affiliation, the Orthodox condition involving the birth or adoption of a circumscribed linguistic, cultural and territorial identity. Using data from European Social Survey (ESS, 2006), World Values Survey (WVS, 2005), Romanian Institute for Assessment and Strategy (IRES, 2010, 2011) and the latest reports of the Romanian Orthodox Church, this paper will explore the issue of religiosity and ethnicity in Romania, from the perspective of the Church ethnical principle. Results indicate that Romanians appear to be amongst the most religious people in Europe but with a strong sense of ethnicity. The key question of this study is: can the Orthodox Church provide a model of evangelical unity as a model of Europeanisation, overcoming ethnic criteria? The paper will also discuss the current situation of religion in Romania, the serious implications for the consistent application of the ethnic principle and possible strategies for an Orthodox integrative model.

FROM DURKHEIM TO BOURDIEU : EVOLUTION OF THE SACRED-PROFANE DISTINCTION ILLUSTRATED BY THE CASE OF THE LDS CHURCH.

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Abstract: According to Durkheim's theory, religion consists in a distinction between two categories of things spaces and experiences : the sacred and the profane. Actors religious experience then consists of entering the sacred sphere trough rituals, and then going back to profane, and repeating this experience according to religous prescriptions.

However, in a modern and increasingly fragmented society, in which actors are affiliated to multiple social groups, another kind of sacred/ profane distinction appears : a distinction between individual actors and the society they are in. Becoming religious, actors are becoming sacred, symbolically set appart from society. the constant seeking of divine inspiration, charismatic and miraculous experience on a daily basis and the emergence of a spiritual life at least partly independent from religious institutions are expressions of this new kind of distinction.

And yet, this new distinction sacred/ profane, this individual sanctification doesn't mean a total rejection of society. In fact, we see that the new sacred/profane distinction ressembles the distinction theorised by Bourdieu in la distinction, critique sociale du jugement (1979) : sacred becomes a capital that an actor can use to create a distinction between him and others, to obtain better integration as well as higher position in social fields.

The present communication aims to illustrate the two kinds of distinction briefly described before, by analysing the definition and experience of the sacred in the Mormon-LDS church. (after observation of materials as well as congregations in France)

THE BUDDHIST SOCIAL FIELD IN WESTERN SOCIETIES

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Abstract: In recent decades Buddhism has moved beyond asian boundaries encountering new contexts, new meanings and new social functions. Reaching and surviving in new environments necessarily means adaptation (in its wide sense) to other visions of the world.

In this paper we aim at understanding to what extent this adaptation processes are a chance to develop different and new models of believing, practicing and living Buddhism. Depending on the definitions and roles of Buddhism as well as the audiences to whom it is directed, we will find emphasis in different aspects and traditions along with different approaches to adapt, modernize and/or transform this ancient wisdom. We want to see the relation between the meaning and the practice structures and how it shapes the social field.

We use the data from an on-going study of Buhhist centers and organizations in Spain, covering many topics such as origins, values, goals, organizational forms, products, and relationships and social networks among themselves and with their social, cultural and political environment.

SPIRITUALITY AND MODERNITY: YOGA IN AN AREA OF CONFLICT?

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Abstract: Keywords: Yoga, Spirituality, Modernity, Religion

Recent decades have witnessed a major shift in the field of religion with spirituality playing an increasingly important role within established religions, and beyond. The more fluid field of de-institutionalised spirituality – often framed as holistic, alternative and reflexive – is spotlighted in controversial discussions. For instance: the 'boom' of alternative practices like Yoga, Tai Chi, Zen and Magic is seen by some as indicator of a societal spiritual revolution, while others do not include those phenomena within the field of religion or deny their empirical significance. Part of this divergence is due to different conceptualisations of spirituality and religion, as well as due to a lack of good empirical research of alternative practices.

Firstly, I like to discuss that a central key in understanding the controversy – as well as understanding the phenomena – lies in the conceptualisation of the relationship of spirituality and modernity (and contemporary society). This can be shown in (1) the ongoing debate about secularisation, (2) the question of individualistic transformation of religion, as well as in (3) the discourse on spiritual

compensation and 'counter-cultural' movements. To highlight just one of the arguments: The conception that there is a growing need for spirituality at turbulent times of capitalist economic downturn seems to be in line with central themes of the secularisation thesis, which in turn are criticised at the same time.

I will, secondly, show the relevance of the relationship of spirituality and modernity at the example of Yoga. Contemporary 'Modern Yoga' emerged in the end of the 19th century, and has since situated itself in the area of conflict between tradition and modernity, religion and secularity, as well as orient and occident. In this perspective the processes of adaption, legitimisation and authentication of Yoga in relation to modern societal developments come into focus. Further I propose an area of conflict reaching from functional adaption to an alternative countercultural movement, which encapsulates several challenges for the conceptualisation of spirituality as well as modernity itself.

SECRETS AND REVEALTIONS: TENSIONS AND NEGOTIONS IN A SECRETIVE NUSAYRI COMMUNITY

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Abstract: In this paper, I intend to contrubute to a more adequate understanding of the process of revelation of "social secrecy" and deperivatization of secret rituals in a secretive Nusayri community in Turkey. Secrecy is theorized as a technique for the construction of social boundaries (Simmel 1906; Johnson 2002; Urban 2001a); it is a boundary without specific content marking reclusion from the public sphere. The Nusayris have tried to keep their inner teaching and rituals secret, somewhat like the Masons or Mormons. Although secret teachings and rituals are a part of the Nusayri belief, some of the members of the community want to be more open for their religious or ethnic identitiy.

The secrets are shared and transfered only mens, they do not share them with non-Nusayris and Nusayri women. As far as I see, I can calim, that the Nusayri like Brazilian Candomblé as a secret religion becomes public since 1990s; its indicators can be seen in oral to written; as books by relegios leaders (Şeyh or Hoca)or published information about Nusayri belief, television broadcasts, film representations, and sites devoted to Nusayri belief on the Web. The paper is based on data collected my field research in the Karaduvar district of Mersin, Turkey. As an insider to secrets of the community, I experience a related set of tensions: between concealing and revealing and between pressings upon others what is no secret at all. Although the most secret ritual of the Nusayri community is Gadir Humm, performed in the streets of the district. The public space of the street represents a site of danger, but also a site of public display in which the religion's national and public importance is expressed and, as a political claim, pressed (Johnson).

Research findings show that although the intentional concealing of Nusayri religious knowledge and ritual practices have historically played an important role in the survival of the Nusayri community and belief, partial revelation of secrets are becoming more common and acceptable. Both the internal dynamics of the Nusayri community and the socio-political context in Turkey have contributed to this process. The dosclosure of secrecy is particularly supported by younger generations, university graduates, Nusayri intelligentsia, and those Nusayris who live outside of their hometown.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COLLECTIVE IN HOLISTIC SPIRITUALITY: THERAPEUTIC PRACTICES, CORPOREALITY AND SOCIALITY

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Abstract: This paper is based on a qualitative enquiry into the beliefs and practices found in Holistic (New Age) spirituality. I deal with the question of how New Age practitioners relate to their own selves, their bodies and to others, examining the role of individualism and collectivism in New Age's holistic spiritual milieu. Holistic spirituality is often described in sociological literature as an individualized, privatized or even narcissistic form of religiosity. Opposing accounts suggest that relating to others plays an important role in a holistic milieu, but how this sociability is manifested in everyday life has not been described in detail. This study aims to fill in this gap and suggests how the "paradox" of emphasizing one's self while demonstrating solidarity with others is possible in reality. While it is true that New Age practitioners pay great attention to their own selves, it is important how the self is conceived. Embodiment is taken into account, while bodywork plays a crucial role in New Age and body is an important means of enabling social interaction. I relate the findings of the study to a more general topic: transformation of the forms of sociality in contemporary individualized society. This ethnographic research took place within New Age centers in the Czech Republic and Germany. It utilized semi-structured interviews with long-term visitors of the centers and therapists and participatory observation was used to study spiritual practices in a holistic milieu.

ECUMENISM AND NEO-ECUMENISM WITHIN BALKANS – MYTH OR REALITY?

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Abstract: Balkans has a geopolitical location where even in the period of the so called "East disruption", in 11th century, over here passed the borders of the Byzantium-Eastern church and Roman-Western church. Even in that period the relations between the Orthodox and Christian churches moved from an open antagonism to an aspiration for cooperation and religious reconciliation. The situation changed essentially and became even more complex in the 15th century when the ably Ottoman Empire adjoined itself the Balkan territories. By then, until the modern times these three religions are followed by three models of culture and three types of civilisations. From historical point of view, even today the Balkan area on which independent states have been established is weighted with authoritative political culture. It reflects to all political and religious events and relations. After the socialism crash, people living in this area started living their lives in a period of conflict between authoritative political culture, on one side and democratic political culture, on the other side. How the relations in the sphere of religious processes will develop depends on the outcome of this epoch conflict. Here arises the crucial question: are the national interests on the Balkan stronger than the ecumenical conscience? Balkan countries in their bases are laden with their own history and past. That is the destiny of all small countries that want

to be big, at least in the history. Therein there are three heavenly kingdoms (Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Islam), which meet and interface each other. Also, this is the clash point of three great cultures and civilizations. This paper is an attempt to answer the question if on this piece of territory we can expect conflict of civilizations or maybe in the future multiculturalism, multi religion and the value of differences will be good pre-conditions for realization neo-ecumenism. The best base for establishing religious and ethnic tolerance is the civil society. That is sub-national society, where the main norm is the citizenship. Within a society like this there is generalization of the human values.

Key words: ecumenism; religious reconciliation; civilizations; multiculturalism

RELIGION AND STRATIFICATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Abstract: This report tries to explain reasons and forms of the secularisation process in the Czech Republic. It describes the current state of "religiosity" and asks a question if there is a relationship between denomination of the Czech Republic's citizens and a social structure. This report uses data of two surveys – DIN (Detraditionalisation and Individualisation, 2006) and EVS (European Value Survey, 2009) – and searches for the relationship of stratification and religiosity. It asks a question how much the religiosity is reproduced within the Czech society in which non-believers and non-church forms of religiosity are highly represented. The report deals with the religiosity's participation in the social stratification and in the set-out of religiosity within the social strata.

The Velvet Revolution in 1989 meant an important turning point in all areas of life of the Czech society. The key topic of the Velvet Revolution was the human right issues and achievement of such standards of the human rights. Main change in religious life after 1989 is plurality of religious life, related to the revival of religious freedom and democratisation of the society.

In the Czech Republic the relationship between religiosity and social structure is rather complicated. Religiosity is projected to social structure only partially. It likely is because of the erosion of social structure after the WW II. resulting from the socialist regime and its secularisation. Religion disappeared from the educational system and so we can currently see attitudes towards religion evenly spread over the social classes. It shows how much the secularisation impacted on all social strata. Social transformation after 1989 played also its part. The relationship between socio-economical status and religiosity is the most remarkable. A whole range of expressions of the Czech religiosity, which is typical by its distrust in church forms of religiosity, rich images of transcendence, inclination to alternative forms of religiosity and cultural conception of religiosity, can be seen in the relationship. It was revealed the traditional religiosity is kept in low income households. Religiosity is most reproduced within the process of primal socialisation – it is generally influenced by the religiosity patterns kept in families.

THE ISLAMIC IMMIGRANT ORGANISING PROCESS IN SWITZERLAND AND ITALY: NEW WELFARE ACTORS FOR NEW RELIGIOUS RESIDENTS?

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Abstract: National political systems enable differently the immigrant Islamic associations to get involved in social policies and play a part in reforming welfare structures. This paper focuses on the political opportunity structures impacting the Islamic immigrant organising process by means of a comparative approach. Firstly, we describe how Islamic organisations collaborate with public institutions in providing welfare services to residents and immigrants, Muslims and non-Muslims. Secondly, we analyse whether political features foster or hamper the attempts of Islamic organisations towards welfare fields. Our data describe Islamic associations variously involved in social policies in four municipalities in Switzerland and Italy (Zürich, Geneva, Milan and Rome). In addition to factors rooted in the welfare environment, this study takes in consideration how the decentralization of powers and the state-religion relationship affect activities, aims and networks of Islamic organisations. Welfare privatization alters the balance between religious actors and states, for it encourages public institutions to allocate resources along religious identities and local patterns. Therefore Muslim organisations increasingly interact with other private actors interested in providing social services to immigrants, such as churches, syndicates and pro minorities associations. In fact, we may observe that Islamic actors increase their influence as public institutions restructure social policies and reintroduce communitarian criteria for redistributing public resources. As the decentralisation multiplies patterns of cooperation between private and public actors, political opportunity structures differently incorporate Islamic organisations in welfare activities at the local level. In fact states decentralise public powers by privatising social policies and at the same time they shape indirectly the Islamic immigrant organising process at different levels. Italy and Switzerland are two interesting cases that allow a fruitful comparison.

WHO IS THE POLISH (BUT NOT ONLY) NONBELIEVER?

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Abstract: In my paper I would like to classify studies over disbelief as a part of sociology of religion. It makes sense for some reasons. First one is that in country with such high level of religiousness like Poland, nonbelievers – even if they don't want to – live and function in religious context (family, friends, public sphere). The second reason is that Polish nonbelievers usually were believers in the past. Most of them are Catholics converted to disbelief.

I am interested in socio-demographic profile of nonbelievers. Members of this community we may potentially meet in Poland in each social class, in every type of dwelling place, in every range of age, income or education. However, some research experience suggests that nonbelievers are more likely to be characterized by: male gender, higher education, higher income, living in a big city.

Also discussed would be the issues of heterogeneity of that population and associated with it matter of auto-designations. "Nonbeliever" is a term, choose by me because of its semantic capacity. It

is worth to consider how it correspond to the similar term "none", used often in American research. There are lot of terms used by nonbelievers to describing their attitudes to religion (*emic* perspective): atheist, agnostic, skeptic, rationalist, humanist, freethinker, bright. We may distinguish two groups of such auto-designations. First one consists of those emphasizing the (negative) reference to religion: a-theist, a-gnostic, non-believer. Second one is the group without such references: rationalist, humanist, bright. Using auto-designations the second kind contemporary social movements unite nonbelievers are tried to create a positive and constructive message about themselves. I am interested in potential consequences (especially in dimension of identity) of choosing such auto-designations of disbelief.

In my paper I would like to refer to results of my research *Nonbelievers in contemporary Poland as a cultural minority*. Some of them would be compared to results of research conducted in other countries, especially in United States of America.

„RELIGION" IN A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTEXT: GROUNDING THE SEPARATION

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Abstract: Significant part of Sociology of Religion deals with the issue of the destiny of religion in modern society through controversies over secularization and what is after. This endeavour is based on two presuppositions: 1) that non-modern societies were in some reasonable sense …religious" while the modern might not be so; 2) that sociology has tools to distinguish …religious" and …non-religious".

These presumptions are questionable: 1) religion is a modern construct and its application outside modern context needs extraordinary caution; 2) existing etic concepts of religion are either not able to consistently detach …religious" from the broader field of the social, or interchange the concept of …religion" with the concept of church as an organization.

This has important implications: either the concept in use is not under theoretical control and thus - in actual use - incorporates pre-reflexive notions, ideological or theological agendas into analysis (including mixing church organization with religion), or …religion" is used as an empty signifier only seemingly explaining something.

In my presentation I will demonstrate these problems on an analysis of the use of category …religion" in particular sociological texts and show that: 1) debate over secularisation is not misleading because secularisation does not occur, but because the whole question is not posed in a productive way; 2) more reasonable sociological way to study processes which sociologists of religion would like to study, would be possible if the concept of religion was dropped completely and the study would concern for more particular aspects of human action (i.e. communication, interaction, mobilisation though shared symbolic resources etc.). It would make it possible to see interconnections and relationships which, at present, are hidden by the use of a priori discriminating tool which groups together things which may not have anything in common (such as wearing hijab and speaking tongues) and distinguishes things which might be significantly connected (such as mobilising against Babri mosque and publicaly negotiating the meaning of the Dresden bomb attacks at the end of WV II). This way classical heritage and its depth of analysis could be allowed to enter the superficial and theoretically insignificant contemporary Sociology of Religion.

LOOKING FOR LITURGY IN CONTEMPORARY THEATRE

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Abstract: Contemporary theatre sometimes uses religious language, symbols and poses, including elements derived from the Christian tradition. The question is what these references mean: how serious is the courtship with religion? I have selected five productions with unmistakable religious elements. I used the tools of the anthropological informed study of liturgy to test whether these could help to produce an account of the liturgical quality of these shows and performances. Two conclusions could be drawn. Firstly, in some instances the boundary between performers and audience is made fluid. This induces a development towards an event. Secondly, in some cases the show includes the (collective) performance of rituals, but within the context of theatre. This approach, constrained by the limitations inherent to professional (secular) theatre, facilitates a liturgical function of contemporary theatre. Apparently, it is possible to make analytical distinctions with respect to the liturgical quality of the productions, although the subjective element is never absent.

Keywords: theatre, liturgy, popular culture. ritual studies

ITALIAN PROTESTANT CHURCHES BETWEEN PAST AND FUTURE. AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGING OCCURRING WITHIN MINORITY CHURCHES DUE TO MIGRATION

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Abstract: In this paper I analyse the situation of Protestant Churches in Italy and their responses to migration and the increased number of newcomers in their congregations. According to Jenkins (2002) the movement of people from the South to the North of the world will result in an increase of Christianity in Western countries. However as he points out the most successful types of Christianity in the global South 'have been very different from what many Europeans and North Americans consider mainstream' (Jenkins, 2002:123) These models 'have been far more enthusiastic, much more centrally concerned with the immediate workings of the supernatural, through prophecy, visions, ecstatic, utterances, and healing' (Jenkins, 2002: 123). Jenkins' analysis can be also applied to the situation faced in Italy by mainstream Protestant Churches. Here I argue that migration is also increasing the visibility and the numbers of minority religious communities including the Protestant ones. In this paper I investigate how Protestant Churches balance their vocation to solidarity and their fear to lose their identity – a very crucial point especially in relation to their minority status. Finally, from the preliminary findings it emerges that migrants can be seen as both a resource and a treat for the church as they challenge the ecclesiology, the theological understandings and worshipping styles of mainstream Protestant Churches.

Data has been collected over the past two years using semi-structured interviews with church leaders – both migrants and in-

digenous - and notes from fieldwork as participant observant in churches in the North-East of Italy where there is a high percentage of migrants.

INTERRELIGIOUS DIALOGUE BASED ON VALIDITY CLAIMS BREAKS UNDEMOCRATIC AND UNSCIENTIFIC PROCESS

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Abstract: The religious fact is a dimension that can not be ignored in the social relationships and the structure of a society. The group of interreligious dialogue belonging to CREA in the University of Barcelona, departs from the recognition of this fact in order to favour the scientific identification of actions towards inclusion. The group arose in 2004 with the goal of going deeper into the identitarian aspect of religion given the fact that it is an element which is present in the managing of the public space, in the interactions and which has the potential of guiding the social commitments as well. This general goal of the group is stated, among others, in the possibility of conciliating the religious identity with the scientific production – just as the best universities in the world prove-, as well as in being able to contributing to the democratisation of societies. Both deepen into the racionalisation process which is common to modernisation. In spite of this, the development of the modernity in Europe was associated, among other questions, to the secularisation making of reason the enemy of religion. History, however offers us many examples among the scientific community where the religious experience does not hinder the development of knowledge. One of these is Hipatia from Alexandria. She was scientist well known for her intense search of the truth above any imposition and she did it in a constant dialogue with intelectuals from diverse cultures and religions. She also had a strong commitment with freedom and therefore against interpretations or social models that placed women in a position of subordination. We can also find examples of this nowadays. The recent events in different countries with Muslim majority, an important process of democratisation is happening thanks to the ICT use. This fact does not imply a rejection of the religion fact present in the daily lives of many people, as shown with the large prayer in Egypt's Tahrir square. This is the same square where the weeks long concentration took place to reject both dictatorship and religious fundamentalism.

CREATION AND TRANSMISSION OF NEW ISLAMIC NORMS AND PRACTICES. THE CASE OF WOMEN WHO CONVERTED TO ISLAM

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Abstract: This paper or poster aims at presenting some of the findings from the research conducted as part of my thesis in relation to the path followed by individuals who choose to convert to Islam, and in particular, those of French women living in the outer suburbs of Paris. It includes unravelling the social causes and consequences of their conversion in order to better understand how they redefine their identity and those of their children, as well as how they rationalize the new gender order they produce. After a brief presentation of the families I have met with and of the type of Islam they practice and live daily, the different stages of conversion will be articulated to ethnic and gender factors. Through the examples of marriage, socialisation and schooling of children, we will insist on the production of new family related norms and practices, and also on the redefinition of the borders between public and private lives.

Key words: Conversion; Islam; Gender; Ethnicity; Transmission

BETWEEN EXCULTURATION AND POPULARIZATION: RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG FRENCH AND GERMAN TEENAGERS

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Abstract: Religious knowledge is mostly correlated with Religious Education in school. In this paper I aim to understand the process of the construction of religious knowledge in teenagers. Is school really the only place that allows teenagers to construct a stock of knowledge (Schütz) ? By examining a comparison between France and Germany we will see that two social phenomena are implied in the transformation of religious knowledge. The first, featured in Daniel Hervieu Léger's book *Christianisme la fin d'un monde*, is the process of *Exculturation*. The second, explored in Hubert Knoblauch's book *Popular Religion,* centers around the notion of the Popularisation of Religion. With these concepts in mind we will question the classical distinctions between France and Germany in matters of Religion. Traditionally, religious institutions in Germany assume a greater importance in the public sphere than in France. Indeed, the fundamental notion of laïcité in France is often interpreted as a rigid separation between States and Church. I aim at questioning the impact of this national difference on the religious knowledge of teenagers. To that end I will insist on the effect of the previously mentioned social phenomena on the stock of knowledge. I will focus my analysis on the question of the difference or the homogenisation of religious knowledge among French and German teenagers.

CONSTRUCTING RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES: HOW YOUNG PAKISTANI MUSLIMS IN DUBLIN AND BOSTON ARE NEGOTIATING THEIR ISLAMIC IDENTITY

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Abstract: This seminar will discuss the experience of young Pakistani Muslims in Dublin and Boston (US) as far as their religiosity and identity is concerned. It seeks to explore how various expressions of Islam have contributed to the construction of young Pakistani Muslims' 'sense-of-self'. Indeed, Western societies, although latently, inevitably create categories and classifications of how identity should be defined in the face of 'the other'.

In reaction, young Pakistanis are participating in an era of Islamic renewalism and revivalism. In both cases in Dublin and Boston, there is often an unspoken request for the 'imagined communities' of Muslims to mimic the majority population. It is in this dynamic that we can explore the notion of Muslim 'hybrid identities'.

THE RELIGIOUS PATTERNS OF EMERGING ADULTS IN POLAND: HOW TWENTY- AND THIRTY-SOMETHINGS LIVE AND LOSE THEIR RELIGION IN TODAY'S POLAND

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Abstract: The growing tensions permeating the religious life of the Polish society on the eve of XXI century can be best shown on the case of teenagers and emerging adults. These groups are still a special target of the Catholic Church in Poland. The Church is very much focused on their religious education in public schools, extensive preparation to Christian marriage and family life and moral life. At the same time, the emerging adults are trapped between the embodied religious tradition and multiple modern challenges and they tend to seek for alternative ways to cope with these challenges. The religiosity of their parents and grand-parents cannot be taken for granted any more as it has basically been a form of life: a sum of habits, rituals and bodily practices rather than epistemology. This unique Catholic form of life still persists but seems to be inadequate in the youth's own experience.

In this very dynamic situation of bottom-up change of life-styles and moral habits, the agency of the hegemonic religious institution becomes a critical factor. In my paper I am going to describe the results of my qualitative research on unexpected effects of the Catholic Church educational policy and its impact on the religiosity of young Poles. A very strong political position of the Catholic Church in Poland made it possible to enforce religious instruction on massive scale in all Polish public schools after 1989. The religious instruction in all public schools leads to the situation in which Catholic religion becomes just another set of beliefs that have to compete with many other sets of beliefs in pluralist society. This fact results in a massive epistemological crisis of young adults when they leave public schools. Still, they are trying to find their own way of balancing traditional, embodied and family-centered faith with the conditions of modern life. There are also very interesting gender differences in how the emerging adults in Poland come to terms with their religious heritage, because women seem to be more flexible and open to re-configuration and innovation within their belief-system then men.

PIOUS OR MODEST? COLLECTIVE SELF-DESCRIPTIONS OF TURKISH-GERMAN TEENAGERS IN BERLIN.

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Abstract: The proposed paper presents some results of my PhD-research about the idols and heroes of Turkish-German teenagers in Berlin. My research is directing the focus on the previously neglected narratives of belonging and self-description among the third generation of Turkish-German teenagers. As we were interested in their interpretative negotiations of idols, we conducted several group discussions with Turkish-German pupils at different schools in Berlin.

Surprisingly, the interviewed teenagers named role models like Mother Theresa, Oskar Schindler or Atatürk. However, these idols are not used by the teenagers to identify themselves neither with Germany nor Turkey or the Turkish-German community. Moreover, they contest the existence of a consistent Turkish-German identity and besides, dismiss this as category of self-description. In contrast to the disclaiming of national categories of belonging stands the veritable "sacralization" of family – the most important point of reference among abstract categories. Hence, the question arises: Is the idealization of family a mere default notion in the absence of alternative possibilities of identification?

I am arguing that for the Turkish-German teenagers family stands for loyalty towards the Turkish-German community. By referring to Family they emblematize a codex of modesty, respectability and virtue, by which they are committed to themselves. This codex enables them to dissociate themselves from "Germans" as well from "Turkey-Turks". Irritatingly, in contrast to family and modesty, religion is sparely addressed in the group discussions, although the teenagers frequent the mosque weekly and abide the Ramadan. If the teenagers prefer a conservative or traditional lifestyle, why has religion not that important explicit function for their self-descriptions? Goal of this paper is to discuss the relation between "family", "modesty" and "religion" in the group discussions.

Keywords: Collective identity, narratives, idols, turkish-german, diaspora

CHURCH AND STATE RELATIONS IN LATVIA: RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS ISSUES AS A POLITICAL WEAPON IN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNS

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Abstract: The role of religion in Latvia, if calculated according to statistics and the number of people belonging to churches, seems to be in decline as in so many other Western countries. Churches in Latvia face the same problems – an ever declining numbers of members, lack of commitment by those who still are listed in church records, in short, people wish to believe without belonging. And yet churches in Latvia, though attended regularly by approximately 5% of people, have one of the highest levels of trust in the society.

For years, Latvia has been encountering many of the problems associated with new democracies – corruption, economic instability, etc., which has led to a general distrust in politicians and political institutions. Only 5% of people in Latvia trust in political parties (one of the lowest levels of trust in the EU) and less than 12% trust in the Parliament, however the Church continues to have very high indicators of trust in the society. Studies in 1995 showed that 68% of people in Latvia trusted the Church and in 2003, the level of trust grew to 75%, which was the highest point; today it stands at approximately 65%. People show general trust in the Church because it seems distant from politics and therefore it is easy to understand why throughout the pre-election period churches become a battleground for various politicians and their political parties in a race for votes. There has hardly been a political party that has not tried to reach voters within the churches.

Analysing conducted interviews with church leaders and clergy, as well as newspaper articles on the many cases of political canvassing in one form or another, it becomes clear that even though churches have their own agendas with regard to politicians on such issues as legalisation of abortions, euthanasia, and homosexual rights, etc., it is actually the politicians who are more interested in collaborating with the clergy throughout the pre-election period using religion and various religious issues as a weapon to appeal to the Christian

voter and receive more votes at the voting booth. The line that separates the state from the church has been stretched very thin in Latvia, but apparently parties are the ones that are feeding on the positive image the churches have and are building their electoral campaigns on this, which proves that religion still matters in the public sphere in Latvia if only for the sole reason to help get more votes.

THE MYTHS ABOUT THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN RUSSIAN SOCIETY: TO THE ISSUE ON HOW TO MEASURE RELIGIOSITY

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Abstract: One of the myths concerning modern Russia in a religion context is the seemingly high level of religious self-identification of Russians. This myth is based on the results of polls, according to which about 60 % of respondents in Russia say they are religious. But the paradox is that whilst 60% of Russians consider themselves religious - about 80% say that they are Orthodox Christians. Furthermore, the number of adherents regularly visiting Churches is no more than 7 % of the population. Mass polls of the population do not find any Protestant believers in Russia, whereas the analysis of the quantity of religious organizations and the research carried out within these organizations show that Protestants in Russia comprise about 2.5 % of the population. A certain *fetish of figures* concerning the definition of the importance of each religion is hence predominant in the public opinion. This "magic of figures" (named so by Russian researchers of religion R.Lunkin and S.Filatov) supports myths about a condition of religiousness and a social role of religion in Russian society, defines a vector of *fashionable behavior* in a religious context.

The myth about the increased influence of the Orthodox religion on social life in Russia is also supported by the *aspiration of the government to publicly show their religiousness and loyalty to religion* by means of participation in religious ceremonies and another matters of the Orthodox Church. Within the last decade, in the modern Russian society it became fashionable to celebrate religious holidays, which possibly testifies to the revival of the religious culture of Russia.

This survey tries to answer the following issues: *distinguishing the myth from reality* concerning what role religion plays in the modern Russian society, and also what *quality stands behind the figures* derived from mass population polls and whether it is still adequate to apply the traditional quantitative methods to researches concerning religiousness in the modern, dynamically changing society, which is constantly becoming more and more complex.

RELIGION IN HOSPITAL: BETWEEN CONFLICTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

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Abstract: New conflicts, which have cultural, ethnic or religious dimensions, have emerged in France, where religious visibility is considered with suspicion. A number of social and political sciences' investigations, about the secularism issue at school, were published, but, what about the situation at hospital? As a place where different religions coexist, hospital is a good field to analyze the emergence of new forms of identities enunciations (individual and collective) in which religion is one of the references.

According to the French law separating Church and State, public hospital has to ensure the neutrality of collective spaces. But this law also enforces closed environments (prisons, army or hospitals), to ensure the free exercise of religion and therefore to facilitate chaplaincies functioning. Tackling both with neutrality and freedom of religion, how do hospital actors deal with various demands?

Recent years have witnessed the emergence of new religious demands which sometimes lead to conflicts between institution and patients, such as blood transfusion refuses or demand for same sex doctor. I investigate the emergence and the management of such demands and analyze the different types of conflicts resolution modes: negotiation, adjustment, avoidance.

In contrast to other public spaces, it appears that the hospital institution is a better place for accommodations.

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GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION AND THE GLOBAL MIGRANT RIGHTS MOVEMENT

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Abstract: The past few years have seen the ascendancy of international (economic) migration on the global policy agenda. Much in contrast to other issue areas which are subject to global regulation such as trade (WTO), finance (IMF, WB), health (WHO) and intellectual property (WIPO), the movement of people is not governed by one formal international regime (except for refugees). Recently, however, there has been an increased level of activity surrounding the governance of economic migration at the global level: many intergovernmental organizations are now actively involved in migration from their respective areas of expertise or interests, several international commissions and state-led initiatives have placed migration governance on the global policy agenda, and a number of institutions for inter-state dialogue and cooperation have been established at the regional and global levels. This had the result of an emerging system of migration governance which is to date, however, highly fragmented and incoherent.

The general aim of this paper is to examine the obstacles and opportunities provided by the emerging, yet fragmented, migration governance system, and specific IOs within it, for the rallying around of non-state actors in one form or another in order to assess their level of influence over shaping the direction and content of policy making at the global level. Of specific interest in this paper are the strategies employed by those non-state actors which are advocating for migrants' human rights, referred to as "civic organizations".

In this context, this paper probes into the kind of strategies civil society actors are using to promote migrant rights and to influence policy making at the global level. It is argued that these strategies are mainly of two kinds: 1. normative (i.e. the discursive level, to achieve a certain, and possibly new, understanding of what migrant rights are all about) and 2. agential (that is, the meso level of political activism via collective organizations which aim to gain access to global institutions and influence on processes of policy making). To probe deeper into the nature of these strategies, an analytical framework is developed on the basis of two overlapping strands of theory: constructivist international relations and social movement theory.

NEW MIGRATION CHALLENGES IN EUROPE: A CASE OF CIRCULAR MIGRATION

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Abstract: In recent years, international migration has become one of the major issues, an interest to which is no longer limited to a narrow group of analysts. Within the framework of the European Union migration has reached the top of the EU's policy agenda and the state policies of the countries involved. The growing significance of this issue can also be observed in the public discourse in most of European countries. One of the key questions debated now is how migration can contribute to development? The policymakers at the EU and international levels seem to converge in their belief that the best available option to achieve development it to promote circular migration. This paper aims to analyse the phenomenon of circular migration both in theory and in practice, drawing on the Swedish experience. Focusing on the evaluation of circular migration policies in Sweden, as one of the EU member states, this study seeks to explore the circular migration - development nexus, in order to identify the circumstances (political, economic and social) in which the 'win-win' potential of policies encouraging circular migration can be realised. The paper is designed as a qualitative study with the aim to highlight the importance of the context, namely the circumstances surrounding the circular migration, for unfolding its developmental potential. The main argument is that there is a clear discrepancy in the ways how policymakers and migrants themselves, as well the countries of their origin and destination, prefer to handle circular migration and its dynamics. It is this particular discrepancy that informs a broader research question of this paper, namely to what extent the 'win-win' scenario manifested in the circular migration policies is real or imaginable.

THE AGE OF MIGRATION POLITICS? A SOCIO-HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRIA 1920-2010

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Abstract: The propagated *global* management of migration has so far mainly resulted in the further development of *national* migration regimes, specifically in the global North and West. Using the example of Austria 1920-2010, the proposed paper puts these recent migration policy initiatives in a historical perspective. The aim of the paper is to analyse how the logic of migration management is applied in a Western European nation-state and how the resultant policies are connected to its long-term development. The primary empirical data-source is an extensive corpus of material from the Austrian parliament dealing with migration issues, spanning the period from 1920 to 2010. In a first step, these documents are analysed interpretatively and quantitatively to trace the development of the *political rationality* informing migration policies over time and the concomitant evolution of *political technologies*. The main finding is that while the basic logic informing migration politics remains surprisingly stable, there is an interesting and complex pattern regarding the development of political terminologies and administrative technologies. Over the years, specific terminological capabilities develop – terms, distinctions, categories, and classifications that go hand in hand with legal, political, and social differentiation and discrimination. Without these capabilities, sophisticated forms of governing mobility and inequality, such as point-based systems and temporary migrant workers programmes, would not be conceivable. In a second step, the patterns identified in the corpus are contextualised in order to discuss how they are linked to social and political events and embedded in specific economic, political, and social constellations. Most importantly, they are read

against the background of changing industrial relations, labour market structures, and welfare regimes. On this basis, the paper concludes that recent migration management initiatives can be conceptualised as the latest step in the long-term development of Western migration regimes, with the notion of migration management, developed and propagated by supra-national initiatives, serving as a legitimating discourse. Consequently, global social inequalities are rather reproduced than overcome.

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE: THE PARTICULAR CASE OF THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The fertility decline and the subsequent ageing population has thrown light on the importance of migratory movements, nationally and internationally, turning in an outstanding way the population structure of both, countries of origin and host countries. While some authors such as Giddens (2003) refers to a possible cosmopolitanism in global terms, others, like David Coleman (2006) perspective the occurrence of a Third Demographic Transition, with substantial weight reduction of native populations to the detriment of the increased weight of the population of immigrant origin (and mixed), if the immigration trend shows increasing continuously. Coleman (2005) considers immigration - particularly of people from the underdeveloped countries, whose age structure tends to be young and its fertility rate higher than that of the destination countries, although these distortions are transient - the driving force of population growth, including greater demographic power than fertility. Our goal is to understand the importance of the process of international migration in Southern European countries and its influence in the population age structure of these countries, which currently are characterized by one of the lowest fertility level in Europe. The fertility behaviour of immigrant women is crucial for the future of European populations, particularly the ageing populations of Southern European Countries. At the methodological level, we will use a statistical approach, integrating specific calculation of demographic indicators. Following the analysis of the demographic situation, we will try to understand the consequences of current economic and financial crisis in attractiveness of international immigrants, especially in the particular case of women. As in many of the "providers" the fertility is declining, in some cases very quickly, what will be the possible impact of this phenomenon on destination countries? If the immigration movement has been operating in the poorest countries with overcrowded labor markets to richer countries, recent economic crisis and increasing rates of unemployment in Southern Europe, will not turn those countries into no longer attractive for immigration? Finally, given the recent crisis, we question whether in the vast majority of immigrants persists a desire to remain in those host countries.

DOES WESTWARD MIGRATION LEAD TO BETTER WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE EAST? THE IMPACT OF TRANSNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION ON ROMANIAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

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Abstract: The controversial rulings of the European Court of Justice in the Laval, Viking, Rüffert and Luxembourg cases led to a broad consensus in industrial and labour relations literature: The enlargement of the single market to Central and Eastern Europe is putting wages and working conditions in Western Europe under pressure. By contrast, the socio-economic effects of westward migration on Central and Eastern European labour markets have not caught so much attention.

In this paper, we are proposing an analysis of the impact of Romanian workers' westward migration on Romanian economy and society. The paper builds on the assessment of Romanian labour market data, documentary analysis, expert interviews, and economic, sociological and ethnographic literature on Romanian migration. It assesses whether the Romanian case confirms the thesis according to which the massive vote of Easters workers with their feet triggers an improvement of worker's living and working conditions in their home countries (Meardi 2010). The paper will look at the impact migration has on Romanian wages, working and living conditions in Romania, as well as on the larger economic development of the country.

DUBLIN II FROM A CHILDREN'S RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE.

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Abstract: The aim of this article is two folded. First it is to *describe the vulnerabilities of unaccompanied adolescents seeking refuge in Europe*. The focus is Malta, a country of the EU external border having received 6000 migrants by the sea since 2002. The article presents unaccompanied children's strategies to handle everyday life in Malta, to where they have been deported from Sweden in accordance with the Dublin II Regulation. The second aim of the article is *to analyse and assess the harmonization of European migration politics from a bottom up and human rights perspective*. Listening to children's voices is a fundamental idea of children's rights (Convention on the Rights of the Child article 12). An underlying ambition is consequently to give voice to children in a subordinated position.

It is well known that children's experiences as well as other migrants' stories, with few exceptions, are neglected in migration research. Refugee children are generally conceived as vulnerable victims unable to act in an exposed situation. Thus, the scientific community has overlooked the political dimension of refugee's everyday life. Our ambition is to contribute to the academic discussion on vulnerable children's rights by addressing the tension between children as vulnerable object on the one hand and children as active subjects on the other.

Methodologically the study set out from critical ethnography. It has an inter-active action oriented ambition. This means we see knowledge as created by the children in collaboration with us. Each child were for example given a disposable camera that they used to document their everyday life. A field study was conducted in a refugee camp during three weeks, from the 28th of April until the 18th of May 2010. Five boys were included in the study. They were interviewed three to eight times and we also followed them in their everyday life.

The study shows that the image of refugee children merely as victims needs to be nuanced. This since the children, even in an extremely vulnerable situation, possess a great strength demonstrated through the strategies to handle everyday life hardships. Our study further reveals that the harmonization European refugee politics leads to a denial of the rights of the children. This calls for a stronger advocacy to make the voices of the children heard and to take their experiences into consideration in discussions on the European refugee policy.

INTERCULTURAL INTEGRATION OF THE "NEW GERATION" OF IMMIGRANTS: THE RESULTS OF AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH CARRIED IN THE ABRUZZO REGION (ITALY)

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Abstract: In the study integration processes of the “new generations” of immigrant origin and the possibilities of intercultural integration in Southern European Societies, that are undergoing deep transformation because of the growth of their multiethnic and multicultural character, are analysed. Particularly, integration processes are investigated taking into consideration the ways of selective acculturation (Portes, Rumbaut, 2001; Portes, 2004; Rubén, Rumbaut, 2004), that is to say in reference to a recent explicative model.

Such a question is dealt with considering an empirical research carried out - on a sample of 1314 Italian and foreign preadolescents - in Abruzzo, a region in central Italy, that is to say in a context that in the last decade has had a growth of foreign presence, and also a transformation in the migration flux from temporary immigrations to a populating immigration.

Through the presentation of the results of the empiric research, we suggest to:

• Cast a look on preadolescents’ identification formation processes with larger groups (formation of multiple belonging) (De Wenden,2008; Commission of European Communities,2008);

• Investigate the construction of intercultural relations, that imply on one hand the ability to under stand and respect cultural diversity, and on the other the research of social cohesion, in a new vision of citizenship suitable to current pluralism in which particular focus is set on building the convergence towards common values (Kymlicka,1995; Dubet, Martuccelli,1996; Council of Europe,2008);

• Understand how these young immigrants articulate the complex relation between their family and cultural origins, the perception of diversity with which they are identified, the larger social context with which they enter in relation (Portes, Hao,2002; Portes, Rumbaut,2005; Nesse Network2008; Ambrosini,2008);

Observe how particular cultural and social practises - as language or religion, listening to music or following the country of origin’s traditions - are taken into possession and repurposed, become a binding social and distinctive element, favour aggregation and distancing (Hakuta,1986; Portes, Zhou,1993; Hirschman,2004; Chen,2006; Levitt,2007).

LIBERAL RESTRICTIONISM IN IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICIES

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Abstract: One apparent paradox of neoliberal globalisation is that liberalisation of international markets for capital and trade has not been accompanied by a similar liberalisation of people flows as immigrants. This paper draws on a concept of liberal restrictionism to provide a common framework to compare global flows, and liberal restrictive policy mixes in each flow. It contrasts these flows by focusing on the specific characteristics of each category. For immigration, the main feature is that the flow is of people, who, as individuals and in social groups, carry their skills, credentials, networks, capital and cultures within and between them to their host countries.

Liberal democratic states have devised a common set of national immigration and integration policies with a distinctive mixture of liberal and restrictive features. In terms of restrictionism, external borders have been fortified, increasing restrictions have been placed on asylum-seekers, ‘illegal’ immigrants and ‘unwanted’ immigrants with lower levels of skills, education and capital, and civic integration policies have been introduced for new immigrants Yet, policies have become more liberal with regards to ‘wanted’ immigrants, particularly those with higher levels of skills, education and capital, who are granted greater access to citizenship rights. These differences in the treatment of the respective types of immigrants are usually justified in nationalist terms.

The liberal elements in this specific mix are justified by reference to neoliberalism and the restrictive parts by nationalism. This resolves the apparent paradox between the different rates of liberalisation. People as immigrants are deemed as potential social problems, justifying the deviation from neoliberal ideology and nationalist restrictions on ‘unwanted’ types of immigrants. Yet, the liberal treatment of ‘wanted’ types of migrants shows that these countries remain ‘liberal’ towards immigrants. This also justifies deviating from neoliberalism when it is deemed to suit the national interest. Arguably, the current mix of liberal restrictive policies serve to legitimise states to their citizenry by showing that they are willing to deviate from global neoliberalism to protect their people from foreigners when it suits the national interest. It is expected that this policy mix, and its use for legitimation, will increase during the current period of crisis.

MIGRATION IN ‘TURBULENT TIMES’: IS ALBANIA A KIND OF SOCIAL LABORATORY FOR STUDYING THE MIGRATORY PHENOMENON IN NEW EUROPE AND GLOBAL WORLD?

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Abstract: Massive migration from Albania, during two decades of post-communist transition, is one of the most impressive ones globally on the bases of both its size and economic impact. The phenomenon of migration has been at the core of economic and social changes of the country. At least one third of Albanians have immigrated, since 1991. Most of them have located in Greece, in

Italy and in other twenty EU Countries, in the USA, Canada etc. Recently, Albanians have immigrated also to Australia, Malaysia, South Arabia, New Zealand, South Africa etc. Albania is transformed from a "hermetic country" (during the communist time) into a typical country based on migration. No other Center or East European Country has been affected to such extent by migration, in such a short period of time.

The authors of this paper try to provide an answer to some basic questions, such as: why the case of Albania is different in comparison to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and other Balkan countries, in spite of the fact that in Albania there hasn't been armed conflicts, genocide, persecution, ethnic problems, political repression, human rights violation and so on; what specific "push" and "pull" factors have influenced such a massive (even biblical) exodus of Albanians; is Albania a kind of laboratory for studying the migration phenomenon in new Europe and global world; how Albania has optimized the positive aspects of immigration, while minimizing negative ones; which is the impact of migration (of this size) for the sustainable development of the country and why Albania itself is far from being a fully democratic or economically developed country; What are the effects triggered by Visa liberalization and is a new wave of migration in sight, due to this fact? To answer to the above questions a national survey data set (of December 2010 - January 2011) is used by the author/s. The paper concludes with some specific suggestions concerning the migratory policy-making in Albania and wider.

Key words: *Albania * migration * social laboratory * push and pull factors * remittances * visa liberalization * poetical exodus **

REMOTE CONTROL AND THE ENHANCED SELECTIVITY OF BORDERS

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Abstract: Controls on persons to regulate the access of foreign citizens have classically been located at the border of the sovereign nation state. On the background of increased global mobility as well as the emergence of the European governance of borders, this location has been shifted to many different places inside and outside the territory. The trend to conduct controls extraterritorially has been labelled "remote control" (Zolberg 2003).

We can observe spatially relocated border controls for example with regard to visa procedures, the stationing of airline liaison officers abroad as well as with regard to interceptions of refugees on the High Seas. These instruments are able to treat specific groups of travellers and migrants differently. While some "wanted" persons may cross borders easily, others are frequently controlled or kept from even starting their journey in the countries of origin. Furthermore, extraterritorial control policies may avoid the legal responsibility for refugees (Guiraudon 2000). In the current European attempt to keep off refugees from Northern Africa, these processes became quite obvious.

I will argue that these control practices of Western immigration countries have enhanced the selectivity of borders. "Mobility rights" (Urry 2000) are distributed unequally mainly depending on the country of origin and the assumed individual motivation to migrate. A country comparison of relocated border control instruments in liberal Western societies (USA, AT and FI) is provided on the basis of qualitative document analyses as well as expert interviews. It will be demonstrated that control practices have converged not just across Europe but also in North America during the last two decades. This standardization of the governance of migration entails the danger to immobilize parts of the world population. In fact, we are facing a global approach to regulate mobility which will foster the social stratification of individual life chances.

ROMA MIGRATION: CHALLENGING GOVERNANCE, PROVING SOCIAL INEQUALITIES

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Abstract: Recent European episodes related to Roma migration into Western European countries (France, Italy) have highlighted existing challenges in governing global migratory flows, especially regarding the compliance of freedom of movement rights and Anti-discrimination protection. Along these lines, this paper will present some of the findings obtained from the ongoing Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation funded RTD project "DROM-IN: Romani immigration in Spain: challenges for social inclusion and coexistence" and other previous research endeavors on the field of Roma migration to Spain. The project covers a review of the scientific literature, policy analysis, and qualitative fieldwork with Romani immigrants in Barcelona. It aims to provide an overview of the main issues affecting Romani immigrants in Spain as well as their image among the public and the way they are treated by service providers, policy-makers, and by Spanish Romani and immigrant organizations. Despite of its broad nature, it should be kept on mind that the situation of Romani immigrants in Spain is complex, involving a myriad of factors and circumstances that vary greatly from one area to another.

The immigration of Roma to Spain must be understood in the context of other major population movements. It fits into the broad pattern of international westward migration flows, but that circumstances specific to the Roma that is the global social inequalities make this group especially likely to migrate. Romani migration from Eastern Europe to Spain extends back to the early 1990s and peaked between 2002 and 2007. Romani migration is clearly a family-based strategy, with many children among those migrating; this study also analyzes the role that women play within the migratory project and in the process of adjusting to life in the host country. The results will be presented using the dimensions we refer to as exclusionary and transformative. Differentiating between the two makes it possible to identify the main barriers in the migration governance that prevent Romani immigrants from being included within the host society, as well as elements that contribute to their inclusion. It will conclude with some recommendations and reflections arisen from the analysis conducted.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MIGRATORY FLOWS IN ITALY: ACCESS AND BARRIERS FOR IMMIGRANTS TO LOCAL SERVICES

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Abstract: Immigration has been integral to developing Europe's identity as well as its economy, policies and society. In Italy, immi-

gration has become a driver for economic and population growth, especially in the large urban northern areas. The reflection and the elaboration about the size and the topics of immigration and intercultural (Portes and Rumbaut, 1996; Harris, 2000; Ambrosini, 2007), produced in the latest years a series of administrative and legislative initiatives that have resulted in specific initiatives which have found space in the national laws, regional and trial practice. In Italy, the information contained in the "Immigration Act 40 of 1998" (Testo Unico per l'Immigrazione l.n. 40/98) provided for the enactment of a series of legislative measures that have a regional center to the implementation of policies aimed at the "government of migratory flows" and promote strategies for the integration of the immigrant population. After 13 years of its implementation, not all the Italian Regions have taken steps to enact laws in line with the provisions in the Immigration Act 40/98. Our communication proposes a survey study about the access of immigrant to the local services, after implementation of Immigration Act 40/98. The aim of the survey has been to capture insights about real spillover effects induced by national and local laws on the immigrant population, and to focus the analysis tools and channels of access for immigrants to local services. In this study we give an overview of experiences in 4 different Italian areas (Abruzzo, Friuli, Liguria, Emilia Romagna) analyzed in order to assess the evolution of integration strategies promoted locally to promote the full inclusion of immigrants in according with Immigration Act 40/98. The survey involved 400 immigrants living in the selected areas: the sampling plan provides for the administration of 100 questionnaires for each region surveyed. The data analysis shows each italian region has a unique and singular configuration of demands as well as resources. Thus, changes not occur in a uniform manner, despite Immigration Act 40 of 1998. Local governments must determine how best to meet the immediate needs of their own communities and to balance immigrants needs.

A LONGITUDINAL PEER RESEARCH STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES OF MEMBERS OF THE IRISH PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL CLASS TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS BEFORE, AND DURING, THE CURRENT ECONOMIC RECESSION

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Abstract: This paper draws on data from a qualitative study which explores indepth for the first time the attitudes of Irish professionals towards immigrants. The turbulent socio-economic changes in Ireland since the 1990s, specifically economic growth and inward migration followed by recession and outward migration, provide a unique context and opportunity to contribute to sociological theories on migration. Throughout Europe the intersection of the indigenous professional social class and migrants is under-researched with no in-depth qualitative attitudinal studies in Ireland until now. In 2008 as Ireland continued to enjoy the Celtic Tiger economy I interviewed Irish professionals, peers from a former career, on their attitudes towards migration. By year-end the Irish economy had experienced a contraction large by historic and international comparison. In 2009, I re-interviewed those same professionals to establish if the recession had any impact on their attitudes.

This paper draws on this unique longitudinal data and contributes to theories on resource competition specifically in relation to members of this social class in the context of a period of rapid socio-economic change. Following the argument that resource competition is not confined to economic resources and can include competition for social, cultural, and political advantage, this paper will explicate if/how access to these advantages are manifest in the way this indigenous social class think about inward migrants.

The methodological framework is constructivist grounded theory. Undertaking peer research reduced the generic information and moved the interviews towards the personal for both interviewee and interviewer. The rich data gathered demonstrates the efficacy and challenges of the methodology.

This work is positioned within the theoretical framework of the intersection of class and race/ethnicity/national identity and Hall (1980), Gilroy (1987) and Anthias and Yuval-Davis *et al* (1992) who posit the existence of a mutual relation with 'an agnosticism as to which is primary'. This paper argues that in the current turbulent socio-economic context, for members of this social class, perceptions of class are pre-dominant in categorising individuals as immigrants and informing attitudes about immigrants which, in turn, affect social relations in the professional and private sphere.

FACTORS EXPLAINING ATTITUDES TOWARD IMMIGRANTS IN SWEDEN

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Abstract: Different studies conducted in Europe show that Sweden is one of the countries with the most generous attitude towards immigrants and ethnic diversity. By examining cohort data from 1969 to 2005, the trend is confirmed. For each measurement made the attitudes are broadly more positive than the previous year. The Swedish population accepts cultural and ethnical diversity to a greater extent than before. Education, gender, cultural distance and contacts with immigrants are factors that statistically influence attitudes toward immigrants and immigration. Highly educated individuals show more positive attitudes towards immigrants than unskilled individuals and women are more positive than men. Cultural distance is a strong influencing factor with higher cultural distance giving more negative attitudes and in the opposite, low distance gives more positive attitudes. Social interactions with immigrants more often contributes to positive attitudes than when interaction takes place to a lesser extent. The structural, the cultural and the interaction factors improve attitudes and reduce the resistance to immigration and immigrants, but together, these findings indicate that culture and interaction are more significant than structural factors.

FROM BOOM TO BUST? EVOLUTION AND DETERMINANTS OF ATTITUDES REGARDING IMMIGRATION IN ANDALUSIA (SPAIN)

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Abstract: When inquiring into the trends and factors regarding the European public's perception of international migration, the Spanish case is particularly telling. Until mid-2007, Spain experienced a

sustained economic and demographic boom; millions of foreign workers were incorporated swiftly (albeit imperfectly) into an expanding labour market. Despite misgivings on some counts, public opinion accompanied this extraordinary immigration flow with comparative composure; arguably, this was due chiefly to the perceived usefulness of migrant labour, destined mainly to unskilled, dangerous and/or poorly paid jobs in sectors such as agriculture, construction and domestic services.

Just like the boom that preceded it, the current period of economic downturn and stagnation is of historic proportions, in Spain even more so than in other European countries. To which extent, and in which ways, is this change of macro (and micro-) economic context affecting the Spanish population's mindset regarding immigration, its effects on the receiving society, and the policies best suited to manage it?

These questions are addressed, in this paper, on the basis of ample empirical data collected in Andalusia, the largest and most populous of Spain's regions and one of the most severely affected by the economic downturn, with an unemployment rate of currently about 28%. Specifically, the paper is based on data collected in 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2011 respectively by the so-called OPIA study, a vast longitudinal research project conducted by Andalusia's Permanent Migration Observatory (OPAM). Qualitative (focus groups) and quantitative (survey) data are combined to analyze the degree to which the economic crisis has affected opinions regarding migration in a variety of thematic domains, including the impact of migration on the receiving society, the regulation of migration flows, and migrants' access to social and political rights. Subsequently, advanced statistical analyses are used to establish a typology of attitudes regarding migration, as well as their determining factors and evolution over time.

The OPAM pertains to the migration policy department of Andalusia's Ministry of Employment; the Observatory is co-funded by the European Social Fund and managed by the Institute for Advanced Social Research, a unit of Spain's Council for Scientific Research.

WHY ARE THEY AFRAID OF IMMIGRANTS? GENDER ANALYSIS OF PERCEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN LUXEMBOURG

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Abstract: Luxembourg is one of the European countries with the largest proportion of immigrants in the population and with a relatively long immigration history. According to the latest official statistics, in 2009 the immigrants represented 44 % of the Luxembourg population. In this context, the issues of integration and perception of immigrants are high on the political and research agenda.

The literature reveals several main groups of predictors of anti-immigrant sentiments among the native population: macro level factors related to overall economic conditions and the size of the immigrant population in the recipient country; factors related to the socio-economic, ethno-cultural profile of immigrants; and individual characteristics of the native population. A great deal of the literature on attitudes toward immigrants deals with the effect of threats against both individuals and groups on the perception of immigrants. However, what has been substantially missing in the empirical results is a more detailed analysis of the impact of gender differences in perceptions toward immigrants and explanations for gender's effect. No studies explicitly focus on analyses of how men and women differ with respect to the main determinants that drive anti-immigrant sentiments. There is no empirical evidence related to how different kinds of immigration-related threats moderate anti-immigrant feelings among men and women.

The main aim of the present paper is to fill in this gap in the literature and examine gender differences in the perceptions of immigrants in Luxembourg where the number of immigrants reaches almost 50 % of the total population. The paper examines how the perception of different specific immigration-related threats (job competition, cultural intimidation, criminality, concerns about rising welfare dependency and out-group's size) affects general anti-immigrant sentiments among men and women. In other words, we analyze which immigration-related factors are the most important determinants of anti-immigration sentiments among men and women. In the analyses, we account for the migratory backgrounds of residents meaning that we distinguish between natives and inhabitants with a migrant history.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRATION IN UKRAINE: THE COUNTRY'S SPECIFICITY IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

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Abstract: Here the prevalence and dynamics of anti-immigration and perceived immigration threat attitudes in Ukraine are considered. Three waves of European Social Survey (2005–2009) serve as an empirical basis.

Ethnic competition and social identification approaches are tested as explanatory models for the perception of immigration in Ukrainian society.

The findings are compared with the results for other European countries. At the same time, the data of Ukrainian studies of ethnic distance and intolerance are used.

All in all, there is demonstrated that attitudes towards immigration in Ukraine as well as factors that affect them, are in the course of pan-European tendencies. However a number of revealed peculiarities should be taken into account in further researches.

LABOR-MARKET PATHWAYS OF MIGRANT HEALTH WORKERS: DIFFERENT SCENARIOS FOR COMMON SITUATIONS. UK-SPAIN COMPARISON

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Abstract: The article explores migrant workers careers in the health sector, comparing the Spanish case and the British case. International migration has become an important feature of globalized labor markets in health care. Recently, concerns over the need of ensuring staff and skill shortages in the health system are becoming a common issue in many European countries. Following this, the paper is focused on career uncertainty for migrant workers, qualification recognition processes, and policy issues on the training of nurses and doctors, in both countries selected as contrasting cases. The study provides an overview of migration of health workers,

regarding social and labor issues. We consider trends in migration, the working conditions of migrants, migration policies and recruitment practices.

By using a qualitative approach, the paper demonstrates that governments and employers have a key role in the migrations of health workers. In both countries, labor-market pathways of migrant health workers are uncertain compared to their native counterparts. This raises two issues: first, while immigrants fare well after a period of adjustment, migration generally reduces the returns to high-level education. Second, men and women experience differences in regards to the degree of uncertainty, that can be explained by their role in balancing life and working time. In addition, in the UK trade unions play an important role in showing support for foreign nurse's demands for a better recognition, especially those who are employed in the care sector but have medical knowledge and perform medical activities. In Spain, Unions tend to protect native's requests as immigration is a relatively recent phenomenon compared to the UK.

MIGRATION & ILLEGALITY / IRREGULARITY: WHICH TERM TO CHOOSE WHEN WE THINK ABOUT MIGRANTS' RIGHTS IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: In the last 10 years, Portugal has witnessed a rise in the number and diversity of origins of immigrants, at the same time as a large number of Portuguese were still leaving the country, looking for better living conditions. The integration of Portugal in the European Union and the Schengen space has committed Portuguese legislation to follow some common directives and readapt Portuguese national laws where the rights and duties of immigrants have been laid down.

In fact, the Portuguese Constitution sets out several rights for all citizens, mainly those related to the dignity of the human being on which the Portuguese Republic is based. According to its 15th principle (principle of equity), the rule is that all citizens, including foreigners and stateless immigrants, have the same rights as Portuguese citizens (the right of access to health, education, work and justice, with some specificities that regulate these laws). In this way, irregular immigrants have the right to access the national health care system, their children have the right to access free basic education and they have the right to juridical protection in conditions of reciprocity.

But even though Portugal is ranked in second place out of 31 countries for having the best immigrant integration measures (MIPEX III), there is still a considerable way to go in terms of standardising procedures on access to Law and public services, mainly for illegal / irregular immigrants.

The choice of one of these terms contains in itself an option that must be made. On the one hand, "illegality" evokes a state problem that must be solved by reinforcing the control upon borders, and so enhancing the sovereignty of the country and the national security, and on the other hand, "irregularity", preferred by the academic, proves to be a term that allows a more neutral stance to be taken.

In this paper we try to debate the national legislation for foreigners and attempt to identify what tools non- legal immigrants are able to use to gain access to Law and Justice in situations of inequity, exploitation, inequality and victimization.

We also intend to consider what assistance immigrants may call upon when they need help to exercise their rights, bearing in mind that they contribute to the demography and to the financial sustainability of the European countries, which are aging and greatly in need of an active population.

POLITICS OF BELONGING IN LAY, POLICY AND MEDIA DISCOURSES ABOUT MIGRATION IN GREECE

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Abstract: Since 1989 Greece appears as a destination country for immigrant populations from Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Republics, North Africa, South Asia and the Middle East. In this context a negotiation of identities is observed. The aim of the present paper is to discuss the ways in which identity and otherness are constructed by Greek lay social actors in the context of immigration, and in relation to policy and media discourse on identity and immigration.

The paper draws from a focus-group based study conducted in Greece in 2004-8, with people who identified as Greek citizens of Greek ethnic origin. The focus groups were recorded and the recordings were transcribed. The transcriptions were discourse analysed focusing on themes, lines of argument and their function and on how these might interact with discursive patterns in policy and media discourse.

Identity and otherness are constructed by Greek lay social actors by resort to (national) categorization discourse and subsequent negotiations of boundaries of belonging, negotiating in this case the boundaries of Greekness and access to it by 'others'. This (i) reflects trends in media and policy discourse, (ii) situates discussions about immigration at the juncture of (national) identity and tolerance, (iii) manifests the 'politics of belonging' in Greece as being expressed in terms of assimilation and (iv) reveals that discussions about immigration are imbued with (ideological) dilemmas.

Keywords: Greekness, immigration, discourse analysis, ideological dilemmas

INSTITUTIONAL SORTING OF ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY. HOW BUREAUCRATS ACCOMPLISH THE TASK OF MAKING DECISIONS ON ASYLUM-CLAIMS

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Abstract: As Michel Agier (2002) writes, refugees are the symptom of an epoch's evils. Paraphrasing Agier, one could say that they refugees express and highlight our world's geopolitical (as well as economic and ecologic) turbulences. European countries have a legal commitment to receive asylum-seekers and to consider their claims. This challenging and politically sensitive task regularly causes sociopolitical turbulences on the national, and more recently also on the European level.

In this talk, I propose to question the internal operating mode of the German and the French asylum-system. The analysis is based on the results of comparative and qualitative research (conducted in 2010/2011) of two national institutions responsible for adjudicating asylum-claims. Despite the EU's efforts to harmonize its member-states asylum procedures, the empirical study shows that big discrepancies remain, especially on the level of inner-institutional arrangements. By contrasting the German and the French case, we will try to disclose the mechanisms of administrative sorting of the applicants. Thereby, we will focus on the question of how political, bureaucratic, and moral concerns emerge in the national asylum-procedures, how these different aspects shape the social relations between the institutional staff-members and the asylum-seekers, and how they impact the final decision on the individual application-files.

I mainly refer to sociological literature concerned with: a) institutions and administration in general (V. Dubois, N. Luhmann); b) the political treatment of foreigners and asylum-seekers (A. Spire, G. Noiriel, S. Laacher); c) the theory of international migration, justice and conflict (U. Beck, N. Fraser, F. Nuschler, C. Butterwegge).

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SUSTENANCE STRATEGIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS UTILIZED BY UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS IN SWEDEN

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Abstract: This paper raises some preliminary findings from an ongoing research project about undocumented immigrants in Sweden. The undocumented existence requires alternative means of sustenance, since the opportunity structures utilized by citizens, and others that are being granted access to them, are generally inaccessible to this category of immigrants. These opportunity structures, i.e. the formal labour market, the formal housing market, adult education, most subsidized health care, public welfare and so on, have then to be replaced or complemented by other means. The research findings thus far suggest that there are a few life strategies or organizational forms of sustenance being used by these groups. These forms are sometimes complementary, but the material suggests that the utilization of these different strategies, and the ways in how they are being organized, are usually being conditioned, or preconditioned, by the immigrants' life history, country of origin and preexisting social networks in Sweden. The two main opportunity structures being available to the undocumented immigrants are ethnic networks and voluntary organizations. The strategy of utilizing ethnic networks for life necessities such as housing, work opportunities and information are oftentimes used by undocumented labour migrants and with rejected asylum seekers with preexisting social networks within the immigrant society. The strategy of gaining support from voluntary organizations is more often used by rejected asylum seekers without these preexisting ties to any segment of the Swedish society. These strategies offer different sets of benefits to the immigrant. The ethnic networks are effective in supplying job opportunities; they are also able to provide housing, information and money among other things. The voluntary organizations are basically able to cover most of the range of services of the welfare society, such as healthcare, housing, education, but are generally ineffective in offering work opportunities. Drawbacks of each system are increased risks for exploitation and excessive social control in the case of the ethnic networks and feelings of isolation and lack of purpose among those largely dependent on voluntary organizations. The life histories and backgrounds of the undocumented immigrants are also determining factors of how they navigate in each sustenance system, mainly depending on the level of fear of being deported.

WHAT NEW COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION HAVE EMERGED IN EUROPE? IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICIES IN ROMANIA BEFORE ENTERING THE EUROPEAN UNION AND AFTER

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Abstract: The Central and Eastern Europe countries have started receiving refugees and transform themselves from refugee producing countries to refugee destination countries once with the fall of the Iron Curtain and the dissolution of the Soviet Bloc in 1989. In this respect, Romania ratified the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees on the 7th of August 1991[1]. Prior to 1990 the asylum institution, based on the 1951 Convention, did not exist in this region.

Between 1991 and 2010 Romania recognized approximately 3000 refugees under the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Nowadays, only around 1200 still live in Romania. Before year 2004 the refugees in Romania faced serious problems in their integration. This was due to the lack of an integration policy and the lack of a coherent legislation regarding the management, rights and duties of the recognized refugees in Romania.

Thus, in terms of the timing of their arrival and the context of reception[2], in Romania there can be identified two waves (or arriving decades) of recognized refugees: refugees arrived before year 2004 (the first wave or decade), and refugees who arrived after year 2004 (the second wave or decade). The first decade is characterized by the lack of a coherent legislation regarding asylum seekers and refugees and the lack of a policy/program regarding their integration. The second decade is characterized by the restructure of the asylum and refugee legislation which began in year 2004. These changes have brought along the beginning of a new system in managing refugees in Romania. These two distinctive decades characterized by different legislation in the refugee field have brooded different patterns of integration among the settled refugees in Romania.

[1] Hungary recognized its first Convention refugee in 1989; Czech Republic in 1990; Romania in 1991; Slovakia and Poland in 1992; Slovenia in 1995 and Bulgaria in 1996 (UNHCR, 2000:ix)

[2] Portes and Rumbaut, 2001

WHO IS A POLITICAL SUBJECT? THE CASE OF SOMALI ASYLUM SEEKERS INTO SWEDEN

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Abstract: What makes an asylum applicant a political subject in the assessments of the Swedish Migration Authorities? In Sweden accepted asylum seekers generally get a permanent residence permit. The average accept rate (between 5-25%) is also high if compared to other Nordic countries. However, the overwhelming majority of residence permits are granted on the basis of subsidiary protection, while the status of *refugee* – i.e. in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention – is very rarely used. The classification matters, because it is accompanied by both concrete and symbolic rights such as travelling documents and social status/esteem accorded by members of the receiving society.

Analyzing documents from 34 case files on Somali applicants, we problematise the frequent use of the residual category of subsidiary protection. We argue that the systematic reluctance to apply the category of refugee is corollary to a general ambivalence and uncertainty inherent to the application process. The applicant has a responsibility to make his or her story credible and trustworthy, both by hard facts (documents etc), by cooperation and comport; that is both by internal and external credibility. But while the process strives for a certainty that hardly ever can be accomplished, the actual agency and strict claims of the applicants instead are submitted to "common-to-all" categories thus blurring the ends that do not meet. In this move, they both 'brand' the applicant's credibility as doubtful, and deny him/her recognition and agency as a political subject.

Key words: asylum seekers, assessment, political subject, refugee, categorization

CITIZENSHIP, RELIGION AND TRANSNATIONAL IDENTITIES IN A JEWISH DEMOCRATIC STATE: THE DUALITY OF STRUCTURE

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Abstract: Israel provides an extraordinary laboratory for examining the agent/structure divide with regard to citizenship due to its rigidity of structure and ethnonationalism. This paper assumes the duality of structure and analyzes it in terms of policies and mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion, opportunity and exploitation and the variable capacity of transnational migrants to modify the fabric of society. I examine the duality of structure with regard to the four recent groups of migrants: immigrants from the former Soviet Union, Ethiopians, migrant workers and asylum seekers.

I argue that Israel seems to be light years away from Habermas' vision of the post-national state. Israel has yet to balance the three somewhat conflicting commitments that constitute the hard core of its political and social order: colonialism, ethno-nationalism and democracy. While Israel's collective identity is based largely on religion and blood kinship, it needs to be further reconstructed in order to facilitate incorporation as first class citizens – first and foremost the indigenous Palestinian citizens and the large transnational communities of Russians and work migrants that migrated to Israel and constitute a growing minority group of non-Jews non-Palestinians. Each of these agents have somewhat modified structure, in various explicit or implicit ways.

This paper holds four parts. The first part deals with the three citizenship discourses in Israel; namely, the liberal, republican and the ethno-nationalist. The second part lays out Israeli legislation that provides the framework for the policies which are used for the inclusion or exclusion of each of these groups (and their sub-groups) into society. In the third part I examine the differential allocation of civil, political and social rights, which is legitimized and sustained through a particular conception of citizenship. The final part discusses the manner in which the incorporation of these groups affects Israel's particularistic commitment to being both democratic and Jewish. While this commitment is quite unique, the Israeli case offers the most overt form of such tensions, which characterize many liberal democracies today.

DIVERSITY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN URBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS

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Abstract: The paper presents selected results from a large-scale empirical study in German cities entitled "Diversity and Contact". In the past few years, the consequences of the increasing migration-related diversity in the cities of Europe and North America have been the subject of controversial debates. While some assume disintegrative effects on social relations others expect that bridging contacts will develop and help counteract negative responses to diversity in the social environment.

A study currently conducted at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Göttingen investigates the relation between contextual diversity and interaction between migrants and non-migrants as well as their impact on selected attitudes that measure trust and efficacy. The study uses a longitudinal (three-wave) survey with 2500 participants as well as qualitative methods. The unique stratified random sampling design which selects individuals from 50 neighbourhoods (ca. 7500 inhabitants) located in 16 cities enables us to represent "urban normality" in Germany rather than the exceptional situation of neighbourhoods with very high shares of immigrants.

The paper presents results from the first wave of the survey. It focuses on links between contextual diversity, interactions across group boundaries and indicators of social and political integration. The data reflect different modes of interaction (from strong ties to everyday casual encounters) and their sites. Our assumption so far is that the relatively strong negative effects of contextual diversity in the United States might not be reflected to the same degree in the European context. If this is correct, our paper will also consider why such differences exist, e.g. character and scale of the existing

diversity, welfare state differences and other aspects of civil society.

SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY, POZNAŃ, POLAND. MIGRATION FROM EAST TO WEST (WITHIN THE EU) AS A SAFETY VALVE: THE SOCIOECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS OF RECENT SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES IN POLAND.

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Abstract: Following the accession of Poland to the European Union (2004), the number of migrants from Poland increased significantly. Researchers, both sociologists and demographers, estimate this phenomenon as involving more than 1 million members of the labor force. The case of Polish migration can be profitably discussed because of its specificity and its evolution from the 90s to the first decade of 2000s.

It could be mentioned as an important result how this outflow has impacted the Polish labor market, but the changes reached much further than just decreasing the unemployment level. Both the structure of the migrating employees and the period of time when the migration occurred may have contributed to this. A significant fraction of these people were relatively young, relatively well educated graduate of *high school and universities* without significant work experience, and manual workers (including the stereotypical Polish plumbers, builders, drivers, etc.), who did not come from the main urbanized centers.

The stabilizing of social relationships and the political reorientation which resulted from the parliamentary elections of 2007 may be somewhat surprising consequences of a decrease in social tension, and of the absence of potentially the most radical voters. The main idea of the text is to describe the socioeconomic consequences of mass migration, for society in general, for the labor market, and for local communities, and to answer the questions of migration as a safety valve, which on one hand changes social relationships (through deradicalization), and on the other preserves the *status quo* for a relatively long time.

The text works with official Polish statistics, data from public opinion research institutions, EUROSTAT, and materials from a workshop which took place in Poznań in 2009 (Social Inequalities and Migration in Post-Communist Societies: Searching for Positive Identity of Central and Eastern European Sociology. Central and Eastern European Sociology Workshop, Poznań, Poland, 21–22 September 2009).

DOING ETHNICITY. THE POLITICAL IN CARINTHIAN SLOVENE TEENAGERS' ETHNIC BELONGING

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Abstract: Belonging to an ethnic group is generally defined as an essential aspect of ethnicity and linked to cultural, historical, religious and linguistic aspects. Some scholars discuss ethnic belonging as a stable and steady group characteristic which is determined by structural aspects, others as an alterable notion challenged by ethnic organizations or media and still others as a fluid and volatile product of subjects' human agency. However, those different points of view agree in most instances that ethnic belonging is socially produced and theoretically permeable in whatever degree. Contrary to that, the question whether processes of negotiating and renegotiating ethnic belonging have to be classified as political issues constitutes the subject of controversial scientific discussions.

Based on ethnographic participant observations, empathetic interviews, analyses of artifacts and group discussions with Carinthian Slovene teenager cliques, the paper aims at analysing processes of negotiating ethnic belonging and distinguishing different meanings of the political in those sequences. Applying a praxeological perspective, the research is able to consider different scientific points of view on ethnic belonging by taking structuralist determinations as well as definatory power of ethnic organizations and subjects' human agency into account. The paper focuses on three issues: (1) Are there different notions of ethnic belonging among the teenagers regarding different fields of activity, conditions of socialisation and involvement in organisational ethnic contexts? (2) What are the different levels and meanings of the political in the processes of negotiating ethnic belonging? (3) What role does autochthony play in negotiating Carinthian Slovene ethnic belonging?

EASTERN SLAVIC DIASPORA ONLINE: THE IMPLICATIONS OF 'IMAGINED COMMUNITY'

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Abstract: A growing numbers of studies on diasporas are applying the concept as an analytical tool rather, than in its classical meanings. This popularity is caused by the applicability of the concept to the exploration of a range of factors shaping migrant communities abroad; varying from social cohesion to cultural contents and community experiences (Braziel 2008). Moreover, recent developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) have revived the ideas of Benedict Anderson (Anderson, 1999) on 'imagined community' and 'long distance nationalism'. It is argued that ICTs are revitalizing the sense of belonging and community affiliation of diasporic subjects (Braziel, 2008). While the implications of the social change caused by the rapid development of ICT have been explored extensively for African, Asian and Polish diasporas in the UK (Moorti, 2005; Ryan, Sales, Tilki, & Siara, 2008), the social consequences of ICT usage within migrant communities constituted by people from the former Soviet Union are still poorly studied.

In my paper I investigate the interplay between online and 'imagined' dimensions of the diasporic community formed in the UK by migrants from the three Eastern Slavic (Russia, Belarus and Ukraine) countries. As the demise of the USSR facilitated the discourses on national identities within these three countries, the sense of national belonging for Eastern Slavic people is put within a continuum between 'nativist' (nationalist) and 'universalist' (Pan-Eastern Slavic) identity options. In my research on virtual diasporic community I primarily test the hypothesis that virtual communities are polarized in terms of 'universalist' or 'nativist' national belonging. I do so by examining the content of the articulated national identities in cyberspace. I argue that diasporic virtual communities offer a pool of instrumental identities referencing to the 're-invented' (Smith, 1991) traditions and national myths of the national majority of the sending societies. In this, 'nativist' national identity defines Russia

as a significant 'other' and provides the basis for migrants from Belarus and Ukraine to develop separate migrant communities. Alternatively, ICT spaces allow for those members of virtual diaspora to articulate 'Russophile' or 'Sovietophile' identities (Kuzio, 2001) holistically and build up sense of belonging through language (Laitin, 2000) within the wider community.

ONE HOUSE HERE, ANOTHER THERE, AND HOME-DOING IN THE IN-BETWEEN: CHANGING DOMESTIC SPACES AND THE NEGOTIATION OF BELONGING IN AN ETHNOGRAPHY ON ECUADORIAN MIGRANTS IN ITALY

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Abstract: Migrants' constructions of their domestic spaces, and the ways to "personalize" and make them meaningful to themselves and the significant others, are a still understudied topic, whereby a major effect of "social transnationalization" can be appreciated: the lack of overlapping between territorial and social spaces, hence between the geographical and the social boundaries which delimit one's social interactions. Approaching migration as a matter (also) of home-doing, in this perspective, holds a good potential for making sense of migrants' belonging as an open-ended, multi-faceted process.

This paper explores the social effects of migrants' home-doing (and indeed, "house-doing") practices, both in the contexts of settlement and of origin, building on a multi-sited ethnography on Ecuadorian migration to Italy. Migrants' ways of coping with the "housing issue" in Italy, and their aspirations to build new or better houses in Ecuador, will be critically appreciated, in order to shed light on the shifting meanings and locations of "home" – hence of the boundaries of their social belonging –, being negotiated in their day-to-day lives. My analysis will generate fresh insights, first, on the processes that shape the transnational field of migrants' identifications, ethnicity and belonging; secondly, on the grassroots forms of cultural diffusion, and of life-style hybridisation, enabled by migration in host and home societies.

What can be inferred from the ways in which migrants select, adorn and inhabit their houses abroad – and often simultaneously, acquire or renew their houses back home –, as to their sense of belonging to either society, and about the socially relevant markers they are ascribed? What do their housing-related practices indicate, ultimately, as to their processes of attachment and identification, against the pressures they have to negotiate "here", but often also "there"? Drawing from my fieldwork notes, mostly related to the transnational family life of a few dozen Ecuadorian migrants, I will show that the ways how they inhabit their houses here (possibly making them more similar to "homes"), while typically investing in better housing arrangements there, are critical for understanding *(i.)* the fuzzy boundaries and references of their belonging, as well as *(ii.)* the dilemmas and social factors that affect their processes of boundary making vis-à-vis the host society, and the significant others left behind.

WHEN THE HONEYMOON IS OVER... NARRATIVES OF IDENTITY OF ROMANIANS IN IRELAND DURING THE CELTIC TIGER AND RECESSION

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Abstract: Focusing on identity as a dynamic process, this paper looks at the way members of Romanian community in Ireland narrate and perform their ethnic identities in the virtual space. While the concept of 'identity' has been strongly criticised for being marked by essentialist connotations, this paper embarks on a study of identification, as an on-going process of understanding themselves and being defined by others, a study of the continuously flowing boundaries between Us and the Others. It is at the boundaries that symbolic space is negotiated and identities are fiercely debated, constructed and reconstructed.

Romanian diaspora in Ireland tend to use a multitude of references to 'Other' groups in their identity discourses. This paper will focus on one of the key aspects which emerged from the research findings, namely how Romanians in Ireland construct their diasporic identity in relation to the host society. It is argued that the views Romanians have on how they are perceived in the society as well as their understanding of 'successful integration' (and how it may be acieved) are extremely relevant aspects in the process of construction of their diasporic identities (making them feel more Irish than Romanian or, on the contrary, feeling a permanent foreigner in a strange land)

The dynamic character of identity will also be highlighted in this paper by analysing the identity discourses and feelings of belonging developed by Romanians in Ireland in two very different contexts: during the Celtic Tiger when Ireland was experiencing a 'time of plenty' and also during the recession.

Media (considered both as 'circulated content' but also as 'technologies') are often attributed key roles in shaping, maintaining, reflecting and performing identities. This study places an emphasis on the role of media (as an integral part of the public sphere) in the process of identity construction.

This ethnographic study focuses on the Online Discussion Forum of the Romanian Community (Ireland): www.romaniancommunity.net. The forum was chosen mainly because it constitutes a lively debate arena; it is the pulsating heart that keeps the community alive. The study presents an analysis of data collected over a six-year period (2004-2010) in the forum archives. Having access to such a valuable resource allowed a visualisation of the shifts in community's identification patterns over time, thus illustrating the dynamic character of diasporic identity

IDENTIFICATION AND BELONGING AMONG DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Within migration and integration research, a lot of controversy exists regarding the role of identification and belonging in the process of integration. According to some scholars, identification with the society of immigration is considered to be the litmus test or final aim of the integration process. Others stress the relational and situational character of identification and focus on its context dependency. Yet, analysis of identification and belonging with regard to descendents of immigrants cannot be done using the

same analytical framework as applied for the analysis of their parents or grandparents. 2nd generation migrants are born in their parents' "countries of immigration", their feelings of belonging might pattern differently and their identifications might have different effects on other life domains as compared to their parents. Many young adults nowadays are multi-lingual and cities in Europe are becoming more and more diverse.

This paper draws upon results from the TIES survey (The Integration of the European Second Generation) and explores patterns of identification and belonging among descendants of immigrants from Turkey, Morocco and Ex-Yugoslavia aged 18 to 35 living in different cities in eight European countries. A comparison group without migration background living in the immediate neighbourhood of the 2nd generation respondents has been also surveyed and integrated into the analyses. We have analyzed feelings of belonging in three different ways. Firstly, we were looking at the different socio-spatial levels of neighbourhood, city, country and parents' ethnic groups found remarkable differences for each individual and group depending on the city. Secondly, we were comparing descendants of parents from Turkey across cities and found significant differences. As this is also true for their neighbours without migration background we thirdly, looked at differences between both groups in each of the cities analyzing the different patterns which emerged taking socio-economic and other background variables into account. This data therefore gives us the possibility to learn about the societal impact on feelings of belonging and identification while controlling for individual characteristics deemed relevant for explanations of patterns of belonging.

RESEARCH ON THE STATUS OF THE SENSE OF BELONGING TO THE CITY OF THE NEW GENERATION OF CHINESE MIGRANT WORKERS

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Abstract: The new generation of Chinese migrant workers is growing in its number and has become the main force of migrant workers. To understand the status of the sense of belonging to the city of the new generation of migrant workers and to study on how to cultivate and increase their sense of belonging to the city are of great significance. This study on one hand relates to the vital interests of migrant workers and can improve their living standards and promote their integration into the city as soon as possible, on the other hand can keep orderly flow of the society, speed up the urbanization process and maintain sustainable and stable social development.

Enlightened by the previous researches on the strong sense of belonging to the city of migrant workers and the weak sense of belonging to the city of urban residents, this thesis holds that compared with the older generation of migrant workers, the will of belonging to the city of new generationof migrant workers is much stronger, the gap between the will of belonging and the actual sense of belonging is much larger, and the contradiction is much more fierce.

Under this assumption, we design the questionnaire, collect and analyze the data by methods of questionnaires and interviews. Through the quantitative and qualitative analysis, we understand the status of the sense of belonging to the city of the new generation of migrant workers, explore the way the strong will of belonging and low sense of belonging bring about and the reason of these two contradict with each other, and analyze the differences and their reasons of the sense of belonging to the city of the new generation of migrant workers and that of the older generation of migrant workers in terms of age, educational level, marital status, occupation and so on. Last but not least, this thesis puts forward several suggestions on how to cultivate and increase the sense of belonging to the city of the new generation of migrant workers.

SHIFTING BOUNDARIES OF BELONGING AMONG SECOND GENERATION PALESTINIANS IN GERMANY: FROM THE REFUGEE CAMP IN LEBANON TO THE HOMETOWN IN PALESTINE

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Abstract: The ongoing statelessness and the inability for Diaspora Palestinians to return to a place they call their "home" has forced them to find a replacement that serves as an anchor of belonging for those spread all over the world.

During the initial years after migration, the main anchor of belonging for Palestinians in Germany (particularly the first generation) seemed to be the refugee camp they had inhabited in Lebanon and the flight experience.

In recent years, however, a stronger orientation towards the place of origin in Palestine can be observed, i.e. the village or town where the family used to live prior to 1948. In particular, members of the second generation of Palestinians often re-construct a connection to their hometown and foster a sense of belonging to this "home", which, under current circumstances, is little more than the idea of a home.

Nevertheless, many young Palestinians strongly emphasize the importance of the place for their Palestinian identity. They claim a sense of togetherness with others from the same village or region, both as far as personal contacts are concerned as well as with Palestinians from the area that now live in other countries. In addition, they organize community events for young people "from the region" in order to foster their sense of belonging and educate them in the history of their "home". Hometown organizations and virtual social networks hereby serve as important platforms for the creation and development of these groups.

My paper will analyse why the sense of belonging to the hometown of their grandparents is strong particularly among the second generation. Furthermore, I will illustrate how this virtual return to the hometown can be seen as an expression of a wider trend among the second generation away from the refugee identity towards settling in Germany, while simultaneously preserving ties to the anchor in Palestine.

In addition, I will provide an explanatory model for the shift of boundaries of belonging from the refugee camp in Lebanon to the hometown in Palestine and show that this shift is more than a simple generational change.

Finally, I will describe examples of how this shift is reflected in the daily lives of second generation Palestinians in Germany and give an

outlook of future trends that can be observed in the third generation.

DILEMMAS OF INTERGRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN LABOUR MIGRANTS INTO THE ITALIAN INFORMAL ECONOMY

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Abstract: This paper will consider the dilemmas of integration of the informal labour migrants from Eastern Europe in Southern European economies and societies, in particular focusing on the case of recent Ukrainian migration to Italy, which has produced a 500,000-strong community in the country. The paper argues that this migration was enabled by the interaction between the informal economies of the sending and receiving countries. The informal economy of the sending country fostered an entrepreneurial attitude and inclination to circumvent the state, effectively used in implementing migration. In turn, the informal economy of the receiving country provided mechanisms for the efficient insertion of migrant workers into the receiving labour market. The paper demonstrates the mechanisms through which the informal economies successfully matched supply and demand for immigrant work, while the policies of the involved states desperately lagged behind in recognition of real labour migration flows. It argues that despite providing fast access to the receiving economy, informal insertion led to significant disadvantages in short-term economic incorporation of immigrants: in pay, legal status, and segregation in very few economic sectors. Immigrants were effectively sorted into the secondary labour market with very limited opportunities for professional advancement in the future. The paper is based on the original research conducted with Ukrainian migrants in mid-2000s.

DO INTEGRATION POLICIES MATTER? A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF INTEGRATION POLICIES ON LABOR MARKET DYNAMICS OF IMMIGRANTS IN BELGIUM.

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Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of integration policies on employment outcomes of immigrants in Belgium.

Belgium is often praised for its efforts to integrate immigrants. From a theoretical point of view, this type of policies should have a favourable effect on immigrants' employment outcomes and trajectories. Yet, paradoxically, Belgium still has one of the highest employment gaps between natives and immigrants in Europe.

We seek to test the hypothesis of a positive impact from integration policies on employment dynamics of immigrants. The Belgian case is particularly interesting in this respect, not only for the scope and nature of its integration measures, but also, and particularly, for the extent of regional policy variation in this respect. Integration policies exist at the federal level; the relatively easy access to Belgian citizenship being an important one. Then there are measures at the regional level, with considerable differences in both integration policy efforts and labour market policies.

We use Belgian Labor Force Survey data, and more specifically the ad hoc module of 2008 which includes additional data on migration motives and history, citizenship acquisition, participation in language courses, etc. We will seek to identify the determinants of employment and unemployment dynamics of immigrants compared to natives and we focus on the following questions.

Do naturalised immigrants have better labour market entry chances than immigrants who have not acquired Belgian nationality?

Is there a significant difference between labour market trajectories of immigrants in the three regions that can be attributed to differences in regional policies (either integration programs or labor market policies)?

REFUGEES AS A OBJECT OF POLICY

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Abstract: Labeling someone as a refugee is a powerful process by which agendas are established and people are conceived of as objects of policy (Roger Zetter 1991, 2007). A sociology of forced migration must systematically raise the question; who is perceived as the "desired refugee." Globalized processes and patterns of forced migration have shaped a fundamental change of the refugee regime over the last years. A restrictive immigration policy has strictly reduced the chances of being granted asylum. These increasingly restrictive measures to control migratory processes have been put into place all over Europe. Driven by the need to manage migration, new labels such as "asylum seekers" were created. Furthermore, most European countries developed bureaucratic labels for "temporary protection".

The contribution examines the refugee policies in Europe, and exemplifies the process of differentiating the label in Germany. In recent years, German policy makers have responded to the problem of successive temporary permits to remain in Germany (known as *Kettenduldungen*) by adopting provisions governing the right to stay (so-called *Bleiberechtsregelungen*) and establishing hardship review committees. Those provisions may award the right of permanent residence under certain conditions, usually "successful integration." The contribution raises the question, whether the new provisions replace human rights principles with the introduction of economic, cultural and educational criteria in asylum policy.

SOCIAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION REGIMES: REDIRECTING OUR ATTENTION TO IMMIGRANT-NATIVE-BORN GAPS

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Abstract: The consequences of ethnic and racial diversity are at the center of attention of a wide variety of empirical studies in political science. An entire research agenda was pushed forward when political scientist Robert Putnam first announced that Americans, who live in diverse neighborhoods, are least likely to engage in society and social interactions. Based on the results of the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey, Putnam argues that at least in the short run ethnic and racial diversity is likely to reduce social solidarity, social capital and particularly social trust between citizens. Various studies have been undertaken to test and counter these results in a cross-national context. So far the consensus is that the

negative effects hold out side of the US in Canada, but are admittedly weaker within and across European countries.

Within this debate, a new critique has emerged which focuses on how integration and immigration policy regimes might help to overcome these negative effects of diversity. Integration regimes are assumed to display symbolic messages about the inclusiveness of society which help to increase generalized trust and other aspects of social cohesion. However, while many of these accounts focus on the overall population's generalized trust as the best measure of social cohesion following Putnam's example, they fail to take into account the gaps between immigrants and native-borns on various dimensions of social capital or civic engagement. Obviously societies that manage to create lower immigrant-native born gaps on various measures such as trust, democratic values, political participation and engagement are prone to exhibit higher levels of social cohesion than societies where these gaps are insurmountably high.

This paper then classifies Western societies according to their social capital and engagement immigrant-native born gaps and attempts to understand which integration regimes are best suited to close them. The authors use the collapsed data set of the European Social Survey (four waves from 2002-2008) in order to measure these gaps. Statistical measures of integration regimes are taken from the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX).

CITIZENSHIP REGIMES, LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION AND IMMIGRANTS' POLITICAL INTEGRATION ACROSS EUROPEAN CITIES

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Abstract: Ongoing research on immigrants' political integration across European cities shows that "close" political contexts characterized by ethnic conceptions of citizenship, like Switzerland, Italy or Hungary, are characterized by significant cleavages between natives and immigrants as regards access into the political sphere. Such political differences seem to be mediated by several segregating structures, an important one, being the immigrant labour market structure. In fact, in close political contexts, most immigrants are segregated in secondary sectors of the labour market structure where immigrants tend to have low-paid and low-status jobs while in the more open political context, like the UK, the natives' labor market structure resembles more the immigrants' one. In close political context, ethnic cleavages prevail as immigrants-natives asymmetries characterize the labour market structure and are reproduced in the political sphere. In contrast, in more open political contexts, other forms of social and political differentiation characterize the participatory structure, and cleavages such as the class one are significant in affecting access to the political sphere.

Drawing on such preliminary findings, in the paper we aim to analyze the role of the national political contexts, in particular, the citizenship regimes, on immigrants' labour market and political participation. The empirical analysis will make use of micro data from a population survey carried out in 2007 in 8 European cities (Barcelona, Budapest, Geneva, London, Lyon, Madrid, Milan, Zurich) on their three major immigrant groups and a control group of autochthonous origin in each city.

EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS AND ITS 'TRUE EUROPEAN MINORITY'/ ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL-BUT-ROMA

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to address the relevant dilemmas and inconsistencies linked with the introduction of the institution of a European (Roma) minority. The recent European call for a specific Roma targeted policy and the establishment of specific Roma focused departments within the European Union (EU), Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Council of Europe (CoE) is neither challenging responsibilities of national governments nor effectively fighting the gap between Roma and their European co-citizens.

Initially, after the collapse of the Cold War European division, the European treaty-based organizations such as the EU, CoE and OSCE classified the Roma issue entirely as a security concern (crime prevention, population regulation, assimilation) mostly in a reference to the Roma migration from east to west. In the late 1990s, these concerns were reformulated into human rights politics and extended to the post-communist countries. Thus, principles of minority rights, non-discrimination and addressing socio-economic inequalities were appropriated by new eastern democracies as a part of human rights politics since they became a criterion for the membership in the international organizations such as the EU, CoE and OSCE. Through the promotion of reputable memberships, western security concerns relating to the Roma were redressed to the top-down European Roma rights advocacy.

The underlying reasoning of the European organizations is united in seeing the Roma people as fitting neither to the category of compact national minorities (produced by previous forced nation-state incorporation), nor that of immigrants. The Roma have been recognized as "a true European minority" (Decision No. 1203/1993, Council of Europe) and as a "nation without a state" (Declaration of Nation, the Fifth World Romani Congress, July 2000, Prague). Due to these perceived misfits, when it seems that classical liberal and multicultural strategies on inclusion do not work, these European organizations launched a call for a particular Roma recognition and inclusion on a transnational level. Accordingly, the key puzzles this paper will address is how the Europeanisation of Roma (Vermeersch 2010) challenges the dominant socio-political theories of liberal pluralism, and whether it effectively fights the severe Roma discrimination.

WHAT INTEGRATION FOR ROMA FAMILIES IN SHANTY-TOWNS? COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION RESEARCH ON THE PROGRAM LAUNCHED BY LE SYNDICAT D'AGGLOMÉRATION NOUVELLE DE SÉNART (2002-2005, FRANCE)

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Abstract: The presence of Roma in Europe and their relationships with State is now receiving media coverage, even if it has for long been a sensitive political issue. Research on Roma focuses on poverty and the 'nomad style of life'; few studies approach the con-

tributive factors of their social integration. Focusing on the integration program for 34 Roma families who lived in a shantytown in Le Syndicat d'Agglomération Nouvelle de Sénart (2002-2005), we identified the representations of “integration” underpinning it & analysed the constraints/opportunities structure configuring its implementation.

Methods: Comprehensive evaluation research based on data triangulation from Program archives & Legal framework documentary analysis, in-depth interviews to involved professionals, social-biographical interviews to the families & ethnography with 2 families with distinct social integration trajectories.

Results: The Program specification was elaborated, consensually and as it went along, by the Program Executive Team (PET), as to help families to access to: empowering civil rights, school for the kids, vocational training to be employable for “regular jobs” (with a women specific track), “proper housing” and become “normal” users of social protection and healthcare services. By analyzing their activities, we traced back how the PET created codes defining ethical practice and regulated their “professional conduct” in doing their mission. As performance indicator, 30 families obtained a social housing, 2 returned to Romania, 2 accepted in another program. The program involved a State-local authorities-professionals-NGO’s joint force. Its success mainly relied on a) exceptions made to the Migration Law to break a major obstacle for these families’ integration: the residence permit - access to regular work/housing everlasting circle, b) the resources allocated to provide specific social education and accompaniment, c) the chances opened by the urban policy for dormitory-cities development.

Discussion: Competing notions of “citizenship” held by the PET, the families and the other involved actors (Préfecture, local authorities, health practitioners, school directors and neighbors) rose thorough the Program implementation, shaping it. PET’s capability to apply a socio-culturally sensitive and responsive to families’ needs approach was confronted to the value dilemmas and conflicts encountered in interpersonal and professional contexts.

FROM NATIONALS ABROAD TO "DIASPORA". THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL AND OF OVERSTATE NATIONS

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Abstract: In recent decades, the use of the word "diaspora" has undergone significant changes. Among these, the latest evolution is the rise of the term as a political-administrative category mobilized by more and more states to describe either their nationals living abroad or a body of people that are connected to the homeland through nationality or only descent. Most of the time, these descriptions go hand in hand with the elaboration and implementation of policies towards these populations (voting rights, political representation, online registration, Diaspora-Homeland meetings...). These policies can be analyzed in relationship to the rise of two rather new visions of the nation, one being the extra-territorial nation (with inclusion of nationals abroad as complete citizens), the other being the over-state nation (with inclusion of people who are not-nationals but connected through descent to the homeland). Since the early twenty-first century, some multilateral agencies or organizations have become active in including these policies into the "best practices" they offer states to set up, under the name of "diaspora engagement" or "diaspora policy". The definition of diaspora involved in this new lexicon is interestingly distant from the original definition of it but also from most academic conceptualizations.

MIGRANTS’ SOCIO-POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN A LOCAL CONTEXT: DYNAMICS OF BELONGING IN A TRANSNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE.

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Abstract: In my study on migrants’ socio-political participation in a local Italian context, I addressed the following research question: which factors explain migrants’ participation in the country of residence and at home? The aim of the work is to investigate the specific topic of migrants’ social and political participation and to contribute to rethinking theories of participation to include migrants as political actors together with their specific forms of mobilisation.

Recent ethnic mobilisation studies have been dominated by approaches attributing major explanatory power to the notion of “political opportunity structure” (POS), whereby the sum of *external* factors shape migrants’ organisational field, behaviours and the formation of social movements. So far, migrants’ political participation has been studied mostly within institutional theories, looking at institutions in *agencing* political behaviours and policy outcomes, and mostly within the contexts of integration. Criticism within this approach have asserted that: a) by privileging the influence of the context, the characteristics of migrant associations/communities, and social ties established within such groups have been disregarded, thus taking away “agency” from those directly concerned; b) the POS notion is incapable of accounting for change, too standardised and static.

In line with these criticisms, I have assessed empirical field work through a *contentious politics* framework, complementing it with *transnational lenses*, in order to include migrants’ multi-stranded social relations that link their cultures of origin and settlement together, looking at dynamics and mechanisms that allow to expand, destroy, shift or build new boundaries of belonging through the migration process.

Field work has been conducted in the city of Milan, on the Eritrean and the Senegalese communities. In a second phase it was extended to include Somalis in Milan as well as in other local contexts.

A *transnational contentious politics framework* by emphasising a *relational analysis*, looking at ties, relationships, *mechanisms* and *processes* of interaction between groups and institutions *here* in the country of residence and *there*, in the country of origin, helps building the theory for studying migrants’ political participation, illuminating previous approaches.

ORGANIZING MUSLIMS AND INTEGRATING ISLAM — AN ORGANIZATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MUSLIM UMBRELLA ORGANIZATIONS IN GERMANY

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Abstract: Since 9/11, Muslim organizations have been expected to function as integration facilitators, as 24-hour contact partners for politics and media, and as counter-terrorism activists. How does this affect their organizations? And what are their claims in this context? In contrast to existing studies, this research closely examines the perspective of Muslim umbrella organizations vis-à-vis their changing political and institutional environment. The research aims at opening the 'black box' of their often disputed organizational behavior from an innovative organizational sociological research perspective, which shall be detailed in this paper along with the main empirical results. With the aim to understand organizational behavior of Muslim umbrella organizations in the context of a period of political transition the research asks: *How and why do Muslim umbrella organizations interact with their organizational field?* The proposed analytical framework can explain a) forms of organizational (re)actions upon the changes in their institutional environment (ranging from adaptation to decoupling and protest towards external expectations), b) behavioral differences between organizations, as well as c) organizational influences upon the actors within their issue specific organizational field. Through a comparative analysis of three major Muslim umbrella organizations in Germany, distinct patterns of organizational behavior are examined. While politicians wish for organizational adaptation towards their expectations, the study also reveals potentials for decoupling and protest behavior due to conflicting members' interests and a perceived lack of external resource opportunities. Organizational protest is mainly directed at the securitization and islamification of integration debates, and the often rather symbolic politics of cooperation. At the same time, legitimacy and efficiency considerations can explain why Muslim organizations attempt to overcome such internal disputes trying to satisfy political expectations. The case studies include the *Turkish Islamic Union of the Directorate for Religious Affairs e.V.* (DITIB), and the Turkish organization *Islamic Community Milli Görüş e.V.* (IGMG), as well as one multinational Muslim umbrella organization: the *Central Council of Muslims in Germany* (ZMD).

SPACES OF BELONGING: TRANSNATIONAL NETWORKS OF THE SPANISH SECOND GENERATION IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Shifting boundaries of social belonging do not constitute a new phenomenon. If we think back to Georg Simmel and his theory of the crossing of social circles (*Kreuzung sozialer Kreise*) or to Fernando Ortiz' concept of "transculturalism", blurred boundaries between groups and forms of multiple belonging constitute an important element of modernity. Migration adds even more "circles" to an already complex society and in particular adds a dimension of geographical distance to the dimensions of social difference. Transnational migration has complicated the picture further as several geographical references such as places or countries remain equally important in migrants' lives.

Scholars of transnational migration studies agree broadly that transnationalism and integration into the society where migrants are living do not contradict each other. The question is rather, whether migrants' transnational lives also lead to transnational forms of belonging as has been suggested by various studies (eg. Leitner and Ehrkamp 2006; Westwood and Phizacklea 2000). These issues have presently been discussed mainly for first generation migrants. The Second Generation has only recently entered the debate (eg. Åkesson 2011; Levitt and Waters 2002).

Based on findings from a project on transnational social spaces we present transnational networks of Second Generation Spaniards in Switzerland. These networks connect people, places and memories between Switzerland and Spain and exemplify how the Second Generation builds various forms of belonging. We discuss in our presentation these networks and propose a typology of Second Generation transnational networks. These typologies will help us to approach the question whether transnational networks also lead to transnational forms of belonging.

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"I AM NOT WHO I AM SUPPOSED TO BE": STORIES FROM 20-SOMETHINGS IN MANCHESTER'S 'MIGRANT' NEIGHBOURHOODS

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Abstract: "I am not who I am supposed to be": stories from 20-somethings in Manchester's 'migrant' neighbourhoods

Migration settlement patterns in the UK have resulted in neighbourhoods often associated with one particular racial or ethnic group. These spaces become signifiers of racialisation processes, but also act as locations of other local processes of identification including those related to class, gender and urban culture. Young adults aged 20-30 years old, living and working in these neighbourhoods are the second (+) generation to be affected by these rudimentary processes of representation. Using auto-photography, participant observation and semi-structured interviews, my PhD research has elicited young adult narratives about everyday life in three neighbourhoods in Manchester. These are racialised (crudely as 'Asian', 'Black' and 'White') and imbued with negative stereotypes that commonly centre around immigrant culture, working class and 'chav' culture, high crime, drugs, guns and gang culture. Stories about place permit grounded accounts of how the problem of race is articulated and experienced in everyday life. Against the backdrop of the dominant story of the 'ethnic neighbourhood', 20-somethings talk about how they must negotiate their identities in relation to the spaces they occupy, often in conflict with pervasive stereotypes. Their ability to do so has implications for how well they can 'fit' in certain spaces and how 'authentic' they are deemed to be.

"I KNOW A LOT OF PEOPLE EVERYWHERE" - TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS NETWORKS OF BLACK HAIR SALOON OWNERS IN FRANKFURT AM MAIN, GERMANY

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Abstract: African migrants in Germany often experience discrimination and devaluation in the German labor market. While African women are often familiar with the art of African hair styles, which they have formally or informally learned in their home countries, the opening of a Black Hair Saloon in Germany is an important alternative to an engagement for both women and men.

The potential of African migrants businesses in Germany gets meanwhile overlooked, since African migrants are often classified as low-skilled and their businesses as low-class-enterprises.

In my lecture I would like to give an insight into the transnational business networks of Black Hair Saloon owners in the Rhine-Main area to show up a counterpart to this view. I intend to demonstrate how saloon owners build up and sustain their enterprises with the help of transnational networks. Since the black hair and product industry is only rudimentary established in Germany, saloon owners keep in contact with firms and single persons in "black booming centers" as in the United States, London, Paris and in the countries of origin where they can buy products and equipment to fill this gap. To be economically successful with a Black Hair Saloon in Frankfurt am Main, it seems to be necessary to have transnational networks which can manifest an economic power of action (agency) in this urban area. The economic power of action also seems to amplify an improvement of the social situation in Germany.

The concept of agency (see Homfeldt/Schröer/Schweppe 2006; Barnes 2000; Holland 1998) serves as an analytical approach in my work and focuses on the interrelation between actor and structure. It raises up the question whether structures encourage and/or impede power of action and how the actors thmmselves relate to the structures and influence it.

In summary, I would like to discuss the following questions: How do actors themselves develop and secure social and economic sustainability in a partly disclaiming society of residence through their transnational business networks? Which effects do these transnational networks have on people´s power of action (agency) on a global as well as on a local level?

The material is based on the ethnographic research in the context of my dissertation project, on which I work at the Research Center of Social and Cultural Studies (SOCUM) at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany.

BATTLESPACE DIASPORA: BELONGING TIES OF KURDS IN LONDON

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Abstract: Since the late-1980s there has been a significant migration of Kurds from Turkey to the various countries in Western Europe. In this period in London, as also happened in Berlin, many self-identified 'Turks' became self-identified 'Kurds', not self-identified 'British' or 'self-identified German' (Leggewie 1996). However, even though Kurds from Turkey make up a significant proportion of London's ethnic minority population, they constitute an 'invisible' diasporic community, both in terms of the current debates surrounding ethnicity and the Muslim minority in the UK, and in diaspora & migration studies. In my conference paper I will examine how the Kurds and the leaders of Kurdish organisations in London interact with, and relate to, their country of origin by highlighting their resistance to, and struggle with, Turkey (as defined by their displacement and suppression of cultural and linguistic rights) as well as the close and, at times, intimate ties Kurds continue to maintain with Turks and Turkey. Whilst the first is conceptualised as 'battling with Turkey', the latter is conceptualised within the framework of 'memleket' (homeland) ties. In particular, I aim to explore the contingencies of belonging and battling for Kurds of London. Through an examination of how the Kurdish diaspora encodes its orientation towards, as well as its resistance to, Turkey, the paper will attempt to make visible the belonging ties of this largely ignored and understudied, yet politically very active, diasporic formation in London.

MIGRATION, GENDER AND BELONGING. ON THE MULTIPLE WAYS OF THINKING AND LIVING THE URBAN PUBLIC SPACE IN POBLE SEC (BARCELONA)

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Abstract: Our proposal is based on the European Research GEMIC. The goals of the research were to investigate: a) the migrants' use of the urban spaces and the changes in the city, b) the formal and informal practices in local communities and neighbourhoods in which intercultural interactions take place, c) migrants' citizenship practices in their local and transnational lives.

The research was based on a qualitative methodological perspective from a gender approach. Our fieldwork took place in Poble Sec, Barcelona, a working-class neighbourhood which, in January 2008, registered an immigrant population of 28%.

We consider public spaces privileged places of interaction and participation, which are crucial to the formation of the identification processes and to the construction of citizenship.The urban public space, especially in big cities, has always been subject to tensions and conflicts between different functions and actors that have diverse uses and interests. We propose the idea of citizenship as a social practice that migrants engage in on many scales and within many public spheres across national boundaries. From this point of view, urban spaces are a privileged place to understand migrant citizenship practices. One of our main interests was to pay attention to the meaning and value assigned by the migrant population to local belonging, their ways of appropriating the spaces where they live and their imaginaries around the idea of citizenship.

In our fieldwork we could identify a feeling of belonging to Poble Sec, where migrants carry on their daily life practices and successful business enterprises. This local territorial identification is not in contradiction with the claim for citizenship rights and with the exercise of transnational family, social, economic and political practices.All these testimonies question the simplistic conception that

understands migration as leaving one place and arriving and settling at another.

The findings of our study confirm that citizenship practices led by the migrant population are produced on multiple scales and involve multiple public spheres that cross national borders and renegotiate relations between their homes in origin and in destination. This suggests that citizenship practices exceed the limits and jurisdictions of the nation-state.

NEGOTIATING ASSIMILATION, EXOTICISM AND INDIAN MODERNITY - TRANSLOCAL SUBJECTIVITIES OF SECOND GENERATION INDIANS GROWN UP SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Second generation Indians, socialized in Switzerland, are inserted in multiple cultural codes, they move in translocal networks and they are connected to global media-scapes. They negotiate and translate plenty – and often contradictory – sets of identities and alterities concerning race, ethnicity, class, gender, sexuality and religion. In the Swiss public sphere they are both disciplined and exoticized within a dominant regime of assimilation and a recent urban consumer culture. Also, they face cultural and social norms of their parents and the local diasporic community to maintain specific idioms and practices of "Indianness" concerning education, career and family values. Furthermore, in global communication networks with relatives and friends in India and other diasporic places, and also during holidays and professional stays in India they negotiate their role as PIO's ("persons of Indian origin") and narratives of the " global Indian modernity".

The paper draws on biographic, multi-sited ethnographic and discourse-analytical methods and shows the strategies of second generation Indians to translate the manifold idioms of "Indianness", of cultural normativities and of the good life into their own translocal biographies. Doing so, they develop individual ways of "lived cosmopolitanisms". These negotiations take place against the historical backdrop of the increasing and changing representation of "India" in the Swiss consumer culture through the orientalizing semantics of Bollywood and Yoga, the targeting of India as emerging market by Swiss companies and the state, the neoliberal and nationalist assertions of post-liberalization urban middle class and Indian diaspora policies fostering the "global Indian family".

The paper, thus, explores the changing modes of constructing, reconstructing and de-construting of ethnicity in the context of cultural globalisation, global capitalism and flexible citizenship.

GENDERING PROCESSES IN OCCUPATIONAL BIOGRAPHIES OF MIGRANT WOMEN

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Abstract: The paper presents findings of a research project on the labour market integration of highly skilled migrant women from postsocialist states qualified in the natural sciences and technology. The research is being carried through from 2009 to 2011 at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and is sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the European Social Fund. Since the 1990s migrants from postsocialist states have formed an important share of migrants in Germany. From their perspective, the transformations in the postsocialist states meant "turbulent times" and changes in basic conditions which also included their occupations and professional possibilities. Since new migration paths were opened "after the wall", migration was also pursued in order to actively change one's professional as well as the personal and family situation.

Taking up the life course perspective, professional careers of highly skilled migrant women are reconstructed, pointing out hindrances and exclusionary mechanisms relating to gender. The analysis shows that migration became a major cut in the occupational biographies of many women which needs to be analysed with reference to gender. The findings of the research project indicate that highly skilled migrant women have considerable difficulties in integrating into the labour market in Germany generally, and particularly in jobs which accord to their qualification or in other highly skilled jobs. They experience long periods of unemployment, as our analysis of data of the GSOEP (German Socioeconomic Panel) shows. They work predominantly as associate professionals in jobs in which women are typically employed, i. e. in business services, administrations, finance, sales as well as social work associate professionals. The qualitative interviews reveal that highly qualified women in the natural sciences and technology are often confronted with gender stereotypes, combined with a general dequalification of skills of migrants. Apart from that, life course analysis is taken up to systematically analyse the influence of reproduction work as well as the influence of the family on the work cycle and employment status.

POLISH WOMEN IN ICELAND AND THEIR WORKING CAREERS

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Abstract: Women had important role in development of migration flows from Poland to Iceland and for the long time outnumber men among in the entire Polish population in Iceland. Majority of them was finding job in the fish processing plants placed around the country. The period of the economic boom brought significant changes in the migration patterns from Poland. Expansion in the building industry attracted large groups of Polish construction workers that were coming meanly to the capital region. Consequently, in 2007 men made 73% of total Polish population in Iceland. Again, the financial crisis marked a new period in the migration history from Poland. Until 2008 unemployment rate among Polish migrants was on minimal level (for most years below 2%), but after the crisis it rose up to 20%. It seems that the crisis had different impact respectively on men and women. For example, at first men clearly predominated among unemployed Polish citizens (75% by the end of 2008), however with time the number of unemployed Polish women was increasing. In our presentation we would like to trace employment histories of Polish women in Iceland and discuss how their employment careers were influenced by recent financial crisis. For the purpose of our analysis we will use the results of the survey that was conducted among Polish migrants living in the Reykjavik area between May and August 2010.

REMITTANCES AND GENDER: THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM GERMANY

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Abstract: In this presentation, we focus on gender-specific determinants of remittances from Germany for the years 2001 to 2006. The main questions are: Are there gendered patterns of transnational activities, such as remittances? What are the factors explaining gendered patterns of remittances?

Theoretical framework: The paper introduces a basic formal concept for analysis of remittances. It is argued that the explanatory power of the classical theories is limited, since they do not consider gender relations at the societal level and within the transnational network. So their use can lead to misinterpretation of remittances patterns. Instead the paper introduces an approach taking into account aspects of the transnational network and formal integration from a gender point of view from which hypotheses are derived.

Methodological approach: We explain differences in level of remittances by sex, taking into account human capital indicators, mediated by the transnational family and friend network in the home as well as destination country and the formal citizenship in the destination country. For our empirical investigation, we use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) and perform Tobit estimations to deal with non-remitters and to account for the censored nature of the dependent variable.

Results and discussion: Our findings show, first, the fact that immigrant women with foreign citizenship remit less money than their male counterparty can be explained by the underlying transnational network contract. Second, remittances sent by immigrants with foreign citizenship and with German citizenship have at least partly different determinants. Acquiring German citizenship increases the probability of family reunification in the destination country and decreases remittances. Third, the structure of the existing network in Germany and the family and friend network structure in the home country both play important roles in explaining remittances.

THE NEED FOR AN INTERSECTIONAL UNDERSTANDING OF DISCRIMINATION AMONG DOCTORS WITH IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND IN SWEDEN.

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Abstract: Doctors with immigrant background are often reporting work related discrimination on the basis of ethnic background in Sweden. In 2009, 6051 (6.2 percent) of all doctors working in Sweden were educated in another country according to The Swedish national Board of Health and Welfare. This paper presents and discusses finings from a quantitative study that was conducted at Uppsala University 2009 among 124 doctors with mixed backgrounds where the aim was to find differences in discriminatory experiences when it comes to country of birth, education country, gender, and employer. The result of this is an intersectional explanatory model that might be useful in order to understand discrimination among doctors with immigrant background in Sweden. There is a significant difference between the female doctors who were born outside the EU and men born outside the EU in experience of negative dimensions in their carrier. The model therefore suggests that gender need to be combined with ethnic background in order to understand negative discriminatory dimensions in a doctors carrier. Applying an intersectional perspective on this phenomenon opens up for new insights on the professional boundaries of the health care system.

"CARERS' TRANSNATIONAL LINKS: THE AMBIVALENCE OF IMMIGRANT REMITTANCES"

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Abstract: Recent studies on international migration have paid special attention to the transnational perspective; this new branch of the sociology of migration studies the process through which migrants build social fields that link the countries of origin and destination. The economic transnationalism connected to the great phenomenon of remittances - financial, material or immaterial - is one relevant aspect of this field of study. Remittances are ambivalent, because they can be interpreted either as a medium of consolidation of Transnational ties or as a bond linking migrant women to the country of origin.

Our target is, in fact, those migrant women who carry out in Italy a particular work of care: the *badanti*, or informal caregivers. As such, they constitute an important resource of the Italian welfare system, characterized as it is by an important family component.

Any migratory phenomenon is, by nature, complex and dynamic, with different historical, economic and social characteristics; moreover it operates changes at many levels. The caring work done by *badanti* as well as the transnational links represented by cross-border remittances take place and must be read within this broader dynamics

The research question for this paper is precisely whether remittances are mainly bonds or mainly ties for *badanti*, relative to other migrant workers employed in the care sector.

We use qualitative and quantitative data from the Prin 2005 research project concerning nationality, gender and class in new house holding work in Italy.

After describing this phenomenon and its peculiarities, we shall analyze the mechanisms that originate it and, establish correlations with the surrounding context.

ANALYZING CARE WORKERS' GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY BETWEEN UKRAINE AND ITALY

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Abstract: The paper presents results of author's current research on geographic mobility of care workers between the Ukraine and Italy. The initial question is about multiple categorical mechanisms of

inequality formation, such as gender, ethnicity and class within the transnational field of care.

First, the paper questions the idea of "care drain", which predominantly focuses on migrant care workers' exploitation in the households of the receiving country. Second, it relates to the concept of transnational circulation of care, which indicates inequality effects of care workers' migration in both the sending and the receiving countries. Third, it points to the advantages of the transnational field approach, which disconnects the research of care workers' geographic mobility from the framework of a nation state. According to it, the paper suggests to study the social stratification by focusing on care workers' simultaneous memberships in the households of both the sending *and* the receiving countries. Therefore, it exemplifies, how the complex intersections of ethnic, gender and class categorizations influence access to financial and emotional resources *within* the transnational field of care.

GENDER EQUALITY AND HIGHLY QUALIFIED IMMIGRATION IN EU: INTERACTIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: The Council Directive 2009/50 of 25 May 2009 made highly qualified immigration an important subject to the EU legal migration policy. This directive doesn't distinguish between female and male third-country nationals immigrants. Once legally entry at the EU territory, the female workers should benefit from a battery of legal tools in the field of interdiction of discrimination between female and male workers. Nevertheless, directive 2009/50 allows a large number of derogations and permits also a great scope for making decisions to the member States. In this way, it's probably that migration control imperatives will be favored to the expense of gender equality protection. In consequence, it's interesting to analyze directive 2009/50 in the light of the gender equality principle, enunciated by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of European Union, and also recognized as an EU objective by the Lisbon Treaty. An interactive scrutiny of both of these areas can offer a new perspective to the female highly qualified immigration at EU.

GENDER, MIGRATION AND LABOUR MARKET: THE TRANSNATIONAL REDISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC WORK IN SPAIN

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Abstract: The object of this proposal is to analyze the complex interrelation between the specific situation of discrimination of women in the labour market, the increasing demand for domestic services, and female migration into Spain.

Subordinate position of Spanish women in the occupational structure reflects the fact that they are still carrying the whole weight of domestic work. Public services for childhood and dependent care are not enough to meet the increasing demand of this kind of services, as shows the high proportion of part-time women workers. In these circumstances, the reproductive work externalization toward migrant women from the poorest countries becomes the lowest cost and the most flexible strategy for Spanish women to get rid of domestic work.

This situation has consequences for the foreign women who want to begin a professional carrier in Spain. According to gender discrimination and the segmentation of the occupational structure, their opportunities to find a job are more restricted than for migrant men.

In relative terms, Spain is one of the Europeans countries with more percentage of domestic workers. The rise of household services demand in the last decade was stimulated for the migration policies. The laborer profile is characterized by the high feminized rates, which are more than 90% as well as by the rise of foreign workers, who represents almost the 60% of declared domestic workers.

Moreover, this sector is characterized by traditional and servility features like the tolerance to undeclared work, the high proportion of live-in domestic workers or the absence of written agreements. In addition, domestic workers rights and basic welfare benefits are inferior to those of other categories of wage-earners workers. This proposal wants to explore the way in which the crisis is affecting this sector and domestic workers.

LABOUR MIGRATION AND WORK CAREER OF RECENT CZECH MIGRANTS. ANALYSIS INVOLVING GENDER DIMENSION.

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Abstract: Biographies of labour migrants are influenced through the exiting gender order. Migrants enter the migration process with certain gendered notions and stereotypes which are then challenged, or, on the other hand, affirmed within it. Gender is only one of the constitutive elements of the migrants' career paths. The status of an immigrant proves itself to be also an important interactive factor of the issues of occupation segmentation. Labour migrants are directed especially into the secondary segment of the labour market. Their non/legal status, however, greatly influences their possible strategies and the paths of their further orientation within the labour market. The goal of the paper is to analyse how gender identities, stereotypes of the migrants and the gender structure of the labour market influence the work experience in migration process. The paper is based on a qualitative research among Czech migrants carried out in 2008 and 2009 in the United Kingdom. The research focuses on those who, as 'novice' migrants, apply for occupations of low qualification requirements, often characterized as so-called immigrant jobs. The research showed that especially in the beginning of the migration process, migrants follow the gendered paths. Women and men found their occupation in position defined as typical for their gender. On the other hand, opening the borders of the host country and the opportunity of documented employment and residence unifies the migrants' strategies in terms of gender and the only gender-specific strategy stays the au-pair position. This position is perceived as a simple, beginners' position of a low status. The research also problematizes the image of female migrants directed towards the sector of care-provision where they consequently become trapped. Advancing from a typically female immigrant position to a better (still prevailingly 'female') one is a difficult, but feasible process. Many of inter-

viewees targeted better occupations as they were aware that they have certain advancement potential.

DIVERSITY OF EXPERIENCE: THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSNATIONAL SOCIAL SPACES AMONG TURKISH-CYPRIOT, KURDISH AND TURKISH YOUTH IN LONDON

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Abstract: This dissertation addresses debates on transnational migration, second generation and identity, developing the proposition that Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish-Cypriot youth living in London experience multidimensional positioning in the society. Rather than focusing on the limited perspective of identity and belonging, the concept of transnational experience offers wider understanding of multidimensional positioning of these young people. Especially in the case of young people who live in between more than one cultural space, identity and belonging are not enough to explain their complex experiences.This study argues that young people who practise transnationalism have multidimensional positioning in the societies they interact and they negotiate their identity positioning. By doing this, this research focuses on two main concepts are identity and a transnational social space. In order to analyse identity formation of youth in the context of a transnational social space, this study first, looks at the social relations of individuals with community, family, neighbourhoods and people in the country of origin. Secondly, it studies the dynamic of institutional factors (transnational media, community organisations, school) in process of identity formation of CKT youth.Finally, it explains the perceptions of the self to identity positioning and the function of transnational social space in order to understand multidimensional positioning of young people in society. Transnational social space is used as an analytical tool to analyse identity formation of young people in relation to their experiences in both societies which could offer theorising forms of identifications are not based on shared common ethnic identities. It could give a richer picture to understand the experiences of mobility which constitute aspects of creativity. Empirical data shows that there are diverse experiences among CKT youth within a transnational social space; thereby their identity positioning is negotiated through social relations with themselves and institutional factors. Their experiences challenge assumptions about practices of identity.

MIGRANT MOTHERS AS COSMOPOLITANS?

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Abstract: Migrant women as mothers play an important role in constructing belonging for themselves and their children. Their mothering practices engage with politics of belonging on several levels: the locality, the nation-state of residence and origin. These levels in themselves articulate complex relationships between ethnic majority and minority groups in the country of residence and transnationally. Migrant mothers are charged with transmitting cultural and social values to their children which enable them to participate in society. These demands are often formulated in dichotomous ways, juxtaposing belonging to an ethnic minority community on one hand to loyalty to the country of residence on the other. While research often conceptualises migrant women's mothering practices as either based on repetition of cultural tradition or on openness to innovation and cross-ethnic identification, I suggest that migrant mothers engage with both.

Drawing on a qualitative study of migrant mothers of diverse ethnic backgrounds in London, the paper explores how mothering practices contribute to 'Diasporic Cosmopolitanisms'. The interviews with migrant mothers reveal that all migrant women's mothering practices negotiate ethnic difference and sameness. Yet, migrant mothers' social location (class, ethnicity, citizenship status) allows them differential access to laying claim to cosmopolitan identities. The paper explores the significance of 'Europeanness' as a category that enables recognition of mothering practices as cosmopolitan. It argues that vernacular cosmopolitanisms of refugee women's mothering practices are easily overlooked, while for some migrant women, identification as 'European' constitutes a form of recognition of their claims to non-national, cross-ethnic mothering practices.

SEX/GENDER REPOSITIONINGS: DISPLACEMENTS AND RE-ENCARNATIONS ON TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICES OF MIGRANT PEOPLE FROM SENEGAL AND EQUADOR IN MADRID.

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Abstract: In this paper we offer a preliminar field-work analysis – interviews, life stories and focus groups- of a current research we participate in entitled "Sex/gender and homes repositioning in transnationalism 'from below'" (SOC2008-04838). Drawing on this results, along with some others from previous researchs (Romero Bachiller, 2006; García García y Oñate, 2009), we analyse sex/gender practices of migrant people from Equador and Senegal settled in Madrid. We focus, concretely in sex/gender practices in the course of migrant experience, by considering encarnation processes and relationship types emerging in it. We highlight displacements, ambivalences and resistences appearing in the narratives informants offer on their gender identities, their sexual practices and their afective and familiar relationships. In this framework, tensions and conflicts arise. Some appeals for the diasporic collective identity maintenance are made, so that, occasionally a gender conflict is protrayed as a conflict about loosing or keeping collective identity. Yet, these appeals yuxtapose to practices that talk about displacements and rearticulations. Practices that then to erode and question the appealed hegemonies. In this paper we seek to analyse displacements and reencarnations, resistances and ambivalences emerging in transnational practices by comparing discourses of people in gender and sexual "hegemonic" positions – people identified as heterosexual men and women-, with those whose with non normative gender and sexual practices (LGTB[1]).

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[1] The acronim LGTB is used to summarize, but without trying to identify the multiplicity of non normative practices, identity formations, sexualities and gender positions of people coming from Equador and Senegal with the Western identity model.

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF YOUNG ADULT MIGRANTS IN EUROPE - PRESENTATION OF A CROSS-NATIONAL QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract: Social exclusion is a term which was introduced in the social sciences in the early 1990s in order to extend the focus beyond poverty by focusing on the relation between the individual and the society. During later years, it has been common to speak of a new social exclusion perspective, which is better fit to analyze the moreheterogeneous, multicultural and complex society (Body-Gendrot, 2002). In this paper, I will focus on social exclusion in different arenas, thus underlining the multi-dimensional aspect of social exclusion. The underlying question is: 'What is it that contributes to social exclusion of young adult immigrants in different social settings?' and 'How do young adult immigrants with different backgrounds experience social exclusion in different social arenas?' I will distinguish between social educational exclusion, labour market exclusion, spatial exclusion, relational exclusion and finally, socio-political exclusion.

The combination of information from macro-oriented quantitative research and its focus on structural explanations and micro-oriented qualitative research and its focus on agency together make a holistic picture of social exclusion which underlines its dynamic, complex and multi-dimensional character.

INTERETHNIC RELATIONS AMONG STUDENTS FROM DISADVANTAGED URBAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN FRANCE. EXPERIENCES OF STIGMATISATION AND THE INVERSION OF DOMINANT HIERARCHIES IN THE MULTIETHNIC PEER GROUP SOCIETY.

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Abstract: The paper will present some of the results of a three-year research project entitled "Ethnic differences in education and diverging prospects for urban youth in an enlarged Europe" (EDUMIGROM FP7 European Commission) involving nine countries from old and new members states. Using the material derived from interviews, group discussions and in class observation with teachers and students from low prestige multiethnic urban high schools, the leader of the French research team will focus on the issues of inter-ethnic relations, peer-group socialisation, and victimisation as they are experienced in contexts in which young people of African origin make up either the majority or a significant minority of the school population. We will discuss how the manifestation or downplay of ethnic differences among French teenagers of various ethnic origins are intricately linked to processes of educational, social and residential segregation. We shall describe how students recreate and subvert the dominant discourse through the use of satire and bantering about each other's origins, in a national and institutional context in which ethnic distinctions are regarded as a taboo subject. By analysing representations and instances of victimization we will show the ambivalent position of both majority and minority youth and the manner in which peer-group relations in the more disadvantaged urban schools often invert dominant hierarchies.

IS DISCRIMINATION AN ISSUE? YOUNG ADULTS WITH IMMIGRATION BACKGROUND AT THE LABOUR MARKET IN NORWAY

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Abstract: How do young adults with immigration background experience discrimination at the work place? How do they react when it occurs? This study analyzes the experiences that these immigrants and descendants have of inclusion and exclusion at the labor market. The empirical basis for this study is 25 qualitative semi-structured interviews, conducted within the EUMARGINS research project on processes of inclusion and exclusion, with young adult immigrants and descendants, aged 17-26, in Norway. In the analysis of these interview data we use a two-fold typology of labor market discrimination, discrimination by employers and discrimination by customers, clients, patients, etc. We find that whereas several interviewees voiced concerns about possible discrimination by employers during job interviews, they rarely complain about discrimination by employers or superiors once they have a job. Following entry at the labour market, it seems as if there are more experiences of discrimination at the hands of customers, clients and patients. Such a finding suggests that labor market participation is no silver bullet, and that researchers studying the sociology of work should problematize the use of labor market participation as an indicator of structural and sociocultural integration.

LIVING ON THE EDGE. YOUNG ADULT IMMIGRANTS STRATEGIES TO HANDLE LABOUR EXCLUSION

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Abstract: Living on the Edge - Young adult immigrants strategies to handle labour exclusion.

SECOND GENERATION OF IMMIGRANTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR CITIZENSHIP: THE CATANIA CASE

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Abstract: Despite the fact that there is a rich debate in the European intellectual panorama about the *second generation issue*,this element reflects a deeply-rooted attention to this kind of phenomena. In Italy this reality is still perceived as an *in progress phenome-*

non.The second generations, the young Italian born immigrants, are not immigrants in the strict sense: even if they are considered immigrants from a social and legal point of view. Instead of this *second generation* is shaping itself as a precise social category. These young people consider Italy as the homeland, the place where they born, in which they live and, probably where they will live. The upbuilding process of their own identity, an identity between two cultures. In many cases it is often characterized by a labeling processes originated by their *diversity*: the somatic and racial elements are the tipical clues of this process.The citizenship is the status conferred to whom is an officially recognized member of a community, and indicates the relation between the individual and the State, the rights and the duties that such relation involves for the individual. In spite of this assumed principle, the Italian law, differently from many European legal systems, is rooted upon the acquisition of the right of citizenship through the *jus sanguinis* and not by the *jus soli.* The reported case study, based upon a fieldwork conducted in the city of Catania, heart of the Mediterranean, represents a laboratory of experiences a continuous contamination between native society and immigrated society. This is demonstrated from several in-depth interviews to young people of second generation. Such interviews focus on the citizenship issue that is considered like a great problem between the interviewees, in particular for those that have been born and live in Italy.The provisional results of this research wants to pose a research-based question about the interactive constructs of the belonging sense of the young second generation immigrants. In the asking for a satisfactory social collocation in the future, there is a growing demand about the possibility to obtain the citizenship from the country considered as *The Country:* Italy. In this sense this struggle for recognition is a very problematic area that involves both institutional and social actors showing all the contradictions in this renewed relationship between the State and all the inhabitants.

YOUTHS IN NO MAN'S LAND. THE PROCESS OF DISAFFILIATION OF YOUNG IMMIGRANTS IN A SUBURBAN AREA IN MADRID

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Abstract: The suburbs of large cities in Europe have become genuine social laboratories. In Madrid, the neighbourhood of San Cristobal de los Ángeles is the third poorest district of the city, the first in percentage of immigrants (43% of the population are foreigners who arrived in Madrid between 1998 and 2008) and with nearly 50% average of school drop outs among youth under the age of sixteen. However, this inner city possesses a very strong social network composed of associations and civil societies that strengthens it in comparison with other districts in Madrid.

I spent twenty four months (in 2005 to 2008 periode) in this urban area studying the situation of youths who dropped out from school and do not find ways to integrate in the labor market, by applying qualitative research methods (observation, individual and focus group) and a survey to 447 students registered in high school. The target group was Morrocans, Dominicans, Ecuatorians and Spanish youths**.** Within this ethnic diversity, I drew a comparison between families and educational experiences and I also studied the different circumstances of the children that do not attend school and their conduct (for instance street life, informal or parallel education and/or social programs). In others words, I researched differents trajectories of young people who were stagned in a sorto of intermediate space (a "No man's land") and I compared this *disaffiliation* (Castel, 1995) experiences with other successful stories (or *ascendant assimilation* (Portes and Rumbaut, 2001) stories and superseding trajectories in order to answer the question why some were negatively influenced by the segregation context and others were not.

The results of the research considers several combinations of individual factors (family structure, migration path, human capital of the parents, comunity and social networks and participation in association and intermediate structure), and questioned the place of cultural elements (family's and community's habits and norms) to explain the deviation of the social path and also to identify the mechanisms and resources (located in the neighbourhood and local area) that young people can used to fight against the exclusion and change their destiny.

MIGRATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION : THE CASE OF CYPRUS

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Abstract: Recent data about migration by the Statistical Service of the Ministry of Finance show that migration is one of the most important factors behind the increase of the population in Cyprus. More specifically, at the end of 2009, foreign citizens in Cyprus represented 15% of the total population. Migration is a very important issue in Cyprus and the political establishment of the island is in the process of devising a new migration strategy.

The paper is based on an on-going empirical sociological research exploring patterns of immigration in Cyprus. Via an ethnographic method, focusing on two neighborhoods each in a different city and with a different immigrant population, the authors will examine the implementation strategies of young adults in the particular context of the Cypriot society and the interactions resulted from their cohabitation with the locals. Quantitative data are being collected regarding the attitudes and the views of people in the neighborhoods (and comparisons are being made with the views of the wider population in the area).

The paper will analyse ethnostratification process and intra-group dialogue taking place along the neighborhood's everyday life as determined by the "closure of relationship" mechanism (Weber) as well as by the ethno-racial ideologies elaborated by the historical and political background of the host society. Examination of empirical data (observations, interviews, local documents) will evoke the young immigrants' experiences and perceptions of exclusion when settling into motion for a better future.

OUT OF PLACE IN THE ALPS? INVESTIGATING IMMIGRANTS' INTEGRATION IN ALPINE COMMUNITIES

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Abstract: Recently there has been a growing interest in the integration of international immigrants in European rural areas. Indeed while the majority of migrants in the past have settled in major urban centers, recently the proportion settling in non-metropolitan areas has increased. In many of these areas, and especially in mountain regions, the impact of ageing and fertility decline has been exacerbated by outmigration of the young generations. The communities who live in these areas have thus often experienced a process of territorial marginalization, revealed by indicators such as high emigration rate, low levels of economic activity, low levels of social and cultural capital and bad connections to urban centers.

On the one hand young immigrants, with their work and families, represent a potential resource to ensure the social and economic sustainability and viability of these areas. On the other hand, while immigration in these areas is much smaller if compared to urban centers, its impact can be magnified because of smaller and culturally homogeneous local populations.

On these premises the main aim of the paper is to analyze the way in which the marginality of rural communities (in economic, demographic and social terms) influence the process of integration of new immigrants on three key levels, namely systemic integration (economic, administrative and political dynamics), habitat integration (environmental and habitat dynamics) and social integration (social and cultural dynamics).

I will to do that by focusing on the case study of an alpine valley in the North-East of Italy located at the margins of a mass tourism area. Through the analysis of official data and through a number of qualitative interviews to representatives of local institutions, local associations and migrants, in my paper I will show how in contrast with a stereotyped image of the Alps as a natural, peaceful and white space, small communities in Italian Alps in the last 10/15 years have been faced with a growing immigrant population, mostly made of young immigrant workers with families coming from Northern Africa as well as from the countries of the former-Yugoslavia. The dynamics of inclusion and exclusion that this new population is experiencing in Alpine communities is investigated and assessed.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN YOUNG IMMIGRANTS SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN SPAIN

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Abstract: In this communication I will show the different implication of familiar network and ethnic community as predictor variables of the social integration of young immigrants, aged 16 to 35 years, in Spain. The work is part of the research performed under the R+D project "Social Networks as Social Support Providers" (PSI2008-01937), and it will use a subsample data of 7241 people, from the 2007 National Survey of Immigrants, the larger immigration survey to date in Spain. Social networks use to constitute a basic social support for immigrants, with them they can enjoy more probabilities of having a successful first stage at their arrival in the host country. Relatives and friends can provide housing, cultural translation, counseling, working access or moral support. Several authors as Portes and Rumbaut (2006) have studied how ethnic enclaves can provide easy access to jobs or to ethnic labor niches, some labor market subsectors where an ethnic origin is a majority. But often, these are low qualified jobs, and they don't easily provide an upward social mobility. So the tested hypothesis of this work is that of segmented assimilation theory (Portes & Zhou, 1993), that is for high occupational levels upward mobility and social integration rely on small familiar networks and far from their own ethnic community, while for low occupational levels larger familiar networks provide more upward mobility and social integration than smaller ones. With a hierarchical analysis this work will show this relation controlling both for individual variables (as educational level, sex, network size and kind of ties) and contextual variables (as province and region of origin).

UNDOCUMENTED SENEGALESE MEN BETWEEN DEPORTABILITY AND EXPULSION.

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Abstract: The aim of this proposal is to explore practices, tactics (De Certeau, 1984) and sojourn strategies (Engbersen, 1999) of Senegalese undocumented migrants who are living or have been living in Italy.

Data have been collected through a multi-situated ethnography between Northern Italy and Senegal: these two locations of this research allow us to consider both expulsed and "*clandestini*" and so to take into account different positioning with respect to the European system of governance of migration.

Through the experiences of the already repatriated and the ones who risk to, we would like to grasp which kind of agencies can be constructed and which kinds of solidarity links, moral economies, gender representations are involved.

VULNERABLE CHILDREN, STRATEGIC TEENS AND CALCULATING ADULTS

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Abstract: The study presented is part of a broader PhD project where policies directed unaccompanied minors in Sweden and Norway during 2000 until the 2010 are compared and analysed.

According to the principles stated in the Children's bill of rights any person under the age of 18 is to be considered *a child* and is hence entitled to a "softer" asylum scheme and a quicker asylum procedure. As a rule of thumb unaccompanied and asylum seeking children are normally not refused of entry nor deported out of the country when and if their asylum claims become rejected. At the same time other principles such as the intention to retain a restrictive asylum scheme can come on a colliding coarse with the best interest of the child. In order to make these two rather irreconcilable aims smoothly cooperating the distinction between *adults* i.e. asylum seekers over the age of 18 and children i.e. any asylum seeking person under the age of 18 becomes important.

In this paper my main aim is to analyse the concept of "age" and how it becomes constructed in relation to gender and ethnicity and concepts such as *children* versus *teenagers* and *adults* in Swedish and Norwegian policy directed at unaccompanied children. Central to this analysis is also to highlight some of the practical consequences and implication of such representations. As a *child* the

asylum-seeker is constructed vulnerable and dependent and in need of care and protection and as an *adult* he/she is considered independent and agent, capable of autonomy and strategic thinking and excluded from the extra benefits and support directed unaccompanied children. As a *teenager* the asylum-seeker is constructed as being in a fluid space *between* the child and the adult. The teenager becomes an ambivalent and undecidable other: considered as more mature and more competent than the child, yet not as advanced as the adult. Inherent ideas of gender and tales of ethnic belonging also colour off on the construction of the teenage asylum-seeker.

Keywords: Unaccompanied minors, age determination, discourse analysis, comparative policy studies

BETWEEN HOME AND GLOBAL MARKET – RESEARCHING POLISH MIGRANT WOMEN PERSPECTIVE OF MIGRATION AND FAMILY ROLES

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Abstract: The proposed paper focuses on the experiences of women and their family roles in the case of intra-European Polish migrant workers. It refers to the qualitative research with 65 members of Poliah families (including children) living in Scotland. The paper will discuss empirical results linking migration associated with family processes (changing family forms and new living arrangements). The study finds an evidence of growing diversity of Polish migratory strategies following EU enlargement as the proportion of migrant's women and children increases. While my research indicates a good proportion of a family reunion, it indicates also an increasing number of women being the breadwinners for their families and the changing employment opportunities different for women and for men. The paper looks at migration as an active force challenging gender relations in migrants' families and social networks. Polish respondents in the project maintained close relationships with relatives in Poland. With reference specifically to transnational networks from Poland to Scotland, it is important to learn that respondents benefited from the emotional support and advice of relatives back in Poland. In fact, the emotional and psychological need for social ties can also be satisfied in the form of transnational connections, as continued involvement in social life `back home' is well possible. Women more often remain closely connected with other family members in both the sending and receiving country, and are more likely to take continuing responsibility for care of family members in a variety of ways.

CONSTRUCTING BOUNDARIES OF DIFFERENCE: REFLECTIONS ON THE RACIALISATION OF MIGRANT WOMEN IN 'HUMANITARIAN' SETTINGS

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Abstract: This paper is based on the analysis of a selection of everyday 'incidents' of racism and racialisation that I witnessed in the course of ethnographic fieldwork with a number of NGOs providing support to migrant women victims of sex trafficking in Italy. I explore in particular the everyday discourses and practices that contribute to the production and reproduction of sexualized and racialized representations of migrant prostitutes, commonly referred to, in Italy, as 'foreign prostitutes'.

I adopt the notion of 'everyday' here with a specific reference to the work of Philomena Essed on everyday racism (1990; 1991). A focus on the 'everyday' –defined as the socialized meanings that make *"practices immediately definable and uncontested so that, in principle, these practices can be managed according to (sub)cultural norms and expectations*" (Essed 1991: 48) – enables to look at practices and their meanings in the familiar settings where they are routinely performed. And it is precisely at the level of everyday situations that, in the context I explored, migrant women are racialized on the basis of assumptions built on essentialist notions of cultural inferiority and biological determinism. Such processes are sustained and reinforced through the construction of a divisive boundary of difference, whereby the Italian/western cultural model is uncritically constructed as the "norm and positive standard" (Essed 1991: 14) and the 'Others' culture is viewed as disadvantaged, inferior, hence incapable of belonging within the 'norm'. I conclude by reflecting on the ways in which these notions and processes of 'race making' (Knowles 2003) reinforce paternalistic claims for altruism that serve to justify often dubious 'humanitarian' forms of intervention.

TITLE: FORCED MARRIAGE IN FRANCE: A MIGRATION-RELATED PROBLEM?

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Abstract: The recent debate on forced marriage in France and other European countries has two paradoxical aspects: on one hand, it is linked to the wish to control immigration and on the other hand, it represents genuine concerns relating to gender issues. Therefore, the debate raises important questions on gender and multiculturalism. The consequences are contradictory: while the issue draws public attention to gender-based violence, it is directly mostly toward immigrant women, thus possibly resulting in racism, stigmatisation and marginalisation of minorities. Notably, European legal systems tend to paraphrase forced marriage with "simulated" or "sham marriages" (Rude Antoine, 2005), this has pushed them to adopt measures to limit immigration and to control marriage on grounds of "interest". This presentation builds upon a qualitative research based on 44 interviews with women and men, immigrants, descendants of immigrants, who reported being pressured or forced to marry by their families or their spouses. The population includes immigrants and descendents from southern-Europe (Portugal, Italy), northern and sub-Saharan Africa and a minority of Asian women (Srilanka, Vietnam). The research followed a quantitative survey named "trajectories et origins", on the lives of 22,000 French immigrants and descendants of immigrants, and discriminations they may have encountered in various domains (research by INED and INSEE, France, 2009). One of the qualitative research guiding questions was: how are consent and constraint to marriage linked to immigration? The research results show that a variety of situations exist, in which native French, as well as immigrant women and the descendant generation might experience pressures influencing their marital decisions, and leading, in the long term, to different forms of control and spousal violence. Moreover, one of the most striking results shows that among the diverse reasons mentioned for these imposed unions, the wish to obtain legal residency or French citizenship was rarely mentioned. This study, therefore, encourages a revisiting of definitions on forced and ar-

ranged marriages, and considers “forced marriage” as both a continuum and a form of gender-based violence, instead of an “immigration problem”.

WHEN MEN BECOME VICTIMS. CHANGING PATTERNS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN POLAND.

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Abstract: Trafficking in human beings is on the agenda of national states, international bodies and NGOs since for over 15 years. Although this notion is problematic for many social scientists and activists, it has made a “career” in the international politics, and is now in the centre of interests of EU, national politicians, state and international agencies, NGO’s supporting trafficked persons and the media.

In the Central and Eastern Europe the topic started to be discussed in the mid 1990s with the political and economical changes in the region. From the very start of the debate around trafficking, it was presented as a strictly gender issue concerning women and especially young women. The debates around trafficking focused mainly on the problem of women trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, i.e. forced prostitution. The programs aimed at fighting trafficking as well as supporting trafficked persons were designed for women. NGOs dealing with the issue were mainly women’s organizations dedicated to trafficked women (like the main NGO in the region dealing with trafficking – La Strada network).

After 2004, when first CEE countries joined EU the character of trafficking changed. The nationality of trafficked persons changed (citizens of new EU member states could find legal jobs and were less prone to being trafficked) but also the gender of trafficked persons changed. Both state agencies and NGOs started identifying more trafficked men from Asia or Roma men. Unlike women, they has been usually exploited in forced labour or forced to begging.

In my presentation I will elaborate on the new trend in trafficking, i.e. a growing presence of men and the consequences it has on the politics of trafficking in Poland. I will show how it changed the public debate concerning trafficking and the various ways cases of trafficked woman and trafficked men are presented in the media and during conferences concerning trafficking. Secondly I will show how NGOs supporting trafficked persons deal with this change. I will focus on the La Strada Foundation, which was established as a woman’s NGO in the mid 1990s and which is the main and only executor of governmental program for trafficked persons in Poland. Thirdly, I will discuss the government reaction to this shift and the impact it had on the policy concerning trafficking.

AMBIGUOUS EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MOBILITY – UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S MIGRATION TO ITALY

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Abstract: One of the representative figures of contemporary globalisation is the migrant woman working as a domestic or care worker. Women now account up to half of world’s migrants and women’s migration has become a common means to survive and cope with the effects of economic crises around the globe. In the existing research literature migrant women working as domestic workers are often portrayed as victims at the mercy of their employers, local labour markets and the globalising economic restructurings. However, as women become main breadwinners in their families patriarchal gender orders are being transformed and for many women mobility can be a means to leave unsatisfactory marriages and search for a more fulfilling life. For many female migrants mobility means hence more than mere survival (cf. Sassen 2003), it can be about empowerment. This paper explores the case Ukrainian female migration to Italy in the mid 2000s from this perspective. It argues that Ukrainian women resorted to mobility to empower themselves from unhappy marital and family situations but this came with the cost of social downgrading and de-skilling. Through mobility women hence needed to re-negotiate their subjectivities as professionals working in low-skilled jobs, mothers, single women and as (stigmatised) migrant workers. Drawing on participant observation and twenty-four in-depth interviews of Ukrainian women working as domestic and care workers in Naples, in South Italy, the paper examines Ukrainian women’s mobility strategies and subjectivity negotiations.

"I LIVED UNDER CEAUSEŞCU'S DICTATORSHIP AND NOW I LIVE IN ITALY". THE MORAL CAREER OF ROMANIAN WOMEN

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Abstract: This paper presents the results of a research project realized in Piedmont (a region in the north-west of Italy) with romanian women between 40 and 50 years old.

The research aim was the reconstruction of moral careers of romanian women who lived under Ceauseşcu's dictatorship and now live in Italy.

Moral career is the sum of the changes in the self and self-image experienced by an individual (Goffman 1961) when particular events happen. In literature, the theme of the impact of the events (life events) is analyzed by the interactionist perspective of the life course (Elder 1985; Riley 1998; Olagnero, Saraceno 1993). The redefinition of self, linked to significant changes on the moral career, is associated with the occurrence of significant events.

In this research the biographical perspective is adopted in order to reconstruct moral careers of women with particular attention to two moments of transition: the fall of the Ceauseşcu's dictatorship, and the migration in Italy. In fact, by identifying those events that mark the biography of all respondents it becomes possible to distinguish three distinct stages in their moral career: the stage of "dictatorship", which includes women's life under the dictatorship; the stage of Ceauseşcu's fall, which includes women's life from dictator's fall to the departure from Romania; and the stage of life in Italy. The identification of these stages is important because in each one we can observe one or more redefinitions of self. In the first stage, the dictatorship shaped an ideology of gender which gave to woman a dual role: worker and mother. Has this model changed after the Ceauseşcu's fall? What kind of relationship exist between the "socialist gender model" and the social construction of immigrant woman in Italy?

Thirty interviews with women are realized and then analyzed in order to identify a typology of moral careers, carrying out a reconstruction and a categorization of coping strategies implemented by the respondents, depending on the events that have been faced with.

THE ADULT-YOUNG. NOTES FOR A NEW PROFILE OF IMMIGRANT GIRLS IN ITALY

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Abstract: Children of immigration, that is young immigrants and second generations, are one of the emergent social categories today in Italy, announcing an irreversible demographic and cultural mix, like it already occurred in other neighbor countries. The integration of these girls and boys is an important challenge for the social cohesion and stability of the country. However, the features, expectations and problems related to these children are still unknown to us, because the phenomenon is recent and the research stands always one step behind social changes. The first important researches conducted to this day in Italy followed mainly the issues of integration in schools. More recently scholars are studying consumptions. As they are at the intersections between personal tastes and fashion tendencies, and between freedom of action and actual purchasing power, the consumptions are important windows on the private sphere and subjectivity of these people.

This paper draws inspiration from the project *Media, mode e amori dei figli dell'immigrazione*. As the title suggests, the research identifies leisure and cultural consumptions as pretexts to explore the quality of life and the most inner expressive needs of the interviewees, and the choices concerning clothing as the signs of cultural belongings. In particular the proposed article refers to the results of the first action of the project mentioned above, conducted in the second half of 2010, aimed at testing the waters for the realization of in-depth interviews. In this phase we interviewed 20 migrant girls or migrants' daughters, between 15 and 25 years old, all resident in the region of Lazio, in Rome or in some provincial towns. Despite the explorative nature and the limited dimensions of the sample of this first phase, the empirical evidences and mainly the recurrences emerged in the analysis of collected materials allows us to sketch a profile for this young women, whose many features seem to contrast the main characteristics of native young people. Moreover, overturning an expression frequently used to indicate occidental young people, we propose to name the women of our sample *adult-young*, because they are young in the official age, but already adults in the life-styles. This paper will illustrate in a more detailed way the features of this new sociological figure (also by considering the elements emerging in the phases of the research currently in progress).

TWO CRISES AND THE ONE MIGRATION

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Abstract: For the vast majority of the population of Russia and CIS countries, the 1990's collapse of the Soviet Union was experienced as a deep political, social and economic crisis. The disintegration of societal values and loss of confidence in existing social institutions, tended to liberate individuals from their attachments to territory and country. Taken together, these factors lead to dissatisfaction, changed the quality of life of citizens, who consequently tried to influence this. Thus, such long-term crisis situations provoke active migration processes. Negative changes caused by crises usually first affect the traditionally less secure gender group - women, who demonstrate different reactions to the circumstances. When looking at our report, special attention will be drawn to the study of the role and significance of gender differences in decision-making processes for migrants from the CIS countries, and its implementation and adaptation for Russian-speaking migrants in Russia, and to Germany and Norway.

The social conditions surrounding the crisis in the early XXI century was the background for the pilot study of social attitudes of former Russian-speaking immigrants in these 3 countries. One of the tasks in this study was to identify the degree of success for immigration strategies aimed at maintaining or improving the migrants quality of life.

The effectiveness of the adaptation of immigrants was measured by a set of indicators that characterize their economic activity, the degree of mastery of the state language, the intensity of communication with their neighbors, the intensity of relations with immigrant communities, as well as to what extent the migrants remain in contact with the countries of origin. Ethnocultural and civil identity of the immigrants also serve as important indicators of adaptation. The respondents were asked direct questions related to their evaluation of their migration as a positive move, their vision for the future of their children, as well as the degree of satisfaction with their lives and achieved level of comfort. The results for all three countries, especially in the female segment of the respondents, show a generally high positive assessment. On this basis, migration can be seen as one way to control the quality of lives in crisis situations.

FROM MIGRATION TO MOBILITY: POLISH NATIONALS IN THE IRISH LABOUR MARKET

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Abstract: This paper argues that intra European movement from the New Member States of the EU challenges conventional academic understandings of immigration. Using a study of Polish migrants working in Dublin during the 2000s we show how a new set of motivations for movement is better conceptualised as mobility. We use the concept of 'worklife pathways' to understand how, especially for the younger and more educated of these migrants, employment often involved lifestyle choices and jobs were sometimes only instruments in a broader aspiration for self-development.

European worklife pathways were enabled by new forms of social networks and technologies of physical and virtual mobility. Migration research has often highlighted the role of social networks in facilitating migrants' access to work and accommodation. In Ireland Polish migrants rapidly built such networks where – unlike the UK –

there was no established Polish community. However, these networks were not only created rapidly, they were also very loose, transient and often very instrumental and sometimes interwoven with market-based relationships.

Migrants could keep in touch with home because of transport technologies: first there were long-distance coaches between Warsaw and Dublin, and then the dramatic expansion of budget airlines with new routes and low fares. Migrants could return 'home' to visit parents, go to the dentist and even to the hairdresser. For this generation, keeping in touch also meant electronic communication (email, skype, social networking sites) and the mobile phone. Using our respondents' own accounts of their mobile phone use and their recent plane journeys, we show how these technologies partially collapsed distance. Both physical and virtual travel meant that contacts could be maintained, but equally crucially, such contacts were selected and new contacts created.

Physical travel was not just back to Poland. Once arrived in Ireland, most migrants began to travel far more than they had done before from Poland. Ireland became a jumping off point for travel elsewhere for holidays, for long distance working breaks and even for looking for a new job. Above all, once respondents had improved their English, Ireland was seen as giving access not to Europe but to the Anglosphere.

INTER-ETHNIC COMPETITION: EXPLAINING NETWORK DRIVEN MIGRATION AND SEGREGATION

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Abstract: Based on theories of ethnic conflict and competition we apply the idea that ethnic competition constitutes a destination specific phenomenon that alter conditions for network driven immigration. Our concern is not the competitive relation between migrants and the native population. Instead, we explore situations of inter-ethnic competition.

We argue that when members of different ethnic groups occupy the same socio-economic niche the presence of one immigrant group reduces the opportunities of the other. Hence, ethnic competition is an intervening factor that can weaken the positive effect of the social capital feedback loop between past and potential immigrants. Furthermore, if inter-ethnic competition influences the settlement process in network driven international migration, it becomes a causal component in explanation of ethnic segregation processes. Hence, a second objective is to study how variation in inter-ethnic competition over time influences the degree of ethnic segregation. We call into question explanations of segregation based on individual preferences about neighborhood composition.

We use data from the Spanish local population register for the period 1999 to 2009. We analyze 4.6 million international immigration events and 10.1 million internal migration events, of which 2.6 million events are internal migration events involving the foreign born population. The data spans a total of 198 different immigrant collectives and includes information on both legally documented and undocumented migrants' movements.

We show that inter-ethnic competition change the intensity and the quality content of immigrant social capital transfers. The expansion of other foreign born groups (increased competition) impedes the expansion of a particular collective, and the contraction of members of other collectives (decreased competition) benefit a particular collective's capacity for expansion. Moreover, we find evidence that high levels of inter-ethnic competition in a location reduce exodus of the native population and hence the degree of segregation.

SLOWLY CHANGING FOR THE BETTER? LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY OF CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPEAN MIGRANTS IN BRITAIN

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Abstract: The post 2004 labour migration from Central Eastern Europe to Britain presents a pertinent example of emergent intra-European mobility. Newly gained freedom of movement in the EU has a generally positive impact on spatial mobility of Central Eastern Europeans (CEEs); however it is an imperative for social researchers to understand labour market and workplace experiences of the EU citizens in order to draw a comprehensive picture of new mobility. Although there has been a wide number of evidence suggesting that the employment of Central Eastern Europeans have concentrated in secondary labour market and that they often faced downward social mobility (Thompson et al, 2010), some researchers argued that EU citizenship might help them to move away from low-paid, precarious jobs (Anderson, 2010). A number of studies (Trevena, 2009), focused exclusively on young graduates in such cosmopolitan urban centres as London, suggested that moving towards better jobs is a possible trajectory for some mobile CEEs in Britain. Building on existing scholarship, this paper looks at the experiences of CEE migrants from diverse range of social backgrounds in three localities in Northern England. The biographical interviews and focus groups with mobile CEEs (mostly Polish citizens but also with migrants from Slovakia, Estonia and Latvia) have been conducted in 2009-2011, after most of the migrants have spent at least four years in the UK. Additional data originates from non-participant observations in community and trade union groups. The data provides an insight on the changing trajectory of migrants' employment and its impact on social lives of mobile CEEs. The emerging picture is complex: it's neither of a linear progression from secondary labour market, nor the one of labour market immobility. In contrast, the data suggests that through daily hardships and struggles CEE workers can achieve a better working and living conditions for themselves; however their ability to improve their employment status is constrained by the structure of local labour markets. On the other hand, mobile CEEs resort to diverse labour market strategies (self-employment, informal employment) to seek more fulfilling working lives. The interviews also reveal a variety of ways mobile CEEs have established their lives in Britain (employment and beyond) and their aspirations for the future.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, WELFARE STATE AND EMIGRATION INTENTIONS

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Abstract: The difficulties in finding adequate data to study the characteristics of migrants have led to the growing interest in the indirect analysis of migration behaviour based on migration inten-

tions. In these models researchers usually control for education, incomes and labour market status to capture positive or negative self-selection. But in sociological perspective, emigration can be viewed as a mean of upward or at least insurance from downward mobility. Although, the numerous studies have shown that neo-Weberian class continues to be the decisive dimension of stratification, we were not able to locate studies which integrate social class in emigration intentions research. Assuming that power relations and the hierarchies affect emigration, it seems also reasonable to hypothesise that welfare programmes intending to minimise existing or anticipated disadvantages should negatively associate with emigration intentions. Although this relationship has been demonstrated in advanced welfare democracies, for the major emigrating societies studies generally do not analyse welfare programmes as the determinants of emigrations. The proposed paper will test the validity of the hypothesis of social class and welfare state's effect on emigration intentions in four Eastern European countries based on the recent data from the UNDP Social Exclusion Survey. Moldova, Ukraine, FYR Macedonia and Serbia can serve as the rigorous test-cases as they still experience negative net migration, while existing research show the importance of human and social capital in their citizens' emigration decisions. Employing multivariate regression methods with standard control variables, occupational stratification and emigration intentions will be investigated based on the Erikson-Goldthorpe class scheme, whereas welfare state's effect will be tested through the social and health insurance coverage, the patterns of job security and the public trust in old-age pensions and social assistance systems.

IMMIGRANTS IN PORTUGAL: ALL DIFFERENT, ALL EQUAL?

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Abstract: Portugal, a country traditionally characterized by relevant emigration processes, has become, since the eighties of the twentieth century, a territory with significant flows of immigrants. Currently, "foreign citizens with legal resident status" in Portugal exceeds 4% of the total population.

The phenomenon of immigration in Portugal, while important in terms of social dynamics and population, is relatively recent: in the last 20 years, the foreign population in Portugal more than quadrupled. Among the nations seeking to Portugal as a destination of residence include, besides the Portuguese-speaking countries - Brazil and African countries, particularly in Cape Verde, Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique in less volume and Sao Tome and Principe - the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, Romania and Moldova, in addition to those belonging to the European Union. We concluded based on recent research studies, that immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe have different characteristics from their counterparts in Africa and Latin America. While the former are mostly men, aged between 29 and 49, in the second group, women are more numerous and more important is the age group between 25 and 44 years and are distributed all over the country (areas of Lisbon, Setúbal, Algarve and Porto).

In this study we have identified, through methods of statistical and data coming from the European Social Survey (ESS), to what extent is that immigrants from European countries, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, seeking to Portugal, have profiles similar or dissimilar between them in terms of values and expectations.

Moreover, this analysis tried to identify differences and similarities between European countries emitting emigrants to Portugal, in terms of demographic, social and economic, that may explain not only the options in terms of, the Portuguese regions of destination for those individuals but also of capacity of integration and the setting for long periods.

PATTERNS OF BI-NATIONAL COUPLES ACROSS FIVE EU COUNTRIES

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Abstract: In recent decades, the number of bi-national couples has been rising in most EU countries, presenting an opportunity to explore new family formations in greater depth. The aim of this chapter is to provide a comparative overview of EU bi-national partnerships, with the focus on five of the largest EU15 member states: France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Spain. An original survey of 1995 intra-EU migrants who moved to these countries between 1974 and 2004 (EIMSS – European Internal Movers Social Survey) was used to identify the specific attributes of cross-national unions. A multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) was employed using a set of variables that included country of residence, nationality, partner's citizenship, motives for migration, year of migration, age, education, work situation and the presence of children within the household. The results allowed two dimensions to be constructed, which were then used to perform a k-means cluster analysis. A threefold typology emerged from this procedure: *Eurostars bi-national couples* (Type 1), *retired migrant bi-national couples* (Type 2), and *love migrant bi-national couples* (Type 3). In the light of these findings, the concluding discussion evaluates the role of these profiles in family and migration research within the broader EU social integration process.

EDUCATION MARKET SORTING AND MIGRANT YOUTH IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: The proposed paper is focused on Russian school system as a sorting mechanism for incoming migrant youth. The emergence of independent states and economic disparity resulted in large flows of migration to Russia from Southern Caucasus and Central Asia, with almost 40% coming to Moscow and St.Petersburg. Russian urban schools are regulated by supply and demand rather than by considerations of social policy. Students and parents are free to select schools, and though schools formally have small 'catchment areas' they are also able to select students. According to recently introduced scheme government school funds are allocated on per capita basis which increases competitiveness with highly unequal opportunities.

Our research is based on mixed-method design: original surveys in St. Petersburg (104 schools, 7300 students) and Moscow region (50 schools, 3800 students) with the data on complete networks of

class friendships, plus interviews with teachers, administrators, and migrant families. Our results demonstrate that urban school market is highly differentiated, mainly in terms of socio-economic status, even in the absence of pronounced spatial pattern of ethnic or socioeconomic segregation in urban areas. Concentration of migrant children in disadvantaged schools follows the pattern of socio-economic school differentiation.

Sorting between schools has two effects on migrants. One the one hand, within-school situation for migrant children is favorable, and in a short run it seems to result in a better integration of migrants. In disadvantaged schools migrant students demonstrate higher motivation and lower level in anti-school culture than 'local' majority students. Teachers appreciate their willingness to learn and their parents' attention to school, especially in comparison with local urban population. Our network analysis of school friendships shows that majority children in their friendship choices do not discriminate against migrants. On the other hand, disparity between schools facilitates growing inequality within migrant population and strengthens social class boundaries no less and maybe even more than ethnic boundaries.

FROM COMPLEMENTARITY TO EXCLUSION? FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE SPANISH LABOUR MARKET, 2000-2010

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Abstract: From the beginning of the 21st century to the upsurge of current global crisis, foreign population living in Spain –mainly arriving for labour reasons– has significantly increased. As Spanish workforce has also been growing, particularly female one, we would not be before a case of "replacement migration". Authors argue that this "migration boom" is partly due to the educational, labour and social promotion of the autochthonous workforce. In turn, this upwards mobility attracts foreign workers who, in a segmented or dual labour market, fill the vacant posts which national workers do not want, or are no longer able, to cover. Even though this situation is not new, the Spanish case is particularly interesting due to its speed and numbers involved. In a context of female education level improvement, these trends would be partly related to the increasing local female labour market participation and the extension of two salary households. As household reproductive tasks (domestic work, including child and elderly care and housework) are still unequally distributed by sex and the Spanish welfare system is weak, they have been externalised into the market and internationalised. Thus, authors argue that the arrival of foreign immigrants and nationals' educational, labour and social promotion are "complementary". However, it should not be forgotten that it is a clearly uneven "complementarity" as foreigners mainly find jobs in sectors requiring a low skilled workforce, which are also the hardest, worst paid, and more unstable posts. The paper will –using EPA (Spanish labour force) survey data– firstly analyse this labour market complementary during the economic growth phase (2000-2007), focusing on the differences between foreigners and Spaniards' participation by activity sectors, as there are sectors where the foreign population has partly substituted the autochthonous one, others where the two populations have competed, and finally others which have nearly become exclusive niches for Spaniards. In a second phase, the impact of the economic crisis will be analysed (2007-2010), in order to check our two hypothesis: 1) foreigners have been more affected by crisis than national workers, and 2) foreigners working in sectors where they compete with Spaniards have been more affected by unemployment than those employed in sectors characterised by substitution.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT OF URUGUAYAN DOCTORS TO PORTUGAL: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: The international mobility of health professionals has increased in recent decades due to the global health workforce crisis. In the context of this global crisis, bilateral agreements between countries or institutions for the recruitment of foreign health professionals are tools for more ethical and equitable management of this migration.

In the past two decades, there has been a significant increase in the arrival of foreign health professionals in Portugal due mainly to its structural shortage of health personnel. One solution to reduce this deficit has been the formalization of a bilateral agreement between the Ministries of Health of Portugal and Uruguay in 2008 for the recruitment of Uruguayan doctors in emergency services of Portuguese hospitals for three years.

The present paper examines the development and the conditions under which migration of Uruguayan physicians to Portugal occurs through this bilateral agreement, with emphasis on the process of professional integration and working conditions of these migrants in the Portuguese National Health System.

The research uses a combination of techniques and information sources to study this issue. On the one hand, it is based on qualitative analysis of the following secondary data: document of the bilateral agreement between Portugal and Uruguay ("Memorandum of Understanding on health"), taking as reference the recent "WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel", and a selection of news from Portuguese newspapers about the arrival of these Uruguayan doctors. On the other hand, we analyze the qualitative primary data obtained from key informant interviews and in-depth interviews with Uruguayan doctors.

The research results show some facilities in the process of professional integration of these doctors in the Portuguese National Health System. Despite this institutional support, the study also indicates an inequality in the working conditions between these foreign physicians and Portuguese doctors and processes of discrimination in the workplace by their superiors and colleagues.

LINKS BETWEEN IMMIGRATION AND EDUCATION: A COMPARISON AMONG SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Comparative assessment studies indicate that immigrant students are often disadvantaged in the educational system, but also that the international variation in their relative situation is

remarkable. However, relatively little is known about the processes that lead to these international differences. The main assumption of this paper is that the relative performance of migrants in education can be attributed not only to their individual characteristics, but also to specific macro-level conditions in societies. In particular, we explore the role of institutions in determining the situation of migrants in education. Such an impact can be expected for the structures of educational systems and the availability of group-specific support; however, this also applies to regulations of immigration and integration, as these can be linked to the social composition of the migrant population and to typical incentive structures in educational investments. Applying a multi-level conceptual framework, we reconstruct relationships between immigration, immigrant and educational policies; recent patterns of migration; and finally the performance of migrants within the education systems. Our study covers five European countries that show considerable variation in the major explanatory variables. A theoretical survey of country-specific policies and institutional features is supplemented by a selection of relevant quantitative indicators of institutional differences and immigration patterns. Regarding the empirical consequences for educational performance, we draw upon comparative micro-level data from the large-scale student assessment studies PIRLS and PISA. These allow conducting multivariate comparisons while controlling for differences in group-level composition. Moreover, by combining the two datasets in a systematic way we can interpret the results in a quasi-longitudinal way. Preliminary results indicate that social selectivity and effects of individual and family characteristics vary considerably in their relevance among the selected countries. Given the assumed institutional basis of many of these effects, our results corroborate the idea of close links between the regulation of immigration and group-specific educational performance.

LEGAL STRATIFICATION AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: A THEORETICAL MODEL APPLIED TO THE GERMAN CASE

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Abstract: The proposed paper is based on a recently finished PhD thesis which analyses the governmental modes of incorporation of major immigrants group among the immigrants cohorts from the end of the 1980s to the beginning of the 2000s as well as their impact on the educational attainment of immigrant children.

I will present a theoretical model of the link between legal status of immigrants and their structural integration more generally and immigrant children's educational opportunities in particular. Second, I will apply this theoretical concept to the German case and the intra-national comparison of different immigrant groups.

My theoretical model identifies two general causal mechanisms:

First, immigration gateways which lead to specific legal statuses can be connected to social selection criteria. As I will argue, the degree to which liberal immigration countries can apply socio-economic and socio-cultural criteria varies between different immigrant categories.

Second, legal statuses upon arrival and status-specific immigrant policies constitute varying contexts of reception. Extending Alejandro Portes' et al. concept of inclusive, neutral, and negative modes of incorporation, my theoretical model distinguishes between their direct and indirect effects. For instance, while access to schools might be guaranteed to any child independent of his or her (il)legal status, economic and social rights denied to the child's parents undermine the economic living situation needed for a productive learning environment in the family.

In the German case, while economic selection is of minor importance, the politically privileged immigration of ethnic Germans (Aussiedler) involved linguistic selection criteria which provided them with a modestly advantageous position at the beginning of their lives in Germany. The governmental reception of ethnic German immigrants is a prime example of an inclusive mode of incorporation – in contrast to the exclusive reception of e.g. refugees. Yet, despite their accumulation of supportive immigrant policies, even the politically favoured ethnic Germans are confronted by more general institutional hurdles affecting immigrants and/or lower social-status groups more generally. In effect, inclusive group-specific institutional arrangements function as a cushion against education failure but do not overrule major mechanisms of social stratification.

THE NEW GERMAN ELITE? PEOPLE WITH A MIGRATION BACKGROUND IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

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Abstract: In Germany, over 18% of the population has a migration background. Studies on their integration into German society so far mainly focus on the lower strata of society. Contrary, this qualitative research identifies those people with a migration background who reached the top-tiers of politics and the economy. The central question being: how those with a migration background made it to the top? Specifically, this paper, which is part of my dissertation, concentrates on the educational and work trajectories of the top-achievers. For this, 40 problem-centered interviews with politicians, managers, entrepreneurs and labour unionists from Germany were conducted. All interviewees are or were in leadership positions and fulfill the criteria of the German Federal Statistical Office *Migrationsbericht* 's definition 'person with a migration background', i.e. they are first generation immigrants or have at least one parent who is or was non-German at the time of birth. Based on the trajectories, various model routes to success are identified, which reflect the diversity of the sample in terms of socio-economic and generational differences. Further, this paper critically assesses the concept 'person with a migration background' as the research has shown that this definition is providing a very heterogeneous sample.

THE WHITENING OF EAST EUROPEAN MIGRANT LABOURERS IN THE UK

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Abstract: In 2004, the UK opened its doors to migrants from the EU's eight new member states from East Europe. In 2007, migrants from Romania and Bulgaria, the EU's next members, were granted

more limited entry to the UK. In many respects, these migrants looked like past migrants to the UK: they left poorer parts of the world in search of work and the better life in the UK. But in other respects, they looked different: they were white. The link between racism and migration is well-documented. But what happens when migrant and host are supposedly the same 'race'? Whilst there has been increasing recognition of the ways in which the migrants have been targets of racialisation, there has been less attention focussed on how these same migrants are also the perpetrators of racialisation. The purpose of this paper is to explain how 'race' is wielded by different segments of the East European migrants to assert and defend the relatively privileged position their 'whiteness' affords them in the UK's racialised labour market hierarchies. Our study of Hungarians (representing the larger and unregulated wave of 2004 migrants) and Romanians (representing the smaller and more regulated wave of 2007 migrants) considers not only differences in sending context but, more importantly, differences in the local labour market context of the UK in explaining variation in the quality and intensity of racialisation. We argue that different regimes of immigration control lead not only to different labour market positions but also to different possibilities (and expectations) for mobility. These differences and the frustrations they engender in turn conspire to place Hungarians and Romanians at respectively higher and lower positions of Britain's racialised hierarchies, positions which the migrants reinforce through the processes of racialisation in which they engage. East European migrants in the UK have demonstrated adroitness and dexterity in adopting their sending country variants of 'race' and racism to assert and defend their position in the UK labour market. This case illustrates that putatively shared whiteness is best understood not as a determinant of labour market segmentation but rather as its contingent outcome. It is the language invoked and evoked by migrant workers to describe and ultimately constitute difference in the labour market, even when migrant and host nominally share the same 'race'.

RS 01 Sociology of Disability

'DOING RIGHTS': DISABLED YOUNG PEOPLE AND EMBODIED CITIZENSHIP

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Abstract: We do not usually associate the body with rights or citizenship yet for disabled people the body is both the site of discrimination and the site of agency and it is through their bodies that disabled people are active in establishing their rights and their citizenship. If we are to understand what it is like to be a disabled person we must do so from an embodied perspective. The experience of disabled people and of living with 'unusual' bodies renders the concept of embodiment particularly salient for the study of the relationship between bodies and rights and the notion that citizenship is embodied. Disabled people as they navigate mainstream spaces 'do' their rights every day and it is through an analysis of this process of 'doing' that we can come to understand embodied agency. This paper is drawn from an ongoing PhD based on interviews with disabled young people. These young people have grown up in a very different world to that of older disabled people. For them legislation such as the Disability Discrimination Act along with the growing mainstreaming of services has meant that they have grown up in a society where the right to inclusion is, on the whole, accepted. In this paper I draw on data that examines how young people live their everyday lives and explore their accounts of being a disabled young person. The data documents how the body acts as the medium through which relationships are enacted and experienced – relationships between bodies and the state, relationships between bodies and rights and relationships between bodies and other bodies – in relation to disability. It explores the concept of embodiment as the site of citizenship and rights in our everyday lives and by engaging with disabled young people the research has sought to explore how bodies are active in realising rights and participating in citizenship in a society where young people occupy mainstream spaces on a daily basis. By exploring corporeal experiences of inclusion, exclusion and participation in everyday life we confirm that our rights and citizenship are embodied.

EMOTIONS AND DISABILITY: PITY, FEAR AND DISGUST

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Abstract: In the phenomenological tradition emotions are the means by which consciousness apprehends objects and attaches value (or disvalue) to them. They are a source of judgement, and with respect to the basic aversive emotions (Kolnai 2004) – like fear and disgust -, there would seem to be little ambiguity about the value associated with objects that inspire and arouse aversion. In this paper, I will argue that his line of reasoning has value for Critical Disability Studies in that it helps to problematise the non-disabled imaginary. I will examine the relationship between the affective turn and disability studies arguing in particular, that while – from the perspective of the social model of disability - pity has played the most significant part in non-disabled actors relationship with disabled people, the emotional perameters of ableism suggest that the impact of fear and disgust cannot be underestimated.

THE PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF IMPAIRMENT EFFECTS: WHERE CHRONIC ILLNESS MEETS DISABILITY STUDIES

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Abstract: Where impairment ends and chronic illness begins has been a major issue for disability studies and disability theorists. Explorations of chronic illness have been mostly confined to medical sociology whilst for disability studies impairment has been the major identifier. Medical sociology has been criticised within disability studies for its failure to engage with and explore how social structures impact on the experience of chronic illness whilst disability studies has been criticised for its neglect of an analysis of living with a chronic condition. In an attempt to rectify this Carol Thomas has suggested the use of impairment effects and psycho-emotional disablism. The former are the restrictions or limitations imposed upon a body relating to an impairment which are distinct from the social relational barriers whilst the latter refers to the social processes and practices which place limits on the psycho-emotional well-being of people with impairments. Impairment effects and disabilities are inter-related so that the whole person can not be subjected to a dualist approach where each symptom and barrier faced can be situated in one category over the other. In this paper we employ data drawn from interviews with adults who have motor neurone disease (MND) and focus groups of family members who have supported someone with motor neurone disease (MND) to explore how living with a terminal, chronic condition can be explored from a disability studies perspective. The data suggest people facing chronic and life-limiting illnesses may be less aware of disabling barriers as they are faced simultaneously with impairment effects that grow in number and severity. The psycho-emotional consequences of living with a condition that will end one's life, on average within 18 months, and with particular symptoms will be discussed. Particular attention will be given to the loss of verbal communication ability, fear of asphyxiation, a lack of medical awareness among front line medical professionals and the need to accept an identity of disability in order to access particular resources and benefits.

CHRONIC ILLNESSES - PROCESSES OF OBJECTIFICATION

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Abstract: In the course of chronic illness, the weakened body increasingly becomes the object of professional action. Doctors, physical therapists, and speech therapists all treat the body of the ill person based on acquired expert knowledge. The presentation discusses the interaction between these professional objectifications and subjective modes of dealing with the situation. Drawing on interviews from an ongoing research project on body concepts

of the chronically ill, three areas of objectification will be presented: First, chronically ill persons are increasingly forced to organize everyday life along the lines of time patterns defined by professional actors. Second, based on expert (i.e. medical) knowledge, they are required to make decisions about interventions into the body. Third, a process of objectification takes place by “interpellating” (Althusser) a specific identity as an “ill or disabled person.” The empirical data shows that those affected respond to such objectifications by resorting to incorporated body knowledge; they do so by referring to the body as the bearer of knowledge. Following Hirschauer’s distinction between various forms of body knowledge (Hirschauer 2008), this process is viewed as the transfer of knowledge present “within the body,” which, in coming to terms with processes of objectification, becomes verbalized knowledge and takes on the status of knowledge “of the body.” This transfer, thus the final conclusion, can be interpreted as an empowerment strategy of the chronically ill in dealing with their increasing physical frailty.

SUBJECT AND DISABILITY: HUMAN BODY AS A CATEGORY CONSTRUCTING “DIS/ABLED” IDENTITIES (A TRIAL OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract: The main idea of the proposal is an analysis, interpretation and re-construction of meanings, based on the socio-cultural perspectives and creating some concepts connected with the disability phenomenon (e.g. norm and what is abnormal, body and its impairments, the difference, otherness, pathology, …) as well as the same category of disability. Biological determinants, which are linked with some impairments of body or/and mind founding the basic element of a disability definition structure [ICIDH-2, see T.B. Ustun, 1999], are also connected with certain body discourses and - within their frames – with some corporeal constructs. We can say that they constitute, by analogy to the symbolic capital of P. Bourdieu theory, a specific kind the individual`s “biological capital”.

The context of analysis is based on the subjectivity and identity categories which let to conceptualize in certain theoretical frameworks reflection concerning the ways and processes of establishing the individuals as subjects and positioning (situating?) them in the social network and it’ s structures. The main problem of the research, according to de-centred, constructivist identity concept understood as a liquid construct having only temporary stabilization in the space of discourse (language) closing the meanings and filling them up the sense [S. Hall 1992, see also the theory of discourse by E. Laclau], concentrates on the question referring to senses, meanings, discourses and practices creating the subjects which are described to be disabled. This perspective show us the discoursive nature of a basic category which create our thinking about disability – body category which “unworthiness” becomes the origin attribute defining the subjects (e.g. P. Bourdieu thesis on the cultural arbitraries transformation into natural phenomena).

The discourse analysis, understood as a trial of re-reading and deconstruction of signifying practices (signs and trajectories of identity) and the categories creating various texts and narrations in which individual and social disability discourses are tied up was used. Especially the assumptions and works of critical discourse analysis as a way of researching the discoursive aspects of subject seems to be the most suitable strategy within the cultural study area [N. Fairclough. R. Wodak, 1998; T. A. van Dijk, 2001; N. Fairclough, A. Duszak, 2008].

THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF "INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY" AND THE SEXUAL NORMS

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Abstract: According to the recent concept of « sexual health » (WHO 1975, 2002) defining it as a component of individual welfare and health, sexuality tends from now on to be considered as a « need » to which « able » or « disable » individuals must have a « right » to answer. It is in this context that sexual assistance services recently started to be offered in many European countries. They consist in hetero- or homosexual services meant for persons of both sexes considered as « disable » against payment. They are proposed by a same proportion of specially trained men and women, who are presently working for their activity to be recognized as contributing to the opening out and health of « disable » people. Having to face these new injunctions to sexual health, the various categories of social actors involved in the emotional and sexual life of persons referred to as « disable » are led to adopt a definite position regarding the numerous questions which proceed from it.

This paper proposal is based on a qualitative survey through 85 interviews held in Switzerland and in France, with people considered as « intellectually disable », their parents, professionals of education, as well as sexual assistants.

Its purpose is first to describe the representations and practices of the professionals (of educational action and of sexual assistance) and of the non professionals (the « intellectually disable » and their parents), as well as the stakes put down to them on the ground of the affective and sexual life of the persons labelled as « intellectually disable ». ». Then, we will show how, by taking into account the question of the sexuality of the « intellectually disable » and considering the conflicts of representations and interests opposing them, these various categories of actors build up the « intellectual disability » social object, while contributing to the production of a new sexual normativity inspired by the « sexual health » concept.

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN HAVING HEARING IMPAIRMENT

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Abstract: Currently, hearing impairment is one of the most common and difficult to treat defects, seriously complicating the normal social and psychological adaptation in society. Hearing impairment both congenital and acquired creates a peculiar problem in the family, child or adolescent peer groups, school admissions, employment, and finally into adulthood. From an early age the closest social environment of a person is his family. It is the policy of the family influences the correctness of the development of any child, especially a disabled child. E. Leonhard notes that there are two ways of upbringing and education of deaf and hearing-impaired children. Firstly - to educate their children in institutions starting from 2 or 3 years of age. Secondly, teaching children at home by a

special technique. Children who are educated at home with proper remedial work become socially rehabilitated to preschool age. The special pre-school educational institutions have lower positive results because of early separation of children from families, lack of normal speech environment, and isolation from communication.

DISABILITY AND SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF DISABLED EMPLOYEES

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Abstract: Against the background of implementing new tools for the social integration of disabled people in Germany this paper presents key dimensions of labour market inclusion in the perspective of disabled employees and summarizes them into two empirically grounded types. In the course of ratifying the Disability Convention of the UN in 2008 and of enacting the Social Code IX 'Rehabilitation and Participation of People with Disabilities' in 2001 German disability welfare policy shifted to a new strategy of social inclusion, which promotes a social perspective on disability and a flexible normalisation of the environment. Supported Employment (*Unterstützte Beschäftigung*) as its mechanism of labour market inclusion should lead to work in an adapted, barrier-free working context, reduce disability, and encourage self-determination and individual responsibility of the supported employees.

The qualitative-explorative study introduced here investigated disabled participants in supported employment. It studied, on the one hand, experiences and meanings of the support activities and of disability in the working environment of the first labour market. On the other hand, it analyzed the biographical meanings of supported employment among people with learning diffuculties that worked in regular companies and were supported by an integration service (*Integrationsfachdienst* - IFD). The focus of the analysis was the development of relevant categories and dimensions (i.e. "Everyday theory of disability", "Reality of employment", "Strategy to inclusion", "Meaning of labour"), which are summed up in two empirically grounded types (i.e. "Self-Empowerment" and "Status consolidation"). The findings point to subjective (respectively subjectified) struggles between new chances for inclusion and further risks for disability and exclusion.

DISABILITY POLICIES IN TURKEY: A CONTRADICTORY CASE IN TERMS OF POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

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Abstract: The lives of people with disabilities are limited by physical and social barriers. Over the years, disability policy has been developed. After the 2nd World War, a growing awareness involved and the concepts of integration and normalization appeared. For the disabled, integration means to participate into all aspects of social, economic and cultural life. Employment is the most important mechanism for them to integrate into economic life. Governmental policies tend to emphasize establishing national regulations aimed at integrating disabled people into the labor market. However, implementation remains a stumbling block and people with disabilities continue to be underrepresented in training and employment opportunities. They are generally excluded from the labour market.

In Turkey, the 12.29% of the total population is disabled and 78.29% of it is excluded from the labor market (Turkey Disability Research, 2002). For the disabled, the low level of access and their disadvantaged position in the labour market are mainly related with the existing policies in Turkey. As the citizenship is mostly defined in terms of participating into the labor force, the unemployed disabled will not have the chance to use their social rights.

Turkey is an underdeveloped country waiting to enter to the European Union and in this sense; it regulates a disability policy to correspond the integration expectancy of the Union. The employment of disabled people and the methods used for their participation into the labor are closely related with national economy and workforce market. The logic of capitalism depends on maximizing the profit and the employers' main aim is to accumulate their capital. There is a sharp contradiction between the needs of the state aiming to integrate with the EU and the capitalist market. The disability policy in the law level encourages the disabled to access into the labor market; however the practices build barriers to integrate. This study examines the relation of contradicting disability policy depending on positive discrimination and the practices depending on market needs in terms of social rights in Turkey.

DISCOVERING THE RE-COVERED - THE INEVITABLY INCLUSION OF THE EXCLUDED BY MAKING THE OTHER INTO THE SAME

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Abstract: In the context of a current PhD research project, we reflect from a critical disability studies perspective on the recovery paradigm as it gets established in mental health care. At first glance, the recovery discourse is very seductive, as it explains recovery in terms of a journey of hope: a lifelong, individual process with ups and downs in which the individual (re)integrates in the social world. Moreover, the 'patient' is assigned ownership of his/her life and illness and is renamed as the 'expert', in short, an ode to empowerment and agency. However, we interpret recovery against the framework of the neoliberal welfare state, in which individuals are respected as citizens and supported by the welfare state as long as they can participate in the game as self-governing entrepreneurs. As we will argue, this socially constructed norm of the competent and autonomous citizen is persistently at work in the recovery story, in which deviant bodies and minds are disciplined and normalized according to the norm of the managed autonomy of the individual, which is expected to deliver a demonstrable effort to integrate socially and economically in the various domains of society. To put clear, our intent is in no sense to dump the personal growth model or to denounce integration, but to expose the dynamics of the inevitably inclusion of the excluded in society through the translation of recovery in terms of making the other into the same. In fact, we want to challenge the structural processes of marginalisation which are consolidated by institutional arrangements and practices and create a residual fraction of quasi non-recycle-able people who do not fit into the recovery trail. In this article, we will discover the re-covered process of othering through the explicit and agentic positioning of Jimmy Sax, a 49

years old man labeled as a (core)psychopath, outside the dominant recovery discourse.

SYSTEM(AT)IC EXCLUSION & INCLUSION OF DISABLED PEOPLE – VOCATIONAL REHABILITION IN THE LIGHT OF THE SYSTEM THEORY

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Abstract: The participation of people with disabilities in society is one of the central interests of social policy. One of the most important aspects of social inclusion is the integration into the labour market since the participation on the labour market goes far beyond the sustaining of the living standard. Besides that, employment contributes to the maintenance of social networks, guarantees a constant time structure and the pursuit of conjoint goals, and brings about social appreciation and prestige.

The vocational rehabilitation aims at the integration of people with disabilities into the labour market. Concerning vocational rehabilitation there is no systematic research on exclusion and inclusion mechanisms within the different fields of society. Since there is no theoretical discussion in Germany regarding this topic, we want to push on with this.

We use the theoretical concept of System Theory established by Niklas Luhmann to identify the subsystems of society that are important for the understanding of the exclusion and inclusion mechanisms regarding vocational rehabilitation.

To understand vocational rehabilitation as a whole three levels should be taken into account. On the macro level, we argue that the economic system tends to exclude people with disabilities from some subsystems of society. As a response the political system uses the vocational rehabilitation as an instrument to compensate the exclusion from the economic system. Thus, an effective legal basis is a prerequisite for the inclusion into the labour market. Additionally on the meso level, the institutions should guarantee the implementation of statutory provisions. And finally on the micro level, the successful integration might fail due to the negative signal attached to the status "rehabilitant".

HANDICAPPED STUDENTS IN AUSTRIA - MECHANISMS OF INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION AT INSTITUTIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

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Abstract: The situation of handicapped students at Austrian universities became a topic of political discussion after the turn of the century. This was mainly due to an increasing effort to attract interest by the representatives of handicapped students. A student survey in 2002 revealed for the first time how many students are affected and which kind of impairment they have. Furthermore it was asked which measures handicapped students would need to facilitate their every day student life. In the following several measures have been implemented to support handicapped students (e.g. concerning exam conditions, students' assistance, and exemption of student fees). These measures are implemented at an institutional level (university) and guarantee specific rights to handicapped students. A more detailed analysis of how these measures are put into practice show that specific forms of exclusion or discrimination go hand in hand with them.

In the paper presented we will give a description of specific inclusive and exclusive effects of these regulations. Therefore we refer to two studies conducted in 2006 and 2009. The first one is based on qualitative interviews with handicapped students, the second one on an analysis of strategic documents of selected universities and interviews with members of university management and representatives of handicapped students. On the one hand we will describe the different strategies universities adopt to support handicapped students. On the other hand we will discuss – intended and unintended – effects of these measures. The analysis depicts a gap between the treatment at institutional level and the implementation in everyday practices. The practice reveals new forms of discrimination and exclusion for specific groups of handicapped students, especially students with non visible forms of impairment or students with mental health problems. It becomes evident that inclusion is only achieved in cases where measures at the institutional level are combined with measures to raise awareness among university staff in order to change the practice of applying these regulations.

AGEING WITH A LIFELONG IMPAIRMENT: THE GREYING OF CEREBRAL PALSY

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Abstract: The Global North is gripped by a "collective angst" about the demographic "time bomb" and what will happen to us when we grow old. Such deliberations inevitably make reference to older disabled people. However, the older disabled people being referred to are predominately individuals who have acquired impairments as part of the ageing process. There is a 'new' and growing cohort of older disabled people: those with a lifelong impairment. They have sought to live much of their lives in the community and now find, as they age, that their existence has not been anticipated. Older people with a lifelong impairment are at risk of becoming a marginalised group of an already marginalised population - a situation exacerbated by the whirlwind of public expenditure cuts that is currently felling support structures.

The phenomenon of ageing with a lifelong impairment highlights the lack of engagement between disability studies and gerontology, and the consequential limited understanding of how the experience of a lifelong condition mediates the experience of ageing and vice versa. This paper considers this phenomenon by drawing on our research into the experiences of older people with Cerebral Palsy (CP) in Scotland. CP is viewed as a childhood and adolescent issue and adults with the condition are now demanding more analysis. This paper will present older people with CP's perspectives on the personal, familial and social factors of ageing in order to understand how the lived experience of ageing and disability intersect, and to identify the processes that promote or hinder their social inclusion.

DISABILITY IN TURBULENT TIMES: BETWEEN PRIVATIZATION AND POLITICIZATION OF CARE

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Abstract: The proposal is based on a research on the trajectories of autistic children, in terms of care arrangements and problem qualification. This research consists in an ethnography of the autistic field on a local scale in France. It aims at articulating the different logics of actions in various arenas (medical, administrative, associative, school and family) that determine the child's trajectory. This paper focuses on an issue that emerged during the research concerning the schooling of disabled children in ordinary schools. In july 2010, the local autorities realized that all the funds for 2010 dedicated to employing people helping disabled children in classes had been used up and they decided to stop renewing expired contracts. For a lot of children, it meant being sent back home. This paper shows how a political context characterized by a lack of financial ressources has impacted on the decision-making arenas by questioning or revealing their logics of action and judgement. A pragmatist approach of that crisis permits to understand that it becomes the parents' responsability, individually or collectively, to make sure their childen access their right (since 2005) to be schooled in ordinary institutions. This process of parents' being made responsible for their child's future results in paradoxical trends according the level of analysis. From a case analysis, we may argue that making parents responsible as inviduals is notably conveyed in the medical arena and raises a major issue: the sharpening of social inequalities between children. Parents don't have the same capacity to claim their rights, the same ressources to get their child back to school or to compensate for the lack of public aid by privatizing the production of care. From the individuals' point of view, that crisis reveals the tendency to privatize a public problem, and the changing equilibrium between State and family in social arrangements of care. But, if we consider parents as collectively organized in associations, this crisis has given place to a repoliticization of the schooling problem. It has been an opportunity to denounce the problem of lack of funds, by using media coverage and lobbying. This process found an echo in the administrative arena, as far as the experts analyzing the cases and allocating ressources redefined the logic of their action in political terms: to make local autorities conscious of existing needs.

THE ACQUISITION OF A DISABILITY BY ONE OF THE SPOUSES: PROBATION PERIOD AND REDEFINITION OF MARITAL AUTONOMY.

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Abstract: The objective of our contribution is to provide some answers to the consequences on marital life following the acquisition of a disability by one of the spouses. More precisely, we will question to what extent the physical disability acquired at the adulthood by one of the spouses redefines the question of the autonomy of each spouse. To answer this question little studied up to now, we will base our research on a qualitative sociological research in progress, carried out through interviews with disabled spouses, in centers of French rehabilitation as elsewhere. We will deal with two important components of autonomy which will bring into question several dimensions related to the disability (the body, intimate and conjugal life, emotion, etc.).

Firstly, we will show that the question of autonomy of partners within the couple evolves according to the stage of the trajectory of the disabled spouse vis-à-vis the experiment of disability. From the hospital to the center, then from the center with the first returns to the household to the final return, spouses are confronted each time to a redefinition of their autonomy and "good distance" in relation to the partner.

Secondly, we will show how the disabled spouse, but also the spouse who is not, has room to manoeuvre to preserve the autonomy of each one, to avoid transforming the conjugal tie into a relationship only turned toward physical assistance, and to preserve personal times and spaces.

To conclude, we will question the fact that the lack of autonomy of one of the partners is not inevitably in contradiction with the modern conjugal models and that the arrival of the disability can be a new positive impulse in the construction of the couple.

'DISABLED NATION' AND 'STATES OF EXCEPTION': DISABILITY RIGHTS IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Democratic resistance unfolding across the Middle East presents us with an opportunity to examine ways in which disability rights, which have historically been articulated as charity, are rearticulated through the state in a context of World-Bank-enforced austerity. This paper is drawn from an ongoing comparative study of: US, World Bank, Cuban, and local responses to disability and disaster in Haiti; and Palestinian articulations of health and war trauma organized through UNRWA and NGOs in the West Bank and Beirut. I argue that internationalist and national liberation articulations of disability and rights exist within 'states of exception' (Razack, 2008) which are excluded from the rule of international law, and which are therefore not conceptualized as being under the auspices of the UNCRPD. Rather than looking to UN Conventions as rights instruments which are ineffectual because there is no power to enforce them, we must look to the way they are implemented in capitalist relations of ruling. In the case of Haiti, disability appears as 'exclusion,' which is addressed by mobilizing poor rural women 'caregivers' of the disabled to perform the 'high intensity' and under-waged labour of salvaging land for appropriation by large-scale private agricultural and tourism interests.

Drawing on Jasbir Puar's notion of *homonationalism* and Achille Mbembe's theorization of *necropolitics*, Robert McRuer has called for an awareness in Disability Studies of "disabled subjects who in certain times and places are 'targeted for life' even as others are disabled in different ways… or targeted for death" (171). In Palestine, political struggles for material well-being, democracy, and equality include the attempts of civil society to draw attention to a population under siege—the duress of checkpoints; the psychological effects of torture; the impact of daily bombardment on children; the cutting of electricity to hospitals and essential services; the blockade of construction materials to rebuild bombed roads and buildings; and the blockade of medical supplies. Although these noted violations are *about* disabled people, rights claims are made in the context of the Geneva Convention, *not* the UNCRPD. In 'states of exception' created through global capitalist relations, the denial of universal human rights results in widespread disability;

and, conversely, the rights of disabled people hinge on the honouring of universal human rights.

BEYOND THE OLD/ NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT DEBATE: REFLECTIONS ABOUT THE PORTUGUESE DISABLED PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

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Abstract: Until the 1960s, social movements were comprised mainly of workers' movements, focused on class and economic issues, highly organised in trade unions and political parties and using strikes and demonstrations as their main action tactic. The 1960s and 1970s witnessed, however, an increased variety of social conflicts beyond the workforce, particularly in Europe and North America, and the subsequent emergence of numerous social movements around new 'post-material' issues. The emergence of these new social movements (NSMs) did not only push for a multitude of issues based on identity, but also the investment on civil society as its key location, organised in non-hierarchical structures and networks and embracing direct action and protest.

As with other social groups, the failing of disabled persons by the welfare-state made them especially active since the 1960s. This was especially true of the UK and USA, where disabled people struggled "for equality and participation on an equal footing with other citizens" (Driedger, 1989: 1). This action was made possible by the creation of the Disabled People's Movement composed of diverse organizations *of* disabled people. Most current debates on the Disabled People's Movement included the discussion of whether this is a new or an old social movement. Some authors have been arguing in favour of the former, highlighting its internationalisation, its critical evaluation of society and framing its material concerns within the struggle for an improved quality of life of disabled people, regarded as a 'post-materialist' value. Other authors have questioned the applicability of the label NSM to the Disabled People's Movement due to problems of identity formation and the newness of its repertoires of political action and representation, and have suggested an additional category of social movements.

Drawing on my PhD research about social citizenship and the Disabled People's Movement in Portugal, this paper explores the commonalities and differences evidenced by the Portuguese case in relation to other international counterparts and investigates the ways in which this case study may contribute to the theoretical dispute between old and new social movements.

INDEPENDENT LIVING POLICIES IN THE NEWS: MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS OF THE "LAW ON DEPENENCY" IN SPAIN

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Abstract: Over the recent years, *taking care of* dependent people has become a central issue in the development of social policies in Western aged societies. In the case of Spain, the Spanish Government set up the so-called "Law on Dependency", Law on the Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Treatment of Dependent Persons (Law 39/2006), as a way to cope with an increasing demand of long-term care. The aim of the law is to support the caregiving role of the families (still the main caregivers) and provide a more personalised and flexible services, such us telecare or seniors' day-care, that enhance the autonomy of the users and the relatives. Even though the Dependency Law was one of the most popularly acclaimed initiatives of the Government in 2006, it has turned into a huge controversy with social, economic and ethical implications. The main aim of the paper is to describe which are the issues and actors that configure the public perception of the Dependency Law in the Spanish media. Is it only a struggle among the political parties? What is the role of experts and civil organisations? Are the main issues concerned with funding the domestic carework, with developing new technologies and services or with administrative disputes? What is the target of the Law? In order to answer these questions we are going to present the preliminary results of an inductive thematic analysis of arandom sample of 326 articles published by the four main Spanish newspapers covering the period 2005-2010.

STRUCTURES OF EXCLUSION: SPECIAL UNITS IN MAINSTREAM SCHOOLS IN CYPRUS

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Abstract: The era of inclusive education in Cyprus began through the passing of the 113(I)/99 Law, according to which disabled children are integrated in mainstream settings. One of the main provisions of the law refers to the establishment of special units (known as resource rooms) in mainstream primary schools. Designated disabled children receive education both in the special unit and the mainstream class and the rationale behind this settlement is to receive more individual tutoring and support from special teachers rather than from mainstream school teachers. Even though special units in mainstream educational settings are a common practice for educating disabled children, it shows how inclusive education is associated 'with the development and expansion of special classes and resource units in ordinary schools' (Zoniou-Sideri and Vlachou, 2006: 390). Moreover, it demonstrates how inclusive education policies can inscribe exclusive provisions (Allan and Slee, 2001), which enable the mainstream school to remain unaltered in terms of culture and pedagogy.

Within the framework of a study entitled *"The social and educational inclusion of disabled children in mainstream schools: The case of Cyprus",* non-participant observation and semi-structured interviews revealed fundamental issues regarding the functioning of the special unit. This paper aims to demonstrate the way special units operate within mainstream settings and to reveal differences amongst stakeholders' views regarding its role and functioning. The analysis of the research findings revealed differences amongst stakeholders' attitudes with regards to the autonomous operation of the special unit, the absence of a specific curriculum and evaluation criteria and the implementation of children's timetable. Further, the observation suggested that the spatial shifting of disabled children from the mainstream classroom into the special units had serious implications in relation to their educational and social development.

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AFTER SPINAL CORD INJURY IN PORTUGAL: IDENTITIES, DISCOURSES AND RESOURCES

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Abstract: The experience of traumatic spinal cord injury presents multifarious challenges to a previously non-disabled identity, demanding a reconstruction of the self. This often lengthy process of identity reconstruction implies several dimensions including physical, psychosocial and cultural aspects.

Socio-anthropological literature about the life course of people with spinal cord injury suggests that their experience tends to be codified by the discourse of bio-medicine which determines the construction of the new self. In addition to this theoretical assumption, periods of ongoing health complications relocate the individual in his/her role as patient, conferring a circular character to the process of self-identity reconstruction. Moreover, the sudden character of traumatic spinal cord injury adds an aspect of vulnerability that reinforces the power of biomedical structures, particularly rehabilitation services.

Vulnerability to the biomedical power is reinforced by the absence of a strongly politicized disabled people's collective identity that could offer alternative discourses and resources to identity formation. In this context, the reconstruction of identity becomes captured by the complex network of institutions and biomedical powers which inhabit individual journeys and that fail to acknowledge the disabling role of mainstream society.

Based on the analysis of biographical accounts collected in Portugal, in this paper we will discuss the intersection of an absent politicization of disability issues with the hegemony of the biomedical discourse, as well as the effects of such junction on personal and collective processes of identity reconstruction after a traumatic spinal cord injury.

Anchored in the social model of disability, this work draws on an ongoing research project – "From spinal cord injury to social inclusion: disability as a personal and socio-political challenge" – based at the Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal, and funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology.

DISABLED VETERANS AND THE PORTUGUESE COLONIAL WAR: LIVES SCARRED BY HISTORY

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Abstract: The Portuguese Colonial was fought between Portugal's military and the nationalist movements in Portugal's African colonies between 1961 and 1974. In spite of its length and social impact, the Colonial War has never been given a space of commemoration in the process of the democratic and post-imperial reconstruction of Portuguese society after 1974. That is why this silence about the war may be described as a constituting element of this process. From various points of view, the disabled war veterans represented the vivid expression of a collective trauma which the democratic social order has wished to forget. The silencing and marginalization which the "Disabled of the Armed Forces" have been subjected to make them privileged witnesses, by means of their accounts, for the salvation of important historical dimensions necessary for the understanding of contemporary Portugal, and by consequence, for the valorization of the Colonial War as a historical moment which has left long-lasting marks on Portuguese society.

There is a contradiction between the war veterans' "excess of memory" (in the sense that the Colonial War has scarred their lives, minds and bodies) and the manifest silence of Portuguese society as regards such a significant conflict. Our presentation shows how the lives interrupted by the Colonial War and scarred by disability contain significant elements of marginalization and distancing in relation to Portuguese society, as a result of the dramatic encounter of these factors of disruption. From this position of "exteriority" arise two exclusion vectors which have been granted very little importance in the context of the social analysis of inequality and the mechanisms of exclusion in Portuguese society. The first vector relates to the exclusion the disabled in general and the relation of war veterans amidst the social movement of disabled people in Portugal. This perspective will nourish the idea that the compensation for the war veterans inevitably requires the creation of inclusion factors, which are also necessary for all other disabled people. The second vector, concerns the soldiers' personal histories through social neglect suffered by upon their return to Portugal, i.e. the neglect of their accounts and about their fight for social inclusion.

TECHNOLOGICALLY MEDIATED (DIS)ABILITY

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Abstract: Technical aids, such as walkers and prostheses, are designed to solve practical problems. Using these technologies, people are expected to overcome obstacles and try to participate as much as possible in 'normal life'. However, the impact of such technologies is not limited to their function. These aids interfere in many complex ways in people's daily life. They, for example, are part of the way people experience their own bodies, influence the way people deal with their social and material environment, or the way that people are looked at by others. Technical aids play a part in the construction of *disabled* and *abled* as two separate social categories and in the related mechanisms of in- and exclusion.

In this research we will conduct 40 biographic interviews with users of four categories of technical aids: walkers, arm protheses, hearing devices and incontinence products. In these biographic interviews, moments of incorporation, change and abandonment of technical

aids will be focal points. In this paper we present several case studies that deepen the understanding of the complex, and often contradictory roles of technical aids in the daily lives of their users. We will, in particular, focus on the ways these technologies contribute to mechanisms of in- and exclusion and the related concept of (dis)ability.

RS 02 Dynamics and Complexity of Minority Statuses in Plural Societies

EXPANDING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION - CULTURAL BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OBSTACLES OF ARAB STUDENTS IN TWO PUBLIC COLLEGES IN ISRAEL

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Abstract: Recent official data reveal that between 1990 and 2001 there was a 220% growth in the enrollment of Arab students in institutions of higher education in Israel. As it is, it far exceeded the total growth rate of the students' population, which stood at a mere 125%. Moreover, data also reveal that the tendency to continue studies after graduation from high school is gaining force in the Arab sector to a much larger extent than in the Jewish sector. Thus, the rate of Jewish high school graduates who enrolled in higher education institutions grew by 9.4% in real terms between 2001 and 2004, whereas the rate of the Arab graduates grew by 20.5%!

And yet, the Arab students face grave problems as they enter the higher education system. The four main problems mentioned in this respect are: First, wide and detrimental gaps between the Jewish and Arab high school system, the latter being inferior to the first. Second, serious accommodation problems faced by Arab students due to linguistic, cultural and economic problems. Third, a dire lack of support systems needed to help the Arab students in their difficulties. Fourth, Employment difficulties facing the Arab graduates.

The main research question posed and tackled by the research team in the article is what are the actual difficulties encountered by the Arab students in the two colleges studied in the research- The Academic College of Judea & Samaria (ACJS) and The Western Galilee College (WGC), and to what extent do they manage to face them successfully? The article also tries to determine whether the colleges have offered Arab students options that are unavailable to them in the country's universities. In other words, the article focuses on the question of equal opportunities and bridging the gap between Arab students and their Jewish counterparts.

INCLUDED AND EXCLUDED. POLISH MIGRANTS IN ICELAND ENTANGLED IN THE NETWORK OF TRANSNATIONAL INTERGENERATIONAL COMMITMENTS

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Abstract: Poland is a country characterized by the fact that there are still many people leaving it for some reasons (despite the increasing number of immigrants) and where the process of social ageing is undergoing intensification, like almost everywhere else in the world. Both processes are altering the form of intergenerational relations.

The aim of the following paper is to present the results of the field work (participant observation, focus interviews, Internet survey) conducted in Iceland in three months. I strive to deal with the issues pertaining to how intergenerational relations change due to crossing of nation state borders. I am interested in the specific group of migrants that while being 'excluded' in recipient society (Iceland) simultaneously occupy high position in their sending society (Poland).

The main conclusion of the research is that the differences in perceiving migrants mainly result from quite distinct 'care giving cultures' pertaining to the categories of dependants (mainly children and the elderly) in Poland and Iceland. This 'disaccord' of migrants, the fact that they are perceived as socially excluded in Iceland, is among others the outcome of not being acquainted with migration strategies of Polish migrants. The main goal of these strategies is to fulfill family commitments and ensure proper level of living to one's wards ('the young' and 'the elderly'), even at the expense of one's quality of life. There is certain ambivalence, consisting in simultaneous inclusive (pertaining to society of origin) and exclusive (pertaining to recipient society) character of transnational family commitments, present in the mechanisms of fulfilling socially constructed expectations and intergenerational commitments.

THE ASYLUM-SEEKING AND REFUGEE CHILDREN IN POLAND AND THEIR STATUS IN THE POLISH SOCIETY

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Abstract: Many reasons for migration might be found, however, it seems to me that migration of children is always forced. Nobody asks their child "do you want to move to another country /another place/?" There is, of course, nothing striking in that situation, as it is usually a parent who decides what is proper for the minor. But when it comes to the state of asylum-seekers, the situation of granting asylum to a child, when the children's rights are involved, the whole case becomes much more complicated. Some researchers claim that "children can have their own reasons for being granted asylum" [U. Bjornberg].

The researchers from EU countries [e.g. K. Vitus, H. Lidén, C. Giner, M.L. Seeberg] prove that the discourse about the status of minor asylum-seekers and refugees is mostly the discourse "between" two policy frameworks: asylum policy on the one hand and children's rights and protection on the other. There are two linked issues in the case: the status of a child and the status of an asylum-seeker/ refugee in a particular culture. The society (culture?) decides how "the strange" child should be positioned.

The paper presented will draw on my research as a PhD candidate [sociological analysis, ethnography, official documents and references [literature]. In the paper I will present the preliminary find-

ings and try to outline some aspects of the status of asylum-seeking and refugee children[1] in Poland.

[1]In Poland a foreigner may be granted a protection by means of granting refugee status, granting political asylum, granting a permit for tolerated stay or granting temporary protection. I am aware of the difference between the above mentioned statuses. My PhD research concerns the children living in refugee camps placed in Poland and all kinds of statuses may be granted to children who stay in refugee camps.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY: ON THE ISRAELI IDENTITY OF ARAB AND JEWISH STUDENTS ON TWO CAMPUSES

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Abstract: Israelis a bi-national society (with a 76% Jewish majority and a 20% Arab minority) immersed in a conflict. The Arab-Jewish conflict termed *"an intractable conflict"* by some researchers evolved from what were grasped as mutually exclusive national rights. The conflict is grounded in a political and social power struggle over self-determination. It has been ostensibly accompanied by a psychological process, which defined the dispute as a zero-sum situation. All in all, this concept enhanced the construction of societal emotions, perceptions and attitudes towards the self as well as the "other" that warranted coping with the situation through the use of radical measures. Othering, marginalizing, excluding and stygmatising were typical of the majority-minority group relations. Enhancing real pluralism, inclusion and a real sense of common citizenship is recognized as a complex problem.

The paper (based on field research) tries to examine whether any difference exists in the sense of Israeliness of Arab and Jewish students on two campuses of higher education in Israel. The main focus of the paper is the Arab students. The point of departure of the research team was that the Israeli Arab citizens feel divided between their (Arab) nation and (Israeli) State. Analysis of the participants' responses to the questions posed to them points to a series of interesting findings. Of foremost importance is the fact that the Israeli identity component in the overall aggregate identity of the Arab students is significantly smaller than that of their Jewish colleagues. Yet, this sense of Israeliness is nevertheless deeperthan the one revealed formerly in similar studies on other campuses. A favourable surprise is to be seen in the fact that differences in the Israeli identity between Arab and Jewish students do exist, however- they are notdramatic.

Two other findings of the study are important. First, the level of Israeli identity among Jewish students was found to be significantly lower than that indicated forty years ago among Jewish high school students in Tel-Aviv. Second, a significant minority among the Jewish students states that the term "Israeli"is altogether inappropriate to describe their sense of identity. Which raises a very interesting question.

REFUGEES' IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES: AMBIGUITIES AND PARADOXES

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Abstract: As the numbers of refugees around the globe rise, most western countries have developed a multitude of regulations and policy strategies dealing with the legal and illegal inflows of people (Schengen agreement, The Hague Programme). When refugees arrive in their host societies they do not instantly become part of these. They have to go through legal asylum procedures where, by the presentation of their displacement and persecution, they have to earn the right to stay. For most refugees the asylum procedures can last years and do not end satisfactory as most claims get rejected.

Therefore refugees do not only have to cope with the loss of their former life, but also with the fact that they have to live in and develop future perspectives in host societies who create a sense of distrust and disbelief. In this regard identity construction processes are always interrelated with the development and conversion of integration strategies. These two dimensions with be placed in the center of your presentation.

Its national context is the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. More than 45% of its inhabitants do not have the Luxembourgish nationality; more than 50% have a migration background. Among the immigrant population refugees represent the smallest number but have to deal with very high personal consequences if they fail to get asylum.

In our presentation we first set the theoretical frame by presenting relevant sociological and social psychological identity concepts. With these we will point out important dimensions of interest for the empirical capturing of refugees identity construction processes. Next we present the results of a qualitative empirical study carried out with refugees living in Luxembourg. The study focused the interconnections between identity construction processes and the development integration strategies. At last we will summarize important starting points for further empirical investigations concerning refugees' identity construction processes and integration strategies.

THE IDENTITY DISCOURSES ABOUT THE NATION AMONG HUNGARIAN MINORITY FROM ROMANIA

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Abstract: The present paper analyzes the identification patterns and ideological discourses about the majority and minority national community from Romania among the Transylvanian Hungarians from Romania. The first aim is to identify how it reflect the mobilization's (ambivalent) policy coming from Hungary in relation with the "unity" of the Hungarian ethnocultural nation. Secondly, we also aim to understand how citizenship and the relationship towards the Romanian state is framed and reflected in the ethnonational identity discourses of Hungarian minority community members from Romania. Also we are interested if this is affecting majority–minority relations and patterns. According to our hypothesis it can be noticed a kind of de-territorialization of national culture: to be Hungarian is deconnected from the affectual ties with Hungary.

The empirical data sources are: (1) sociological survey (Karpat Panel), realised on an aleatory sample with 900 cases, selected from the Hungarian speaking population from Romania, (2) focus group

interviews (12) selected from the same population like the survey, according to age, sex and educational level.

According to the survey results members of the Hungarian minority community in Romania, mostly share the representation about the existence and symbolical membership of the Hungarian ethnocultural nation in transborder sense. A significant part of the respondents also identify themselves with the Romanian civic nation, even if the formulation and the criteria of the notion of civic nation are not clear and coherent in Romania.

Based on the focus group answers, two marked national discourses may be formed about the representations of Hungarians from Transylvania regarding the nation and national belonging.

The two main discourses: essentialist-radical, quasi-primordial, moderate. Conceptually, discourses follow the typology of Geertz's (1973) national ideological discourse, but this may only be done partly, because Geertz's primordialist discourse follows mainly the characteristics of the civic nation ideology, while in our case we can talk about a quasi-primordialist discourse which is also based on cultural nation, but it has a civic nation extension towards Romanians. That is why we call it quasi-primordialist, in other words …moderate".

JUSTICES COMMUNAUTAIRES, JUSTICE ÉTATIQUE ET TRIBULATIONS IDENTITAIRES AU LIBAN

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Abstract: Le droit et la justice de la famille au Liban aujourd'hui constituent un ensemble hétérogène d'institutions, d'acteurs et de pratiques en grande partie hérité de l'Empire ottoman, et consolidé sous le mandat français (1920-1943) et l'Etat libanais indépendant (1943-aujourd'hui). Les communautés religieuses libanaises, qui cohabitent dans le cadre d'un système politique consociatif pluricommunautaire, bénéficient ainsi d'une autonomie juridique et juridictionnelle par rapport à l'État dans toutes les questions relevant du « statut personnel ». Chacune des dix-huit communautés reconnues par l'État produit et applique ses propres normes juridiques dans le cadre de ses propres tribunaux, dans les affaires de mariage, de filiation, de succession (avec certaines exceptions) etc., et chaque citoyen libanais est soumis dès sa naissance à l'un de ces systèmes juridiques en fonction de son appartenance communautaire, indépendamment de ses croyances effectives.

La famille libanaise a cependant récemment fait l'objet d'incursions institutionnelles et normatives opérées par l'État, à travers par exemple la création en 2002 d'un juge des enfants dont l'activité a pu modifier les pratiques traditionnelles des tribunaux communautaires, ou bien le projet de création d'un juge étatique chargé de protéger les femmes victimes de violences conjugales. Les enchevêtrements normatifs, juridiques et judiciaires qui en ont découlé ont offert aux justiciables, et principalement aux femmes, la possibilité d'éviter la compétence des tribunaux de leur communauté, accusés d'être archaïques et patriarcaux, en ayant recours aux juges civils. Des pratiques plus anciennes de conversions intercommunautaires permettaient déjà également de désamorcer les mécanismes d'assignation communautaire et donc judiciaire. Ces situations d'échanges internormatifs intenses entre tribunaux et en leur sein permettent, à travers des méthodes d'enquête sociologiques et ethnographiques, d'observer les négociations identitaire en cours dans et autour l'arène judiciaire. Elles constituent ainsi un terrain propice à l'analyse empiriquement fondée des rapports jusque-là peu étudiés entre identités, droit et justice dans une société pluricommunautaire où les débats identitaires ont toujours occupé une place importante dans l'espace public.

LE STATUT DES MINORITÉS TAMOULE, RODRIGUAISE ET CHAGOSIENNE À MAURICE : USAGES SOCIAUX DU MULTICULTURALISME ET DISCRIMINATION

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Abstract: La société mauricienne est communément vantée pour son harmonie pluriethnique. Ancienne colonie, formée de descendants d'immigrants (colons, esclaves et travailleurs sous-contrat) venus d'Europe, d'Afrique et d'Asie, cette petite République insulaire de 1'200'000 habitants est politiquement indépendante depuis 1968. Sa Constitution reconnaît quatre communautés *hindoue*, *musulmane*, *chinoise* et *population générale* selon une nomenclature non homogène faisant tantôt appel au critère religieux, tantôt national, tantôt à une dénomination bricolée à l'indépendance pour regrouper sous un terme générique l'ensemble disparate des chrétiens. Ces quatre entités se conjuguent en de nombreuses subdivisions ethniques (religieuses, linguistiques, castiques) dont l'Etat mauricien reconnaît l'existence, à des degrés divers et selon diverses modalités, en vertu de l'application d'une politique des minorités fondée sur l'idéologie officielle du *mauricianisme pluriculturel*, version locale du multiculturalisme.

La minorité ethnique tamoule, qui compte moins de 70'000 membres, est l'une d'entre elles. Chevauchant la frontière de l'hindouisme et du christianisme, fixée emblématiquement à une langue ancestrale parlée par un nombre infime de personnes qui l'a apprise comme langue étrangère, elle affirme avec force son identité dans l'espace public mauricien.

Le statut de la minorité tamoule est-il mal assuré ? Les avertissements réitérés des militants ethnoculturels tamouls brandissent à l'envi deux « dangers » : 1) Le risque d'être absorbés dans une entité indo-mauricienne indifférenciée suite à une perte des spécificités culturelles qui les distinguent des descendants des immigrants venus du Nord de l'Inde, de loin plus nombreux. 2) Leur disparition, via la conversion, au sein de la population chrétienne. Ils réclament de la sorte plus de moyens de la part de l'Etat qu'ils accusent de les défavoriser.

L'Etat mauricien veille à garantir une répartition des ressources qui assurent la cohésion nationale. Cette logique distributive peut donner lieu à des pratiques de nature discriminatoire à l'égard des Tamouls comme à l'encontre des membres des autres minorités. Nous verrons que les Tamouls ne sont pas les plus mal lotis en comparaison des Rodriguais et des Chagossiens, citoyens mauriciens certainement les plus victimes de discrimination, qui ne disposent pas de moyens équivalents pour tirer parti du mauricianisme pluriculturel.

PUTTING PORTUGAL BACK ON THE MAP. THIRD WAY OR DEPOLITISATION OF DIFFERENCE?

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Abstract: Recently the thesis of the two models of national incorporation of migrants and ethnic minorities has undergone some serious revision. According to this thesis, in the European space, England and France represented two contrasting models for dealing with migrants and minorities. Whilst the former was supposedly more multicultural taking ethnic minorities diversity into account in public policies, the latter was civic republican with the focus on the individual and shying away from group representation in the public sphere. It has been argued that this distinction – between a multicultural and an assimilationist model - is no longer tenable and that both countries present more complex features than what this duality makes apparent. It might be said that such fuzziness ensued in part from a radical critic of multiculturalism that mounted significantly after the terrorist attacks, but in a reverse movement, in the case of France, the unfaltering republican model has undergone some adjustments towards the recognition of ethnic minorities and migrants. Complexity seems to makes its way into this duality when we try to classify countries like Portugal or Spain. Neither sit well with this opposition. In the case of Portugal, public and political discourses have offered a new version for models of migrant incorporation, one that is often called a "Third Way". I raise the question whether we are dealing with an actual "Third way" or with a piecemeal refashioning of some of the features of the two old models. In order to do that I offer an overview of institutional building, public policies and the emergence of interculturalism as a state sponsored ideology for the cosmopolitan imaginary of the city and its cultural heterogeneity.

RS 03 East and West in Europe: Two Decades of Transformations

BALTIC CAPITALISM(S) IN INTERNATIIONAL COMPARISON

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Abstract: The paper will focus on the question what kind of capitalism was in making in the Baltic states during the two decades of post-communist transformation? In pursuit of answers, the architecture of their economic institutions will be compared with that of advanced Western countries and other countries of post-communist world. While ideal types of liberal market capitalism and strategically coordinated capitalism from VoC can be usefully applied to part of post-communist world, they must be supplemented with the ideas of world systemic analysis to get the picture where Baltic states are and where they are moving. Among all post-communist countries, Baltic states most closely approximate the ideal type of liberal market capitalism, and Estonia is its most clear-cut case. As Baltic states still not are on the technological frontier, where sole source of economic growth is genuine innovation, they still do not belong to capitalist core. However, differences in institutional framework or its coherence may matter for varying absorption capacity in technology transfer and the use of the …advantages of underdevelopment". Although Baltic countries by the end of Soviet time were on the same social-economical level, Estonia's joining European Monetary Union in 2011 marked the emergence of a gap between Northern (Estonia) and Southern (Latvia and Lithuania) Baltic that was in making during post-communist decades. While Estonia seems to represent semi-core world systemic variety of liberal capitalism, Latvia and Lithuania stand for its semi-peripheric kin. The typological analysis Baltic capitalism is closed by the inquiry about the causes of the inter-Baltic differences, taking into account both background conditions and agency-related factors.

EUROPEAN EAST AND WEST: CORE AND PERIPHERY 20 YEARS LATER

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Abstract: One of the key questions, emerging in the context of recent enlargements of the EU with a number of post-socialist East European countries is whether it is realistic to expect that the new EU member states – or at least some of them – will be able to become part of developmental core, i.e. the group of the most developed European countries. In trying to answer we test two hypotheses. First, we can identify a set of socio-cultural factors, which are necessary and sufficient conditions of developmental performance. Secondly, these socio-cultural factors and causal relations have a very stable structure. Hence, any policy aiming to enhance developmental performance has to fulfill two criteria. Firstly, it has to aim at changing these basic socio-cultural conditions. Secondly, it has to employ long-term orientation. Unlike most economistic approaches, based on extrapolation of past and current trends, we are trying to identify the existence of necessary and sufficient conditions of developmental performance and test their causal structure by applying fuzzy-set analysis. Our analysis is based on a vast set of qualitative and quantitative data from years 2000 and 2010.

PERCEPTION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION IN CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: The perception of the European integration process has been researched since the 1970s – several studies have been conducted focusing on the logics behind the attitudes towards the integration process. The European Union is an abstract and distant bureaucratic construct about which people lack information and interest. In order to form an opinion about it people often turn to proxies. An obvious proxy can be the domestic political/ economic arena.

In general, countries of Central and Eastern Europe lag behind their Western counterparts not only in terms of economic development and the level of social spending, but also in terms of satisfaction with their country's economic and political performance, institutional trust and political activity. On the other hand, average support for the European integration process is often higher in these countries[1]. Is this higher level of support explained by a wish for a more integrated society or is it driven by a mere utilitarist attitude focusing on economic development only? Or is the question of European integration so distant and meaningless, that attitudes in this matter is a mere reproduction of attitudes towards current domestic political and economic situation?

Departing from the theories on social and system integration (e.g. David Lockwood) I suppose that the level of integration of a society determines how people perceive the European integration project. As measures of social and system integration I take into account institutional trust, satisfaction with the political and economic performance of the country together with macro measures of economic performance. As both individual and country level factors are taken into account multilevel regression is used. The analysis is carried out on European Social Survey (ESS) data collected in 2008 including nine EU member states of Central and Eastern Europe with comparison to West-European countries at some points[2].

[1] Based on the following question: "Now thinking about the European Union, some say European unification should go further. Others say it has already gone too far. Using this card, what number on the scale best describes your position?"

[2] The countries included are: Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Hungary (HU), Latvia (LV), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK).

POST-CRISIS EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE: IS THE EAST-WEST DIVISION BECOMING IRRELEVANT?

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Abstract: In the presentation we at first analyse new divisions among the EU member states, which are emerging in the post-crisis situation. When before the crisis it was taken for granted that the new EU members represent weaker economies and the forecasts about their coping with economic recession had been rather grim, the post-crisis landscape of Europe looks different from those forecasts. In the second half of our presentation we would present sociological reflection on the reasons why the post-communist part of Europe could manage with the crisis better that it was expected. Our special attention is related to the post-transition mentality, and to the relations between society and nation state. For the analysis we use data from Eurostat and Eurobarometer, also from national surveys.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO THE 'WESTERN BALKANS': HOW DO THE ACTORS PERCEIVE THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND BARRIERS OF THE PROCESS.

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Abstract: The topic of the paper regards the European integration process and its present and possible future patterns and consequences, that sometimes appear unexpected and controversial. Particular attention is dedicated to the institutional process of the EU enlargement, especially over the "iron curtain", to the post-communist states, that are still facing the difficulties of transition and democratic consolidation. *The aim* of the paper is to present the first results of the research* on the enlargement of the EU to the 'Western Balkans' countries: candidates (Croatia, FYROM; Montenegro) and potential candidates for the membership (Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia). It is focused on two aspects of this process: *first* on institutional framework and barriers to the accession, and *second* on analysis of how different actors from both sides, committed directly into the negotiations, perceive dynamics and difficulties of the process itself. The *former* is concerned with the analysis of the EU policies regarding prerequisites and conditions of the accession, indispensible to enter the procedure of the acquisition of the full EU citizenship and also, not less important, with the inner dynamics of every single state that was taken in exam, where the positive or negative support to the EU integration has become a strong constitutive element of different political orientations. The *latter* was approached by the in-depth interviews with a number of 'privileged testimonies' from different social parts (representatives of the European Commission Office for the Integration in Brussels; representatives of the European Commission Delegation in each Western Balkan country; representatives of other international organisations committed in the integration process; official members of the negotiation teams on local level; members of the WB State Missions in Brussels; relevant intellectuals and representatives of the NGO sector in all involved countries), made in the period from October 2009 to February 2011.

*This study is a part of the interdisciplinary research project "Political imagination of the West. European Union as an area of opportunities or as a fortress?", financed by the Italian Ministry of Education, Research and University (PRIN 2007)

IS THE BRIDGE COLLAPSING? TURKEY'S RECENT EXAMINATION OF ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE WESTERN WORLD

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Abstract: Turkey, as it is often acknowledged, is a 'bridge' between East and West. Due to its geographical position and membership of NATO, Turkey did play a significant role during the Cold War years, especially in the military sphere. This strategic role has dramatically increased with the tragic events of 11/9. In this sense Turkey's standing in world politics perceived as much more critical for the survival of democracy, peace and security inone of the world's most troubled regions. For many Turkey has the potential of becoming a role model for the rest of the Muslim world. But recently that role, hoped for by many in the west, has increasingly been considered as "problematic" by many within Turkey itself. Turkey's historic strong ties and emotions toward the West have been undergoing major changes.

There are various explanations and theories for Turkey's recent re-examination of its attitudes toward the western world. For some observers Turkey is turning its back to western world to lead the East. For others the ruling AK Party is returning to its Islamic roots and using the incidences like Mavi Marmara, Gaza war, or blockade as a political leverage to re-Islamise the country. There are various other explanations or theories too. This paper aims to analyse the current political crisis and seismic shifts Turkey experiencing since 2002 from a socio-cultural and political perspective. Various explanations and concerns will be examined. It can be said that no of these major political changes can be justified or explained on the bases of external factors or international developments. All these changes must be reflecting one way to another, wider socio-political and cultural concerns or shifts in Turkish society. This paper will draw upon the author's fieldwork on the recent anxieties about Turkey's shifting foreign policies, citizen's attitudes, perceptions and expectations in relation with the EU and US in Aydı-Turkey.

POLITICAL CULTURE-RELATED EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY IN A RISK SOCIETY: ATTITUDES TOWARDS EU MEMBERSHIP IN BULGARIA

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Abstract: Basically, the sense of this paper lies in analyzing Bulgarian population's perceptions about their country's integration in European Union. Bulgarian case will be approached as a highly significant instance of the effects of never-ending social uncertainty in population attitudes. The analysis is based on the conceptual foundation provided by *risk society* analyses, primarily carried out by Ulrich Beck and, in a complementary manner –though basically coinciding in their main lines-, by Bulgarian sociologist Nikolai Genov, Phil Macnaghten and John Urry; as an additional significant

aspect, the paper will turn to Bulgarian citizens' political culture – forged through country contemporary history- as an explanatory ingredient of prevalent values. In the general context of expectations and perceptions of those countries that have joined UE in the last years –mainly post communist societies from Eastern Europe-, living conditions and, subsequently, economic factor, have a particular relevance. We can notice how factors influencing public opinion show in Bulgaria some particularly marked traits, with a particularly low level of trust on country's institutions and, at the same time, particularly high on EU ones. All of this is the result of the peculiarities that have characterized the development of this people in recent times, and they remit always to the aforementioned theoretical proposals. Both correlation and regression analyses will be offered as a means to check the interrelation existing among relevant aspects of Bulgarian public opinion, and the causation that some of them exert on basic attitudes –particular in relation to political institutions.

AN 'OSSI' BY NAME? – GIVEN NAMES IN DIVIDED GERMANY AND 20 YEARS AFTER REUNIFICATION

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Abstract: This study employs given names as indicators of regional and social origin with a focus on the developments in naming after German reunification. Do the differences in naming, which Huschka, Gerhards and Wagner (2009) demonstrated between the two German states, persist in former Eastern and Western Germany even 20 years after reunification (the so-called "Wende") ?

While the statistical concentration of names in both German states was similar until 1990, significant differences in the parents' taste arose over time. The given names did not differ significantly, but certain names reached quite different levels of popularity in the two German states. We aim at delivering valid empirical evidence of naming practice in Germany and interprete changes in naming as indicators for social change. In contrast, obvious differences in naming within one country along the border of former seperation are regarded as signs of intergenerational heredity. Therefore, names in terms of "nomen est omen" are an area of importance when analyzing East-West relations, especially in regard to the effects of social backgrounds.

The given names will be systematically analysed by origin in both former parts of Germany. As a result, it will be shown that naming has not been properly taken into account as an aspect of everyday practices in the sociological research on East-West relations in the course of transformation.

The database is the German socio-economic panel study (SOEP), a representative dataset of more than 50,000 persons, which contains given names as well as detailed information on socio-economic backgrounds and the parents.

Basic keywords of the *Abstract:* given names, social change, everyday Life changes, Germany, East-West relation, social consequences of transformations

THE FRACTAL NATURE OF THE EUROPEAN EAST AS A CHALLENGE FOR CRITICAL THEORY

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Abstract: The paper will present selected results of my current research on the role of regional elites in the production of discourses on identity in regions of Eastern Poland. These elite strategies on regional level will be compared to elite strategies on the national level in Poland. In particular I will focus on affinities in nature of elite discourses, in particular those directed towards "Western" audiences, on regional and national level. In these discourses ways of dealing with elites' own "Eastness" will be interpreted with special emphasis on the strategy of using local and external significant others as underdogs. As I will argue, these discourse may be seen as demonizing lower status groups. Such attempts may be interpreted as overt or unconscious attempt at passing down the Eastern stigma on others. Thus the lower status inhabitants of the "Easts" of different scales may be seen as being accused more or less unreflectively of such "sins" as dangerous populism, radical nationalism, extreme religious traditionalism and other fundamentalisms. The elite discourses often frame the lower status inhabitants of East in psychological language, with mentality, in particular the post-Soviet mentality as their key traits. Consequently other questions could be asked in this context, in particular to what extent these discursive strategies serve the local elites' interests by legitimizing their privileged status. Additionally, one can ask if they may be also seen as unintended tools of naturalization of economic inequalities. These questions will serve as a point of departure for a wider reflection on challenges of application of the critical social theory in reference to Eastern Europe and its regions. In such context I will offer my reflection on such questions as to what extent critical interpretations of social relations in these regions can be based solely on local elite discourses and without taking into account of the wider context of international symbolic, political and economic power relations between East/s and West/s. I will also ask whether notions and ideals of the Western critical theory may appear in some contexts as tools of legitimization elite's interests. However, as I will elaborate in the paper, we may also ask if the local and regional elites can be seen as victims, although not only of the processes and groups they point out themselves as their main opponents and source of all kinds of threats.

THE POST-COMMUNIST MAKING OF THE COMMUNIST: POST-COMMUNIST SOCIAL ORDER AND POWER RELATIONS IN THE NARRATIVES OF THOSE LABELLED AS COMMUNISTS

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Abstract: The paper explores the meanings of the label of 'Communist (functionary)' within biographical interviews with former communist functionaries and supposed bearers of the very label in the two post-Soviet contexts of Lithuania and Belarus. Social labels conveying negative association and stereotypes are basic mechanisms of power and social order. The notion of 'Communist (functionary)' is such a label that continues to evolve conceptually in the post-Communist context of social interaction and institutional or-

der. The questions under discussion are: how is this label a metaphor of variety and complexity of social arrangements and social change; and how does it convey the multitude of relations that people pursue in society?

In a first step the paper characterizes being a (former) communist as a deviant condition during both perestroika and post-communism. It then describes how the experience of being labelled a 'communist' is recounted, and in particular, how the dilemma represented in having been a communist functionary in the past is managed. The paper explores what kind of complex yet functional structure of social relations the label 'communist' conveys, and how beliefs, values and power relationships are nested in it. In this context it reconstructs how those people labelled as communists understand the concept, what meanings they attribute to the label, and what contrasts between the conceptions of the labelled and the labellers are presented, and how. Finally, the paper explicates how the label assumes convergent and contrasting meanings in the narratives of the labelled, and how the interviews from these two post-Soviet societies - one of them may be characterized in terms of anti-communist, and the other in terms of pro-communist beliefs - help to unveil the complexity inherent in post-communist social change.

THE REUNIFICATION AND THE BACKSTAGE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF OTHERNESS IN BERLIN

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Abstract: This presentation aims at investigating the outlines of social relations which are taking shape in Berlin 20 years after the fall of the Wall. The process of reunification has implied the assimilation of the GDR by the FRG, namely the disappearance of a State and of its political, economical, social and cultural structures. In this context, ex-citizens of GDR are supposed to adopt the ways of thinking and the ways of doing inherent to capitalism. This conversion is sometimes expressed in terms of change of mentality and hardly leaves place to the recognition of an East German identity.

By basing us on an ethnographical research led in the German capital between 2006 and 2009, we propose to deal with the question of the production of the otherness as a consecutive process to the reunification of a city and a population having been separated for about forty years. Starting from the point of view of our informants, we will analyse the confrontation between communist and capitalist value systems, the formation of stereotypes which stigmatize the East Germans, but also the West Germans, by fixing mentalities and behaviour perceived as a natural resultant of the socialization under a communist or liberal regime. We shall see to what extent these stereotypes are interiorized and which resource they constitute for the East and West Berliner in terms of "resistance" or "leverage". At the same time, we will try to find what remains of the main master narratives of both Germany within the autobiographical narratives that have been collected. Finally, we will examine closely speeches related to the identity in order to determine how a common feeling of "us", including the East and West Berliners (and beyond, East and West Germans), could be established at the heart of the Republic of Berlin.

ETHNIC IDENTITIES IN SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATIONS: RUSSIANS INTERPRETING THEIR ETHNICITY IN ESTONIA, RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract: The paper focuses on questions of ethnic collective identity among Russians living in their homeland and in neighbouring nation states both in the East and West, which have (re)gained their sovereignty with the dissolution of Soviet Union. The analysis is based on rich qualitative data collected from Estonia, Kazakhstan and from different places in the Russian Federation - cities of Moscow and Penza and Tatarstan Republic. Variations and similarities in the representation of ethnicity will be explored, especially the role of religion, language and collective memory (important historic events). Russians living in Estonia have experienced quick political and economic transformation plus have had to cope with the state's linguistic requirements and liberal integration ideology. Russians living in Kazakhstan and Tatarstan have also experienced the "national awakening" of titular groups, but without language requirements. The religious differentiation between Christian and Muslim also is likely to influence the identity construction of Russians living in Kazakhstan and Tatarstan. The analysis will also focus on similar constructions shared among Russians from different locations and their local ethnic counter-parts as a reflection of Soviet experience.

POLITICAL DISCOURSE OF CIVILIZATIONAL IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

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Abstract: The paper focuses on the analysis of the concept of Russia's CI and its representations in the political discourse of post-Soviet Russia. Historically, the West and the East, Europe and Asia have always constituted the system of coordinates in which Russia have searched for its civilizational identity (CI). Discourses of CI have always been relational ones: from the assertion of integration into the orbit of the Western civilization (Westernism), the assertion of the hybrid nature of the Russian civilization (Eurasianism) to the proclamation of its original essence and the opposition to the West and the East (Slavophiles). The USSR, considered as a specific civilizational project, determined itself through the aggressive opposition to the Western world. After its collapse, the concept of civilization and CI enjoyed a renaissance in Russia. The pro-western civilizational discourse was revitalized, the West was now considered as an avant-garde of progress and civilization and the universalistic view of civilization began to dominate. However, with the changes in the political environment the discourse invoked the idea of Russia's civilizational originality with its own historical path while opposing the idea of the Western civilization's universality and its monopolist claims for the export of civilization. The concept of CI is used to indicate borders of affiliation, to evaluate and differentiate actors and actions (J.O'Hagan) and to define one's position against the others. The representations of CI correspond to political intentions. Discourse, particularly the political discourse, plays an immense role in the construction of CI. The article focuses on the con-

structivist approach to CI, within which the singular-universalistic and plural-particularistic civilizational dimensions can be found. These dimensions are represented in the conceptions of Westernists, Slavophiles and Eurasianists. Westernism is associated with the singular-universalistic approach (the West-Europe sets the civilizational standards) and the discourse in terms of "civilization vs. barbarianism". The pluralistic and particularistic approaches are represented in Slavophilia, Pan-Slavism and Eurasianism. These frames constitute the basic repertoire of Russian CI representations with its references to the West/Europe and the East/Asia which have been actualized in different periods

RELIGIOSITY IN POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES – THE POLISH CASE

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Abstract: Religiosity is a very complex phenomenon, conditioned by a whole structure of factors, and has far reaching consequences. The paper addresses three questions concerning religiosity:

1. Historical conditions, i.e. long lasting factors and the impact of the communist system.

2. Church(es)-state relations in Poland after 1989.

3. The impact of civilizational and cultural factors of late modernity on religiosity.

In post-communist countries the historical conditions were highly differentiated, but the influences of the communist system were rather uniform. But in these countries the effectiveness of destructive power of the communist system differed – it depended on the local historical and social conditions: it was much easier to confine further the catholic Church in the already secular Czechoslovakia than in the traditional catholic Poland.

After 1989 post-communist countries developed church-state relations under a complicated set of conditions: traditions and the strength of religious commitments in a given country, the institutional power of churches (which was in part a result of their attitudes under communism) and particular political trends. All that resulted in a whole set of institutional patterns, which in turn begin to exert an influence on societies. Of course, established institutional patterns were and still are the object of critique and change over time.

In addition, one has to include factors characteristic of late modernity. At least two such factors have to be named: tendency to metaphorise religion (D. Hervieu-Léger's conception) and the systematic weakening of the consequential dimension of religiosity (this observation is rooted in secularization theories and widely accepted).

The above will serve as a framework for the analysis of Polish religiosity at the beginning of XXI century including a comparison with selected post-communist countries.

THE CHANGE OF SOCIAL IDENTIFICATIONS 1998-2010. THE MODERNIZATION OF POLAND REFLECTED IN PEOPLES' SELF-CATEGORIZATIONS.

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Abstract: The special quantitative procedure has been used in four-year intervals to measure the social identifications of adult Poland's inhabitants. Social self- identifications were to be chosen as valid for respondents and sorted in standardized way to ascertain their prevalence for a person. The aim was to try out whether the unquestionable modernization of Polish economy is accompanied with some revision of loyalities to various groups and communities. The questionnaire studies replicated in 1996, 2002, 2006 and 2010 have revealed considarable extent of stability of commitment, however some trends are also detectable pertaining to familial, civic, national and religious self-identifications. Peoples' identities seem to catch up with transformation of economy and other areas of social life. The pattern of identities alteration will be reaveal. One possibility is that many age group transform their allegiances in some extent, the other option is that youngest age groups bring in their new selfcategorizations and group loyalities. The later state of affairs will inflame generation conflicts. Some wider comparisons with the Polish case are possible, because the procedure of quantitative measurent of self-identifications has been applied in Russia and Germany as well.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN INFORMAL AND FORMAL SOCIAL CAPITAL IN ROMANIA. EMPIRICAL ANALYSES

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Abstract: The aim of our analysis was to elaborate an integrative view on the existing linkages between informal and formal social capital in Romania. For this purpose, we structurally separated between solidarity, interpersonal trust, participation in informal networks (understood as informal social capital) and trust and participation in institutions and civic activities (as formal social capital). Our approach followed that of the regimes of social capital, according to which, at societal levels, different combinations between formal and informal social capital may occur. According to this macro-level approach, regimes of social capital can vary form complementarities, in situations where both types of social capital are present and intense (e.g. Nordic countries) to substitutions, when one of the two types of social capital, most frequently informal social capital, compensates the lack of the other type of social capital (e.g. Southern and Eastern Europe). We presupposed that these regimes of formal and informal social capital do not necessary exclude each other and envisaged that, for example, in the case of substitution-type regimes may exist certain complementarities as well. Based on empirical data delivered from the 2008 wave of the European Social Survey and with the help of several regression models, we verified the hypothesis according to which some sub-regimes of complementarities are possible in the case of Romania as well and specific formal social capital can be positively linked to some other, specific forms of informal social capital. Among other findings, our results suggested that trust in national political institutions is positively associated with interpersonal trust, while political activism is positively associated with participation in informal networks. Thus, seems that two decades after the regime change, informal and formal social capital are not mutually exclusive and positive effects of informal social capital are transposed on the level of formal social capital, at least in situations when the two forms of

social capital are considered at the same level of specificity. Results based on qualitative methodology (intensive interviews) supported this finding and provided further nuances.

TRANSNATIONAL BABUSHKAS: GRANDMOTHERS' CHANGING LIVES ACROSS RUSSIAN-FINNISH BORDER

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Abstract: How have the significant processes of social transformation in post-Soviet Karelia and subsequent increased migration in the Russian Karelian-Finnish borderland affected the way family is imagined and lived? The Russian-Finnish borderland, which for centuries has been an area of both conflicts and peaceful relations, has now become a space of intensified cross-border family ties due to migration, particularly of Ingrian Finns under the Finnish repatriation program. In my social anthropological research I explore changing family lives, both imagined and practical, from the perspective of grandmothers, or *babushkas*. Soviet grandmothers used to play an important role in child upbringing, often substituting for "ever-working" parents and filling in the shortages of the Soviet public child care system. My study discusses changes in grandmothers' everyday lives, identities and subjectivities in a transnational space between post-Soviet Russian Karelia and Finland. I argue that transnational grandmothers (*babushkas*) have become important actors in maintaining "transnational families", whereas transnational grandmothering has become a pivotal social phenomenon of post-Soviet social realities in this transnational context. Empirically, my study relies on multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork, which I carried out on both sides of the Russian-Finnish border and during real-time border crossing. I apply the concepts of "transnational families" and "transnational subjectivity" in a methodology of social history to trace changes in grandmothers' family lives and subjectivities against socio-economic and political changes in post-Soviet Karelia and Russian-Finnish transnational mobility. I suggest that along with difficulties and challenges brought about by the odds of separation, "transnational grandmothering" has also become a source of empowerment for many women in times of social turbulence of post-socialist transformation and migration.

TURNING TO PARENT OR FRIEND? USING PARENTAL AND PEER MEDIATION OF CHILDREN'S INTERNET USE IN COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 25 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Alongside with the rapid growth of Internet use among the young generation and rising public concern about opportunities and risks children and young people may face online, we can witness an increasing research interest in help and guidance that socialising agents (parents, teachers and peers) provide to youngsters to support their online endeavours. Together with rules and restrictions, set mostly by parents, these practices are termed as 'mediation of Internet use'.

Given that the current generation of children and parents across countries is in similar situation in working out strategies to cope with online risks, the existing cross-national data on mediation of Internet use provide valuable opportunities for interpreting cross-cultural variation in the patterns of mediation as indicative of differences in socialisation cultures and the underlying institutional and cultural factors.

Previous research, by concentrating on mediation by parents, has provided classifications of countries based on predominant parental strategies. For instance, in earlier analyses of Flash Eurobarometer 248 data (2008), we have shown that systematic correlation patterns exist between the types of welfare arrangement and predominant parental styles of mediating children's Internet use. Post-socialist countries, with a few exceptions, fall in the same group, distinguished by the highest proportion of passive parents.

This paper will focus on two generational groups – parents and peers – as agents of mediation of children's Internet use, assuming that a generation gap may be more remarkable in the countries undergoing rapid social transformations. Based on data collected from 9-16 year-old Internet users (N=25,142) and their parents in 25 European countries in summer 2010 by European research network EU Kids Online, the analysis will, firstly, classify children according to the levels of parental and peer mediation they receive, and secondly, draw a typology of the 25 countries based on predominant types of children in each country.

"HEALTH OF NATIONS": THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF TRANSFORMATION OUTCOMES WITH RESPECT TO PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND MENTAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The major transformations of the late 20th century have led to a radical system change in post-socialist Europe. However, there is still much debate as to whether this large-scale institutional building has brought about the desired outcomes for the economic prosperity and general well-being. We argue that the emerging divergence of development paths in post-socialist Europe still requires a critical analysis of the basic theoretical and methodological approaches to its explanation.

In particular, we suggest that this divergence appears to have been caused by reformers' poor (and, perhaps, intentionally wrong) understanding of the certain cultural and historical contexts of these countries' development. Such understanding tended to focus on institutional building *per se* rather than setting the milestones for development and achieving certain goals in terms of society's well-being as a whole. By following this (rather unorthodox) line of analysis we suggest to set back the dominant *economocentric* (i.e. focus on economic achievements) and *economically determinist* (i.e. primacy of economic structures in social development) approaches to evaluation of transformation outcomes and focus rather on distinguishing certain vectors of human development with respect to physical, social and metal aspects of society's well-being. Precisely, we suggest to extend the widely accepted UNDP's notion of human development to a notion of 'societal health' (by analogy with WHO's definition) to determine the society's ability to resist certain pathologies: *social* (e.g. anomy and social disintegration accompanied by crime and certain forms of deviant behaviour); *physical*

(e.g. poor health and low life expectancy); and *mental* (e.g. various apathies accompanied by self-destructive behaviour).

Using this model we conduct a thorough empirical analysis based on comparative data from WHO, UNDP, World Bank, etc. to test some of our theoretical assumptions, which explain the nature and causes of the divergent paths of post-socialist development in contemporary Europe. Generally according to these assumptions, the extent and quality of human development is related to socitety's certain social, economic and political organization, which could be either appropriate (like in some CEE countries), or inappropriate (Russia and some CIS countries) to dominant attitudes, values, and patterns of behaviour of the population.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY IN POLAND: POLITICAL PARTIES AND IDEOLOGICAL DIVISIONS

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Abstract: Stability and consolidation of democracy depends on the state and functioning of political parties. It was a common observation that political parties in post-communist countries after 1989 were plagued by weak membership, internal divisions and short span of life, to name a few. But it will be argued that nevertheless the role of political parties in the consolidation of the democratic system has not been sufficiently appreciated. And this appreciation concerns the importance of the left-right ideological division and the capacity of these division to organize political space.

It has been argued that the changes which have taken place in Western countries over the last few decades and in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989 have rendered the concepts of left and right obsolete. Such well-known writers and politicians as Bronisław Geremek, Adam Michnik or Vaclav Havel thought that reality of the late XX century had outgrown the capacity of the two concepts forcing us to bid them farewell.

But on the mass scale left-right ideological self-identifications in Poland:

a) appear to be a good predictor of voting behaviour;

b) the ideological self-identification of the political parties electorates are astonishingly stable over time;

c) perceptions of the political parties along the left-right dimensions are also very stable over time: the political parties are very consistently perceived in the left-right space not only by their own electorates but also by electorates of other parties and general public.

Perhaps this is an indicator that political parties in Poland which were and are plagued by many weaknesses nevertheless communicate sufficiently well with their electorates and thus create elementary order in political space which contributes to stability and consolidation of the entire political system.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS RS 03

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Abstract: In East Central Europe the process of political and legal reconstruction presents an effort of postcommunist societies to consolidate around some fundamental values, principles an concepts that would help them to integrate and form a new political architecture. This would entail a new institutional design as well as conceptual framework for a new social contract after the collapse of the former regime compatible with the challenges of the modern world. The presentation aism at this new contract formation - a formation of postcommunist constitutionalism in East Central Europe. The funamental question follows whether the formation of values and principles is based on some clear conceptuals foundations compatible with the specific legacy of the communist system on one hand, and requitrements of the Euroipean unification on the other. In another words, it is a question about the complexities and ambivalencies of postcommunist constitutionalism and the structurating effect of "Europe".

SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE: STABILITY OR FRAGILITY?

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Abstract: While democratic institutions have clearly been consolidated in most of European new democracies, the support for democracy seems to be less stable. The evidence from comparative international as well as some national social surveys indicates that support for democracy in many East-Central European countries resides at the level of the thin (instead of thick) values. Moreover, democracy is often understood in an instrumentalist way, namely as a means of achieving better live, especially in materialist terms, not as a value in itself. Consequently, support for democracy tends to decrease during the times of crisis as we have witnessed particularly after 2008. This may be demonstrated by some social surveys, e.g. by significant levels of support for the rule of experts or the rule of a strong leader instead of democratically elected politicians. Convergence of new European democracies with the old ones is thus rather questionable in the field of democratic values, since undemocratic alternatives continue to be more unanimously rejected by the respondents in western and northern European democracies. This does not mean, however, either that one can truly expect the rise of authoritarian alternatives in East-Central Europe or that authoritarian alternatives are generally supported in ECE countries. Instead, as demonstrated by the case of Slovenia, we are dealing with a complex mixture of democratic, authoritarian and nostalgic sentiments as indicated by factor analysis of the survey data. This case is also be placed in a comparative perspective.

CHANGE OF BASIC HUMAN VALUES IN TWO DECADES OF TRANSFORMATION IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Return to the Western Europe's main economic, political and cultural patterns after 1989 has been the key motivation for the Baltic nations. Political results include memberships in NATO and European Union, Estonia becoming a part of the euro-zone. But do the change in the institutional fields brought with changed mind-sets, new personal value-worlds? Two decades of transformation are long enough to see stabilization of basic values into new

constellation. Soviet occupation left in the Baltic mixture of different cultural communities – indigenous Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians as well as predominantly Russian-speaking migrants from the ex-Soviet Union. We are taking into account that specifics also. Data sources are coming from four different value survey types: Schwartz Value Survey (1990-1997) for Estonians and Latvians, extended Rokeach (terminal) Value Survey (Balticom 1991-1995, Me. The World. The Media 2002, 2005 and 2008), Portrait Value Questionnaire (European Social Survey 2004, 2006 and 2008) and European Value Study (1990, 1999, 2008) for all subgroups. To catch main trends of the value change we will use principal component and cluster analysis, multidimensional scaling and social network analysis methods for 2-mode data sets to examine the value stability and change also in the whole Baltic Sea region during recent decades. Preliminary investigations show a watershed between Estonians and other Baltic cultural communities of the region. In the crude Schwartz' bipolar axes (openness to change vs. conservation, self-transcendence vs. self-enhancement) scale Estonians gather together with Nordic countries while Russian speakers in Estonia and respondents from Latvia and Lithuania are closer in both axes to basic value constellations of Russia and Poland. There is also expected to find explanation why the Baltic countries on the Inglehart-Welzel world values map are not giving much hope for postmodernist, self-expression centred change that has been taken to be the key cultural change – from survival to self-expression values. It seems that institutional change (on the opposite axis toward secular-rational values) in the Baltic has been seemingly more visible, resource requiring and self-centred than essential personal development.

MEASURING SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THROUGH AGE DIFFERENCES IN BASIC HUMAN VALUES

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Abstract: Our goal in this paper is to tackle the changes in value socialization through measuring value differences between age groups in the European post-socialist countries. The data came from the ESS Human Values Scale developed by Sh. Schwartz (national samples from 11 post-socialist and 12 Western European countries, Round 3, the year 2006)

The respondent's age is responsible for a big share of internal value diversity of each country. And the age differences in values may be partly attributed to differences in value socialization of the correspondent birth cohorts.

The analysis was based on the index ("delta") calculated as *a difference* between average value score of the age category in a given post-socialist country and the average score of the same age category in the Western European countries. Assuming that biological effects of age are approximately the same in different countries this index is interpreted as reflecting *the comparative socialization effects* on values in a given post-socialist country versus average Western European country.

To measure *the shift* in socialization effects in a given country from socialist to post-socialist times we compare the delta-indices for the younger (15-23 years) and elder (62 years and older) age groups. Two exemplary results revealed through this analysis are mentioned below:

1. The comparative socialization effects on Self-direction value became stronger in all the post-socialist countries in the period of post-communist transformation. It is in line with the most salient and most universal message of the 1989-1991 revolutions which advocated personal freedom.

2. Three post-socialist countries with "hard" version of socialism in their past demonstrate the most remarkable change in comparative socialization effects: in Russia, Bulgaria and Czech Republic the younger and elder age groups differ significantly by all the 7 delta-indices. (Russia outraces its former socialist allies and shows the largest difference between age groups.) On the contrary, Slovenia and Hungary with their "soft" socialist past show just minor changes and provide only two or three statistically significant differences between delta-indices of younger and elder age groups.

NEW VALUES IN THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE STATE AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: The author study in the article the interface between the State and the nonprofit sector in Romania by identifing the evolution of the relationship between the two sectors in Romania since 1989 till present based on the change of the impact of values as participation, trust and solidarity.

We'll compare the situation of the nonprofit sector in Romania with other CEE countries and will identify the main characteristics of the contracting and third party government relationships based on the level of development of the communities involved.

After twenty years of democracy, the tertiary sector is called on to join the State in a new type of relationship called "partnership". This new relationship can take several shapes and shades. In some cases, it may be influenced by the nongovernmental sector's strong dependency on the State, while in others we may notice a more egalitarian relationship of partnership.

VALUE CONVERGENCE AND ENTROPY IN EASTERN EUROPE: SEARCHING FOR EXPLANATIONS.

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Abstract: There are not many comparative studies dedicated to value change in Eastern European countries. In our paper, we employ both longitudinal and cross- national analyses to describe and explore whether and, if so, how and why Eastern European countries have changed their values on the conservatism-openness to change axis. We considered the support for religiosity, traditional family type, instrumental qualities of work (work ethos) and authority, as value orientations of a conservative/normative type. Sexual permissiveness, tolerance, orientations against a non-democratic political system (democratic orientations) were regarded as open-

ness to change values. We are using the available EVS/WVS 1990-2009 data sets from Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, East Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine. The main method employed is multi-group confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA); we are testing for measurement invariance (configural, metric and scalar) and then compare the means of the latent variables (values). First, we explore whether we can find overall value convergence of countries or increasing entropy. We expect to find processes of partial value convergence (i.e. convergence with respect to some of the values) in varying clusters of countries. Second, we are searching for explanations of these processes considering the different cultural heritages and economic developments of these countries.

EXPLORING SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN WEST- AND EAST-EUROPEAN STATES: THE CASES OF MERITOCRACY AND MEDIOCRACY

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Abstract: There is still much debate over the extent to which democratic and market institutions bring about the economic success in developed and transforming societies. The most widespread assumption behind this is that these institutions support the meritocratic rule of advancing individuals to their social positions, and, thus, enhance better use of their social, economic and human resources. Meritocracy is, on the other hand, opposed by mediocracy, i.e. a principle, in which people advance regardless of their personal achievements (e.g. loyalism). Yet however obvious it may seem that in Western developed countries meritocracy is most likely to appear, we argue that such regularity in social stratification has little to do with 'modern' institutions per se, since in some societies mediocracy may persist as an attribute, which is rooted in particular cultural and historical context of their development.

In this research we attempt to grasp these differences in social stratification empirically using data from European Social Survey (rounds 3, 4). For this purpose corresponding modes of stratification are operationalized in terms of multidimensional systems composed of such axes of inequality as occupation, education and economic rewards. We further develop a certain relative measure of distribution randomness (entropy) to distinguish between meritocracy (regular distribution) and mediocracy (random distribution).

Our results indeed show that there is a far stronger degree of matching between individual occupation, education and income in better developed European countries than is observed among some of the post-socialist states. Yet this pattern is irregular and cannot be strongly tied to extents of democratic and market development. Among the most particular cases in this respect are Spain and Portugal (in Western Europe), and Russia (in Eastern Europe). To emphasize this finding we also look at the differences in patterns of intergenerational mobility, which also correlate with relative measures of meritocracy/mediocracy.

INDIVIDUALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF POST-SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATIONS: WHAT IS MEANT BY BEING A WINNER OF REFORMS?

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Abstract: Individualization is widely viewed as a process which has been observed as a one of the key processes coming alongside with globalization. The paper argues that in post-socialist countries the individualization has been accelerated during the last two decades. The similar globalizing factors notwithstanding, some specific pushing forces of individualization in these countries seem to be different from those in the Western European and North American societies. These forces are involved in the dramatic post-socialist social transformations. The development of Russian society is a telling example of these specifics.

If one would take stock of the transformations that took place in the value orientations and identities in contemporary Russia, one can notice from the empirical data that people in Russia are being individualized quite fast. In tackling the issues of individualization the paper also attracts comparisons of the transformation of Russian, Polish and Chinese societies. Being different in the speed, duration and way of implementation, the reforms produce similar effects. One of them is the rising social inequality. There are some questions to deal with in this context: To what extent did the reforms conducted by different approaches bring about more social justice? Who are winners and who are losers of reforms? The composition of the groups of winners and losers are considered as lens through which one can evaluate the transformations outcomes. In Russia being a 'winner' of reforms is associated with more individualistic efforts in striving for success and less commitment to moral and social values. The paper argues that individualization in contemporary Russia is being forced by the changes in institutional settings and norms and takes place in the context of growing inequalities which are seen by population as unfair zero-sum game.

JUSTICE ATTITUDES TOWARDS INCOME DISTRIBUTION: TURBULENT TIMES IN POST SOCIALIST COUNTRIES (1991-2008)

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Abstract: The concept of justice is a crucial aspect of legitimizing newly emerged democracies and free market economies, therefore, the research of justice attitudes is important. The past two decades have been turbulent for Post-Socialist countries, during which new values, norms, attitudes started to emerge, while old ones still remained to determine everyday life. Justice concepts within the population have been affected by the transition, as well.

The paper aims to explore whether people's opinions concerning wage rules align with their opinion regarding income inequality in Post-Socialist countries in the past twenty years. In particular, the study focuses on justice attitudes toward income distribution by looking at whether people believing that prevailing wage rules are just, will also consider income inequality just.

By selecting countries (the Czech Republic, East-Germany and Hungary), the paper attempts to describe how these countries have changed in the past two decades in regard to justice attitudes through justice profiles. Justice profiles attempt to grasp justice attitudes toward wage rules and justice attitudes toward income

inequalities. They summarize whether respondents consider wage rules just or not (meaning do they consider prevailing wage rules acceptable or not) and whether they consider income inequalities just or not (meaning whether they consider prevailing outcomes acceptable or not) in a four category typology.

The data of the International Social Justice Project between 1991 and 2008 are used to chart tendencies concerning justice profiles. Results highlight similarities between countries due to Socialist heritage, as well point to some unique aspects regarding each country.

NEITHER SHOCK, NOR THERAPY: WINNERS AND LOSERS IN ROMANIA'S POST-COMMUNIST TRANSITION

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Abstract: In this paper, I address the current debate on the winners and losers of market transition in Eastern Europe and China. Some scholars have claimed that, because a market economy tends to reward an individual's skills and merits (or her human capital), the winners of market transition will be the individuals who have the necessary skills and education required by a market economy. Other authors have shown that the winners of market transition tend to be former communist cadres/officials due to their social capital/network capital. While employing and debating over such very broad concepts as "planned economies," "markets" or "partial reform," I contend that market transition scholars have not specified the institutional conditions under which their predictions might be confirmed.

Focusing on the infrequently discussed case of post-communist Romania, I show that who wins and who loses during market transition is a function of larger political and institutional conditions. Despite its violent divorce from communism, Romania is a country that favored a gradualist reform strategy, which has made possible the political and economic survival of many former communist politicos and party members. Employing data from a survey conducted in 2010 on a representative sample of 4500 respondents aged 25 years and older, I analyze the extent to which the transition to a market economy has maintained (or eroded) the advantages of former communist party members and officials. The results of my statistical analyses suggest that some former communist party members have not only managed to survive the transition but have been at an advantage during post-communism due to their social capital/network resources. The main losers of post-communist transition tend to be older individuals, with little education, and former employees of the oversized communist industrial sector. Also, a large part of the losers' camp includes agricultural workers, formerly employed in the socialist cooperatives/collective farms. Thus far, market transition in Romania has had mixed results. In contrast to Hungary, Poland or the Czech Republic, in Romania income inequalities have increased drastically post-1989. Also, some pre-1989 inequality forms have survived. This is especially true in the case of relatively low income returns to education and gender-based income inequalities.

SOCIAL MOBILITY IN TRANSITION AND BEYOND

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Abstract: In this paper I will demonstrate the long-term patterns of social mobility in terms of educational attainment in the former Soviet Union countries. Based on the Life in Transition and European Values Surveys, which contain data on the level of education achieved by respondents and their parents, I will employ ordinary least squires and logistic odds-ratios methods to reveal how fathers' education has been associated with their children's attainment in the consecutive cohorts born in 20th century. The special attention will be paid to the transitional cohort, the individuals who were born in 1970-80 and went through education system during the tumultuous late-socialist and post-socialist years, but had to complete their qualification at the time of the surveys in the late 2000s. Based on the earlier country studies, I expect that the overall level of intergenerational social mobility in terms of completed education has decreased, though the pattern of changes idiosyncratically varied across the regions and countries.

THE CONCEPT OF CAREER IN FORMER EASTERN BLOC AND FORMER SOVIET UNION COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Analyzing development of concept of career as a scientific term in the context of industrialized countries, we can distinguish three conditional phases: 1) The first half of the twentieth century was dominated by the concept of the vocational guidance; 2) The second half of the twentieth century (until 1990) - career orientation and organizational career concept; 3) At the end of the twentieth century (since 1990) - individual career concept. Western researchers identify a number of career forms developing today - from linear (hierarchical) to multidirectional. Some authors (Gunz, Evans, Jalland, 2000; Osterman, 1996; Gunz, Evans, Jalland, 2000; Moynagh, Worsley, 2005; McDonald, Brown, Bradley, 2005; Baruch, 2006) have a critical view of newly appearing scientific publications (Arnold, Jackson, 1997; Peiperl, Baruch, 1997; Arthur, Claman, DeFillippe, 1995; Hall, 1976; Arthur, Rousseau, 1996) in the US and Europe, which describe transformation of new organizational career in to individual. They postulate that the form of organizational career today is not the norm, but it is not completely extinct either. To say that the individual career concept has changed the organizational career concept would be an understatement.

Theresearchersstudyingcareerunderstandingof differentsocio-economic systems (Kon, 1989; Standing, 1991, Kalleberg, Stark, 1993; Skorikov, Vondracek, 1993; Andrle, 2000, Soulsby, 2001; Thomas, Inkson, 2007; Guido, Richmond, 2005and so on.) juxtaposestwocontextsof careerconstruction: Socialist andCapitalist. Career understanding formed depending onone or the othereconomicsystems values,leads todifferentformation of careers. The concept ofcareer,formedin Westernindustrializedsocieties and based on Western values,assumethatindividuals areable tocontrolpersonallya wide rangeof possiblechoices of education and employment therefore they consciously anddeliberatelymaking progress intheir life andtakeresponsibilityfortheircareer. Meanwhile,for post-socialistand/orpost-sovietsocietiesindividualpreferenceswerelessimportantthan theadjustmenttoparentalexpectationsand thesocialistand/orsoviet principles. Therefore the aim of this presentation is to analyze the cur-

rent concept of career in former Eastern Bloc and former Soviet Union countries more concentrating on case of the Lithuania, but not only.

ECONOMIC TURBULENCE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

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Abstract: In my paper, I examine the economic environment of local communities of Central and Eastern Europe. Based on my research conducted in three local communities in Poland, Romania and the Ukraine, I present my interpretation of economic turbulence. Beginning from 1989 and the systemic transition, I analyse the processes in which global turbulence, uncertainty and ambiguity emerge. By putting the weight on the lowest scale of social processes – locality - I draw attention to the issue of foreign investments happening after transition.

I calibrate the notion of turbulence to this part of the continent. In my presentation, this period is interpreted through the prism of economic processes of globalization. Thus, turbulence emerges from low transportation costs, high pricing of competences and innovation and the extremely low cost of industrial production. In the paper, I will argue that fierce global competition emerging from this economic environment involves even the most deserted and often-forgotten places of Central and Eastern Europe. I will also opt for understanding the ambiguity of the contemporary economic world by observing the change on the (lowest) local level.

I argue that this new level of transitional development involves new actors and reaches even the most remote and distant local (rural) communities. In my presentation, I illustrate my thoughts with three cases of local (rural) communities in Central and Eastern Europe. A foreign investor decided to locate a strategic business unit in each of the communities, of between 500 and 2,000 employees, mostly recruited from the region. Using selected aspects of the influence of external economic power, I analyse the process of this emerging stage of transformation through the local economic shift. By taking selected aspects from my cases, I analyze how systemic change (transition) and new 'turbulent' stimuli (foreign direct investment) cause the evolution of local cultural processes in Central and Eastern Europe.

HEDONIC HYBRIDIZATION IN SUBURBANIZED RURALITIES: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE OF ROMANIAN AND SWISS MILIEUS

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Abstract: There is a controversial debate about the relevance of suburbanization in rural areas. While Champion sees suburbanization mainly as a phenomenon of the past, Wild and Jones (1988; 288) recommend to direct future research on “the many complex social changes accompanying these physical transformations” connected with suburbanization.

Several case studies from the last two decades indicate that the process of suburbanization has caused significant migration and other social transformation in areas long considered as rural. The radius around agglomerations in which people with urban lifestyles and occupations settle is apparently expanding fast. This is the case for the United States, but also for a number of European countries like Switzerland, Bulgaria, Romania, Estonia, Hungary and Portugal. This paper is concerned with the question whether the suburbanization of rural areas has relatively uniform social impacts, or whether they are strongly tied on the cultural, economic and social situation of the special case.

For this purpose, case studies from two European regions which are both concerned by rural suburbanization but could hardly be more distinct in every other respect are presented. After the development in the Southern Lake Zurich Region in Switzerland and the Gilau area North of Cluj-Napoca in Romania has been presented the qualitative method of comparing the social situation in the two regions is presented. Through stressing similarities rather than differences, the concept of hedonic hybridization emerges and is outlined.

We claim that the long-term trend of hedonism in society is mirrored nowhere as strongly as in suburbanized rural communities. While common missions and objectives vanish, particularly the new inhabitants enjoy low land prices, comfortable housing and the proximity of natural amenities. The presence of some traditional food production is enjoyed both by the ones sticking to it and by the observers. However, the hybridization between old and new “Lebenswelt” makes it difficult to define an identity of the suburbanized ruralities. Thus, individual utility maximizations lead to a social construct without a clear identity.

POLISH HOUSING COOPERATIVES – POST-COMMUNIST STRUCTURE IN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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Abstract: My intention is to present the phenomenon of the polish housing cooperatives. Most of them have been founded in the communist period. The clientelism was present inside them at least from seventies of the XX Century. Initially, Cooperativism in the Nineteenth Century was a democratic, social movement, defending week economical position of the poor. The post-communist polish housing cooperatives are something completely different – cooperative estates are rather more similar to the russian ‘kolohoz’ than to classical cooperative.

The crucial characteristic of that housing cooperatives are: huge dimensions, strong managerial elites and low members-inhabitants’ activity. Most of members lives in cooperative estates larger than 15.000-20 000 inhabitants. Strong managerial elites have built their position in the communist period, when the housing cooperatives were centralized and actually governed by the communist state. The centralization have been removed twenty years ago, but managerial elites in many cases was able to maintain its domination in cooperatives. The boards – an executive power in each cooperative, still dominate over the general assemblies. It is possible because of the patronage mechanism. I consider it as a barrier for reinventing citizenship and building democratic structures.

I would like to share the outputs of my research conducted in polish housing cooperatives in 2006-2008. It was partly described in my book edited in polish *Spoldzielnie mieszkaniowe – miedzy*

wspolnota obywatelska a alienacja. I used the perspective of Robert Putnam's *Making democracy work* (clientelism in the southern Italy). Also Robert Merton's describtion of American 'bosses' in his article *Manifest of the latent functions* seems comparable. I also consider the perspective of polish authors: Jadwiga Staniszkis, who described the phenomenon of Post-Communism, and Andrzej Zybertowicz, who proposed the concept of the structural conflict of interest in Central and Eastern Europe.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF RUSSIAN AGRARIAN SECTOR: FORMAL AND INFORMAL MECHANISMS OF NEW SOCIAL RELATIONS

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Abstract: The paper presents the author's understanding of the post-soviet development in Russian rural communities, analyzes the results of liberal transformations, shows the specific features of a current rural development model; outlines what would happen to Russian rural communities in the future; and describes mechanisms for achieving the strategic goals of future development.

The paper analyses the history and present status of land relations in rural areas of Russia. It also studies collisions of divergent interests of agricultural producers originated from the uncertainty of property rights to land and competitive struggles for the best resources. As far as full-scale market relationships for land does not exist and "virtual" joint shared ownership prevails in Russia it is reasonable to speak about the formation of local markets for land rental where the competition turns out to be among large agricultural producers and farmers and where informal agreements preventing land turnover and protecting interests of tenants are concluded. Thus, the informal system of agreements and compromises helps to compensate for the weaknesses of formal mechanisms for land tenure. Nevertheless, the barriers to transformation of land into capital assets dramatically hinder diffusion of innovations in agriculture development.

A differentiated approach is needed to working out the strategy and tactics of rural area development, social and economic policy measures, and implementing a new rural settling model. It is apparent that in so vast a country as Russia there could not be a unified pattern for agricultural development and combination of different management models. A new agricultural development paradigm proposes a change in the targets, i.e. transition from state paternalism to rural area development based on local resources and partnership between the government, business, and population.

RS 06 Maritime Sociology

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND AGENCY IN THE ICELANDIC FISHING INDUSTRY.

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Abstract: The "skipper effect "debate in the 1980s and 1990s has raised some lasting unresolved issues in maritime sociology and anthropology. The debate involved different aspects of fishing organization and fishing success. It focused, however, on the role of skipper' knowledge and skill in fishing success in relation to other variables such as boat size, equipment and pure luck. The relative contribution of these various factors has been hotly debated. The debate has focused on empirical and methodological issues. Less attention has been paid to some theoretical issues involved. In this paper, I attempt to fill this gap in the research, recast the debate and focus on the social organization of the fishing and reframe it in the context of social structure agency perspective. I compare fishing organization in the cod and in the herring fishing in the classical area in Iceland. I show how differences in social organization and fishing culture interact with technology, the physical environment, the characteristics of the species of fish, to produce different types of agency. I conclude that the herring fishing involves different organization and different type of agency from the cod fishing. These differences are reflected in the role and the contribution of the skipper to fishing success. Finally, I discuss the implications of these findings for a theory of social structure and agency.

SOCIAL BONDS ON A SHIP – BETWEEN ORDINARY PLACE OF WORK AND TOTAL INSTITUTION WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CHANGES INDUCED BY MODERN TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: Classic sociology has thoroughly explored and evaluated the changes within the matter of social bonds. Contractual and impersonal relationships prevailing in association are the source of alienation; the organic solidarity may be characterized by both autonomization and the growth of dependence of an individual on the society. The limitation of community-like (common, traditional) *Weltanschauung* develops the potential of emancipative discourse but facilitates the systemic processes the colonization of *Lebenswelt*.

A sea vessel seems to be for a researcher an interesting platform of interaction to analyze how the social order is created (and the bond constituted). Some part of the order is of course enforced by procedures (from "outside"), but some has to be constructed from the very beginning. Especially the spontaneous part of reproducing interactions is from sociological point of view an exciting issue. What is the consciousness of creating the order during the voyage? What kind of bonds is established? How the institutionalization of interaction pattern takes place?

In Polish research on the deep-sea vessels (especially fishing ones) the scientists often concentrated on the bonds between the crew members. They emphasized the specificity of their work stemming from the its team nature, dangerous conditions and uncertainty of profits. Currently the transformation of maritime economy in Poland has resulted in the significant reduction of the number of fishing vessels so the authors of this paper carried out the research among the members of merchant deep-sea vessels crews. The research material consists mainly in unstructured interviews with a list of topics to be covered.

One of the hypothesis which proved to be promising and worth of exploring in further research is the one about the pervasiveness of modern technologies as carriers of entertainment and sources of communication and about their impact in the erosion of the bonds between the crew members. The research results may be the beginning of constructing the theoretical frame of transformation of social bonds on the vessel in the perspective of action-network-theory (ANT).

"I HAVE A SAILOR BOYFRIEND, TOO". SOCIAL WORLD OF SEAFARERS' LIFE COMPANIONS

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Abstract: Women in maritime sociology were absent for many years, nor as authors nor subject of research. If they appeared, they were usually treated as a minor subject e.g. in the study of family life of fishermen and seafarers. The above trend in the last decade has changed as new books and articles related to the gender studies has been published in this subject. Problem of gender in maritime studies can provide an interesting contribution to maritime sociology, especially for researching seafarers life companions. Social worlds become the analytical concepts used for the study of collective action that arises when a number of individuals strive to act in the same way (Strauss 1978, Shibutani 1994).

Virtual social worlds are perceived as a primary subject of researches because they enables satisfying interaction and effective communication in cyberspace. In terms of social world's theory, Internet forums and discussion groups can be considered as arenas. Social worlds perspective applied to maritime theory allows to find out and understand a common problems of seafarers life companions that they are sharing on the arena of forums and discussion groups in Internet. The article will discuss the creation of their social world and motivations to share personal narratives on the base of research online forums and discussion groups of seafarers' life companions. Particular attention will be given to strategies of coping with the temporary separation and stress arising from concerns about health, safety and sexual fidelity of their relationship partners.

COD AND TRADITION. CULTURAL EFFECTS OF COD FISHERIES IN PORTUGAL

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Abstract: In the 90s, Portuguese national fishing fleet lost more than 35% of the tonnage, a third of the fishermen, almost 30% of the production. The segment of distant water fisheries, especially of the cod, is accompanying this crisis. In one decade (1976 to 1986) this segment had to face two new restrictions to the development of fisheries: Extended Fisheries Jurisdiction and the integration in the Common Fisheries Policy.

The cod segment grew (in the 30s/ 40s) in a corporative logic of strong intervention and State protection. It had, underlying, the condition of open access to the resources. The introduction of the 200 miles Regime altered the rules of the game deeply, putting the traditional fishing zones (Newfoundland) under Canada's jurisdiction.

With the EU adhesion, the situation became worse. The transposition of the bilateral agreements for the supra-national management of European Commission, the problems of overfishing and severe decrease of cod stocks, the evil-guided policy of subsidies; all were factors of aggravation.

After a profound downsizing process (from 80 units to no more than a dozen of big vessels) we are still confronted with an overcapacity problem, face to the disposable quotas.

Anyway, while the stocks rebuild, and given that Nature's time is very different from Human time, the Public managers cannot stop defining social and cultural support policies for the affected populations and try to maintain the memory and the important traditions/ ways of living associated.

One area mostly affected is Ílhavo. "The Sea for Tradition" is the slogan of the City hall to present Ílhavo to the visitors that attests well the strong connection of the municipality to the sea. The guidelines for public management highlight the role of fisheries in the local development (anchored in reasons of geographical and historical nature), and the continuous exaltation of the maritime culture, with its maximum expression in the Maritime Museum and in other cultural manifestations of cod-oriented traditions (as religious festivities).

The purpose of our communication is to study the socio-economic and cultural impacts of the institutional change of cod fisheries framework in Portugal.

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL CONFLICT AT PŻM

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Abstract: The PŻM is one of the best shipping companies in the world.This is the state company.The foundation of the state companies existence and activity is parliament act on state companies from September 1981.That act was result of the political and social pressure imposed by the newly established "Solidarity" Labour Union, on the communist government at that time.The essential decisions according to this act have been made by the labour board made of employees and acting as a self -goverment in the company. After year 1990 Polish government was privatizing state companies.The PŻM employees did not want to agree to the privatization.That became the source, as well as the background of the conlict. between PŻM emploees and polish ministry of treasure.The PŻM employees are afraid of privatization because earlier attempts to provatize other state companies in this branch were not successful.

RS 07 Arts Culture and Public Memory

STAGING HOLOCAUST MEMORY IN A POST-MEMORIALIZATION CLIMATE

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Abstract: How does a country memorialize 20th century genocide in the 21st century? How do European nations resist the pull toward complacency, when marking the 75th anniversary of Nazism under National Socialism? How does a country examine its own record of grappling with genocide? Finally, how does a country take this moment to put forth a statement of moral consciousness, expressed by the citizens of that nation-state?

I acquired Austrian citizenship in 2008, 70 years after my father was expelled from Vienna and 67 years after my grandparents were deported to Riga. Beginning in 2006, I set out to document my journey of return as an artist and descendant, trying to piece together a broken past. Attaining citizenship became a concrete means of confronting this historic rupture, retrieving what I could claim, and establishing a non-specific commitment to reconcile my family's story with my own sense of agency as an artist and activist. I had no idea at that time that I would initiate a Holocaust memorial project that would challenge underlying assumptions about Holocaust memorialization, as well as attempt to address the questions articulated in my introduction.

The Danube Memorial is being developed as a new time-based Holocaust memorial concept to be situated along the Danube Canal in Vienna, Austria in 2013. *The Danube Memorial* will be the first inclusive memorial in all of Europe to symbolically represent all the victims of National Socialism, the named and the nameless, within a given country. Forging a dynamic relationship between three independent disciplines, graffiti art, archival research and education, *The Danube Memorial* is envisioned as a "living" memorial based on a participatory model of engagement.

The original idea for this memorial grew directly out of my process to recover my family's Holocaust narrative. The memorial project evolved over a year's time. The project is now situated in a contemporary light, representing my independent voice as a conceptual artist, cultural historian, educator, feminist, and social activist. While, my family's narrative continues to inform the project, the locus of negotiation now revolves around the politics of money in relation to developing a new public art project. *The Danube Memorial* is presented as performative memory, representing a new model for Holocaust memorialization that is fresh, critical, and inclusive.

THE CONTEMPORARY MUSEUMS AND THE SAFE FUTURE OF THE PAST. DISPLAYING DIFFICULT HISTORIES AND REFLEXIVE POLITICS.

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Abstract: There may be wars about monuments (Tallin, 2007), and there may be wars about museums. In both cases it is a war about memory, about a presence of the past in the public space. Poland stands as a good example (Katyn Homicide, 1940). From 1945 to 1989 in Poland the collective memory, as well as the public space, was subject to political power and censored. Since 1989, in Poland, just like in other democratic societies the collective memory is built "from below", is present and active in public discourse. This process has impacted the social situation of institutions and people who preserve the memory of the past. These new conditions may be called a democratization of public memory, and we would like to take a better look at its consequences.

The lecture will focus on the relations between the collective memory resources and institutions such as museums, based on data from two countries: Poland and Germany. It will be dedicated to the manners of telling about the difficult, because controversial, painful, traumatic past. Such a past for Poles and Germans is still the II World War. Using selected examples of Polish and German museums I will present the key factors determining the narrative coming from the museums about the IIWW in both countries. The observations carried out in Poland and Germany makes us reflect upon the dynamics, the social mechanisms and commemorating institutions. Questions arise: are museums a party in a social discourse about the past? Do today's museums help demolish the walls of national stereotypes and animosities? Do they help the History from the past times reemerge to unite instead of dividing? Where do the observed differences between the Polish and German museums come from? I will present qualitative analysis results (observations of museums' expositions). The aim is to show, how the actors of the history are presented and who they are, as well as if and what emotions and attitudes the museums' exhibitions do transfer.

THE CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF PUBLIC MEMORY: A POLICY CHALLENGE

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Abstract: This paper will argue that the contemporary imbrications of collective or public memory with notions of 'heritage' and 'identity' need to be tackled as key issues of cultural policy because of the cultural and social behaviours they induce. It will deploy concepts drawn from the sociology of culture, memory studies and contemporary history and be buttressed by evidence from the volume *Heritage, Memory, Identity* (SAGE Publications, 2011) conceived and edited by the author. It will explore how the politics of public memory are intertwined with the politics of heritage and identity, e.g. in renegotiations of traumatic pasts in countries such as France or Spain, in debates about Communist-era represssion in post-Communist countries or as regards the deliberate destruction of heritage in the Balkans, and how different forms of cultural expression are entangled with these politics. The latter are sometimes conflictual, often violent, involving exclusion and domination, the affirmation as well as the negation of difference, the conscious or unconscious manipulation or suppression of public memory. Enunciations of public memory also involve the forging – in both popular

awareness and the arts – of counter-memories, of 'memory-as-struggle', of 'memory-as-resistance'. This paper will analyze processes of construction and recovery that use cultural expression as vectors and the ways in which they shape collective representation and self-representation, mainly but no longer exclusively at nation-state level and now also transnationally. How are collective memories embedded in power or class relations that determine what is remembered (or forgotten), what is valued or deemed valueless – or what is defined as heritage and what isn't – by whom and for what end? The paper concludes that it has become both an individual responsibility, as a mattter of cultural citizenship, and a public one, as a matter of cultural policy, to be more reflexive about the constructed and often ambiguous nature of this dynamic. As analysts, it behooves us to uncover the considerable stakes for public policy contained in the cultural dimensions of the cults of memory proliferating today and, in so doing, foster fuller understanding of their implications.

CONFIGURATIONS OF PUBLIC ART AND PLACE

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Abstract: The presentation focuses on the public art of small municipality in Eastern Finland. The municipality of Ilomantsi is a typical declining community with various economic and social problems, such as high unemployment rate and an aging population. In contrast to material poverty, tendency of taking advantage of the specific cultural and historical aspects of the place is common. The image of the place as a scene of long tradition of rune-singing as well as the scene of crucial battles during the Second World War are repeatedly highlighted as characteristics of Ilomantsi in the contexts of official information sites, media and tourism.

The data of the case is based on articles of a local news paper published between 1966–2009, a register of municipality-owned art compiled by the cultural secretary and my own observations of public spaces in Ilomantsi. Public art and especially monuments are often seen as sites of collective values, bearers and reproducers of identity and memory (Lindgren 2000, 11–12; Peltonen 2003, 9–20). The question of authority and power is also a relevant approach in analysing public art. Based on the theoretical and methodological framework of cultural research and (new) micro history the presentation seeks answers to the following questions on the relations between public art and place: firstly, what kind of art is typically placed in public spaces in Ilomantsi? Are there any references to Ilomantsi on the level of subjects and themes? Secondly, how is public art articulated in the news regarding festivities? Thirdly, what elements of the local past(s) and tradition(s) are chosen to justify public art? If the art is used for remembering, what kind of memories and whose memories are given authority? Finally, whose past, traditions and memories are missing?

CULTURAL POLICIES REGARDING AFRICAN CONTEMPORARY ART IN POSTCOLONIAL CONTEXT

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Abstract: This presentation will reflect my on-going PhD research on Cultural policies regarding African Contemporary Art in Portugal. This project will consider the post-colonial experience and the impacts on the artistic and political field of the creation of a new Centre of Contemporary African Art in Lisbon in 2012.

The Centre is a political initiative from the Portuguese government announced during the celebrations to mark the anniversary of the Euro-African Summit of Leaders, while Portugal was the President of the EU – a cultural mark for public memory of the event. Despite general scepticism surrounding the creation of this institution because of the uncertainty of public funding in the cultural domain, this announcement was received with surprise, curiosity and expectation by the artistic and African related peers in the country, at the same time as claiming initial alliances with high profile international partners – African Art Centres- in European and North American context, outside the African Continent.

The intention of this presentation is to explore sociologically the political evolution lending to the decision of opening this Artistic institution and its symbolical repercussions in its specific *millieux*.

MEMORY AND TRADITION AS CHALLENGES FOR HOPI DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The Arizona Hopi are anomalous among Native American tribes.They are a sovereign nation in another sovereign land: the Navajo Nation, within the borders of the US covering Arizona and New Mexico. They are the westernmost Pueblo Indians; they trace their heritage to the Hisat-Sinom (aka Anasazi) people "some one hundred generations" ago. Hopi share their land with a branch of the Tewa, a tribe with its own language and customs. Hopiland consists of 12 villages of autonomous clans of approximately 10,000 people. They are the only Native American tribe without a treaty with the US government.

Like many Native American tribes, unemployment is prominent in Hopi life with reported figures as high as 85%. Tourism is considered a viable, and often the only, means for meaningful economic development because, many people believe, it would preserve Hopi autonomy and allow for practice of the Hopi Way. This option is affected by a variety of political and social challenges. One is the decentralized authority of the clans that often conflicts with the authority of the central tribal council. Another is the resistance by many tribal members to allow tourists of any kind onto Hopi lands seeing tourism as a threat.

The Hopi are inheritors of an oral tradition dating, at least, to 1000 CE based on living in concert with the values of humility, cooperation, respect, and universal earth stewardship. Tensions between collective and individual memory are a significant barrier to preservation of traditions, especially given the belief that no one person should "know all." Clan secrets impact politics and social life of the tribe but cannot be shared between clans. Tribal values often conflict with, and are threatened by, dominant values of American society. Clashes between for-profit entrepreneurship and traditional Hopi values impedes effective economic development. Memories of white oppression and exploitation are also a factor. Return of families to tribal lands after years (sometimes generations) of absence has had an additional impact.

The authors are engaged in case study research to recommend a new tourism policy for Hopi/Tewa. This paper looks at how

memory, tradition, cultural identity, and controversial pasts are affecting efforts by tribal members to develop viable economic projects for their benefit and the benefit of the Hopi tribe.

COLLECTIVE MEMORIES AND TURBULENT TIMES: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

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Abstract: This communication focuses on the memories of the past that individuals of various age groups and living in three European and three Latin American countries have. What main socio-historical changes and events occurred during these persons' life course do they retain as particularly striking?

According to the works of Schuman and colleagues, the major collective memories about the past are structured by age, and adolescence and early adulthood are the primary sources of historical memories. What happened during turbulent times? How a crisis shapes public memories, and in such a case, calls out certain memories while reducing the salience of others? Furthermore, do those events mark more particularly some generations (Mannheim) or do we observe in specific contexts the appearance of trans-generational collective memories? For the European countries of the old continent, did the 2008-09 economic crisis tend to give a shared dimension in the memory of the past? Besides, Latin American data allow us to investigate the impact of other crisis, which could be economic, political or some tragic periods characterized by military dictatorships.

Results are based on data compiled under the CEVI international research project – *Changes and Events across the Life Course* –, which focuses on the perception that adults from various countries have about their lives and about the societal environment in which they take place. The analysis regards here six countries: three from Europe (Belgium, Italy and Switzerland) and three from Latin America (Argentina, Chile and Mexico). Data were collected between 2004 and 2007 in Argentina and Mexico, and in 2009 in the other countries. In each country, a standardized questionnaire was submitted to about 650 persons of five age groups covering the adult life: 20-24, 35-39, 50-54, 65-69, and 80-84 years. Among others, participants were asked to answer up to four major events or changes that occurred into their countries or in the world during their lives.

DANCING THE PAST. THE CREATIVE POWER OF DANCE

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Abstract: Can the body remember? Memory studies tend to focus primarily on memory as activity of the brain. The hypothesis that the body itself might be able to remember has been long neglected. However, there are some evidences according to which this hypothesis might be better highlighted. The first one has to do with memories of traumatic past, such as repressed memories (memories of sexual abuse retained in the body, for example). The second one has to do with memories of a specific set of movements. If one tries to play a song on the piano after ten years, at the beginning one will experience several difficulties and if one tries to "remember" at any cost, it will be almost impossible, but if one just let the fingers go on the keyboard, a sort of miracle will happen and suddenly one will remember how to do it. In that case it seems that the fingers can remember better than the brain. The same might be said in relation to several sport activities. In many cases we make the experience of being able to do sets of movements that we seem not to remember with our brain. Where has this memory been stored? Could we imagine that our bodies remember also what our brains forget? It is very difficult to raise the proper questions and to find the adequate answers in relation to this field, however the case of dance might help us to better understand if and to what extent the body is capable of remembering. The Sensitive Dance originated in 1990 from Claude Coldy's meeting with two osteopaths Marie Guyon and Jean Louis Dupuy. The aim is to reach movement awareness through specific sets of movements done in living contact with nature's elements (the sand of the seaside, the water and the waves of the sea, the olive trees, the trees of the forest, the sand of the desert). However, during the seminars in natural surrounding each dancer starts to dance his/her past. The creative movements of the dance seem to free the stored memories of the bodies, the traumatic ones first, and later the positive ones. The case study is based both on ethnographic observation and in-depth interviews.

ETHNIC MUSIC IN PUBLIC MEMORY: BETWEEN AUTHENTICITY AND INTERPRETATION

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Abstract: The presentation will analyse ethnic music in public memory. Public memory is important in identity processes, both planned and spontaneous.

Public memory in the presentation is analysed through its impact on ethnic identity that is constantly changing, acquiring new and subliming old features. The spirit of the time manifesting itself as public memory is suggesting interpretative structures for ethnic identities and cultures and framing them.

Nowadays ethnic music raises a lot of questions. What tunes do constitute ethnic music? What does make tune a part of ethnic music of particular ethnic group? Is it particular harmony of tune? Is it age of a tune and historic truth about its emergence? Is style of performance and interpretation essential for ethnic music?

Age of performance, recording and copyright asks question about possibility of life of ethnic music:

• Death of ethnic music, or at least imprisonment of it in old records and styles of performance, *versus* flexibility of interpretations, whether it is based on rock, jazz or classical harmonies;

• Spontaneous daily expression *versus* professional on-stage or recorded performance;

• Authorless tunes *versus* copyrighted contemporary compositions, based on ethnic harmonies.

Presentation will analyse criteria of ethnic music in public memory and compare them with folk and ethnographic music criteria. Ideological aspects of use of and understanding about ethnic music in

identity creation through public memory will be reviewed through analysis of public and scientific discourse. Analysis of use of ethnic music for identity presentation purposes will be compared to development of musicological terms.

TRACES AND STORIES OF THE GDR-PAST IN THIRD PLACES. AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Aim of the author is to explore the relation among 'third places', sociability and memory, by studying the forms of memory on the GDR-past.

Thus the empirical analysis focuses on some 'third places' in Berlin such as pubs, taverns, inns, parks: places of informal relations and of familiarity among strangers where the 'We' here created is often contingent.

Then, what is to consider is: *first*, how third places store the material and symbolical traces of the GDR-past; *second*, how their forms of sociability can influence the narratives on the East German past and on the reunification. The relevance of these questions is also related to the main interpretation of the 'Ostalgia', the nostalgia of the East, as a form of memory that tends to edulcorate the GDR-society and that constitutes the basis for constructing an exclusive eastern German identity.

Thus core of the issue is to understand: *first*, whether third places mark a need of eastern German of narrating about their past in front of a feeling of unacknowledgement; *second,* whether they favor the construction of identities and memories crystallized in the past or of dialogical memories and identities opened to the present and to the foreigners.

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ART AND COLLECTIVE MEMORIES: HOW TO DEAL WITH MEMORIES OF WAR?

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Abstract: In turbulent times, such as in post-war societies where political institutions have to deal with transitional justice following crimes against civilians, human rights violations and war, how arts can reinforce, or not, the process of reconciliation? Considering monuments as art products, the message they deliver goes far beyond the society they concern. Having this in mind, many monuments and memorials rather glorify a selective interpretation of violent events and therefore foster a fragmented collective memory. On the other hand, some monuments produced by contemporary artists act as counter power (Braco Dimitrijevic, Nebojsa Seric-Soba, etc.). My paper will focus on the role art products such as monuments and memorials in Bosnia-Herzegovina play in the establishment of, either a shared public memory or, either strengthen the fragmentation of collective memory. The role of public memories in constructing national identities will also be discussed through other examples of artistic forms performing memory of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the siege of Sarajevo.

CAN A PHOTOGRAPH CHANGE ONE'S MIND: ATTEMPTING TO GENERATE DIALOGUE THROUGH ART

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Abstract: Face2Face is a photographic project realized in the Middle East in 2007 by JR, a photographer of French origin and Marco, a technology consultant of Tunisian origin. The project consisted of taking the portraits of Israelis and Palestinians doing the same job, printing them in huge formats and putting them in various places on both Israeli and Palestinian sides. The motivation of the artists to produce such a project emerged out of their belief that Israeli and Palestinians looked very much similar to each other, “like twin brothers raised in different families”, although they were not aware of that. The artists thought that the realization of such a similarity could change the way they thought about each other and could motivate them to enter into dialogue with each other.

This article will set this specific photographic project as its starting point. It will focus upon the conception of dialogue of *Face2Face*, whose condition of possibility is based upon the idea of seeing the other from a new perspective, that is, realizing how similar they are in reality. The project problematizes the construction of the other, but not the self. However, it is through interrupting with the self-identicalness of the subjects that a dialogue can occur between the two communities. To be able to emphasize this point, I suggest to turn to two philosophers, that is, Mikhail Bakhtin for the concept of dialogue and Emmanuel Levinas for the concept of face-to-face. In Bakhtin’s dialogue and in Levinas’s face-to-face, the self is conceptualized in terms of being open to the other. This openness is realized by interrupting and disrupting the self. Both in Bakhtin and Levinas, the self is constructed through the other and, in fact, due to the other. It is by granting priority to the other in the identification of the self that the privilege of the self is broken and the openness to the other is obtained. It is because of this neglect of the necessity to distrupt oneself that the idea of dialogue in *Face2Face* remains simplistic. In order to be able to transform the way the Israelis and Palestinians identify themselves, I will argue, this photographic project should have taken into account various dimensions which make Israeli and Palestinian identity, such as their collective memories and the issues of diaspora, home and nostalgia.

OUT OF THE SHADOW OF THE FORMS. PUBLIC MEMORY AND THE PROBLEM OF COMMEMORATIVE RITUALS

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Abstract: The sociological analysis of the commemorative practices represents nowadays a well defined branch of research into the wide and many sided fragmented area of memory studies. Much of the work conducted in this field has followed Emile Durkheim theory. Nevertheless, in the course of the last two decades, scholars have tried to move away from the Durkheimian orthodoxy in order to find more appropriate ways to account for the complex variety of the commemorative universes. The most valuable efforts conducted in this direction are represented by the concept of multivocal commemoration, elaborated by R. Wagner-Pacifici and B. Schwartz in their famous article on Washington D. C. Veteran's Memorial Monument, and by the concept of fragmented commemoration, developed by V. Vinitzky-Seroussi in her study on Rabin's death commemoration. Drawing on some empirical stimuli provided by an on-going research on the commemoration of the partisan victims of a massacre perpetrated in the village of Cornalba (northern Italy) by a fascist militia, our paper tries to show that multivocal and fragmented types of commemoration don't fulfill the typology. In our opinion there is still room for another kind of commemorative rite that we would define conflicting commemoration. That is a specific kind of ritual that witness the emergence, during its own execution, of two or more conflicting representations of the same past that it tries to commemorate. In describing this kind of commemoration, we argue that it is more likely to show up in societies marked by pasts of deep social divisions, where a full reconciliation is still not accomplished. Once adopted the conflicting commemoration perspective, it becomes possible to critically address the theory of public memory proposed by J. Alexander and by the so called 'cultural trauma' theorists. More explicitly, the cultural process aimed at constituting a public memory that Alexander has called 'spiral of signification' seems to be always a one way trip, with too little room left for negotiations, revisionisms and conflicts. To the contrary, our paper concludes that the social sphere of public memory could represent an instable and uneven terrain, where the representations of the past apparently shared by the whole society can be suddenly called into questions by different social groups.

FACING THE 1980 COUP D'ÉTAT IN TURKEY AND PUBLIC MEMORY: TV SERIES NAMED CEMBERIMDE GUL OYA

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Abstract: The social change process following the 1980 coup d'etat is one of the most significant topics which have been studied from social, political and economic perspectives in Turkey since 1980s. Executions, tortures as well as unidentified murders, following the 1980 coup d'etat, lead to a substantial social trauma in Turkish society. However, this dark side of the history disappeared from the collective memory of the great majority of the society due to the "forgetting" and "suppression" policy of the Turkish state. Recently, some policies of confrontation with the past seem possible in Turkish society. TV series is among the most important arena in which we can follow the repercussions of this confrontation with 1980 coup. The TV series named "Cemberimde Gul Oya", broadcasted on the TV station Kanal-D in the 2004–2005 seasons, could be seen as one of the interesting example of this confrontation and new "culture of remembering/recalling" in Turkey.

The goal of this paper is to analyze this TV series with a reference to concepts like collective memory, forgetting and remembering. The textual analysis of this series would be carried out within the context of construction of social memory of 1980 coup d'eta in Cemberimde Gul Oya. While analyzing the text, the specific role and function played by the remembering and confronting with the trauma will be evaluated. It is argued that confronting with the past necessitates a kind of culture of reminding/recalling. Hence, main objective of this study is related with the assessments of the reflections of the past events and culture of remembering in this TV series. It will be discussed that whether remembering via TV series could also be evaluated as a political action or not?

IMAGES OF THE PAST ON SCREENS AND STAGES

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Abstract: Remembering events – shaping history and memory on screens and stages. The aim of this paper addresses primarily the question of the use of past events (fall of the Berlin wall and September 11) in the "present" time. Based on my former PhD work (From information to history – Television news between the fall of the Berlin Wall and September 11) this paper will point out the shift from television news images to other forms of cultural expressions (television series, arts, exhibitions).

• In which way can we observe a new montage of the memory-images in another audiovisual context (films, series)?

• The performing arts, how do they refer to the past events by a new creation process?

• Can we observe a specific remembering bringing together media and work on the stage? Which similarities and differences in the way of presenting past events can be noted?

The results of our research will be confronted with theoretic works (Maurice Halbwachs, Paul Ricoeur, Henri Bergson and Andrew Hoskins) and extended to a special reflection on the link between (media-)events and further mediated ways of remembering.

SYNCHRONICITY WITH MUSICIANS: COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND CONDUCTORLESS ORCHESTRAS

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Abstract: This paper presents a meaningful coincidence – Jung's so-called synchronicity. Musicians in different continents are presented as taking similar paths in going against the archetype of the traditional orchestra with conductor, deconstructing the Myth as represented by the figure of the conductor. Four orchestras from Madrid, New York, Rio de Janeiro and Moscow have all performed

without a conductor and bring to the collective memory a critique of the musical archetype of capitalism: The Symphonic Orchestra.

The traditional orchestra resembles Weber's symbol of a bureaucratic world - the Iron Cage. It has been characterized as a site for the negation of the autonomy of the worker, resembling a Fordist factory. The idea of the invulnerability of the conductor as Myth is necessary for the construction of such an archetype. Adorno claims that orchestras will always need an individual leader and that, furthermore, orchestral musicians will always be negligent and intellectually deficient and, therefore, will never develop a fairer solution.

This study challenges Adorno's theory arguing that synchronicity of critique is happening as a reaction to the collective memory in the form of orchestras without a conductor. The 'conductorless orchestra' is seen as a way of liberating musicians from the oppression suggested by the paternalistic and dictatorial figure of the conductor.

The first and oldest such orchestra is the Russian Persimfans, which only lasted from 1922 to 1932. Only in 1972 would another orchestra again dare to criticize the archetype imposed by the mythical figure of the conductor, and that was the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra. Synchronicity happened as no musician in Orpheus knew about Persimfans. The third orchestra, BandArt, has professional musicians from a number of different traditional orchestras all over Europe gathering together once in a while to play without conductor. Again the study explains their meaningful coincidence as they had no contact from Orpheus. The fourth orchestra is OrchestraRio, from Rio de Janeiro, where musicians seek solutions in a competitive environment where the conductor is seemingly invulnerable, even to the point of being supported by the government. Following the conduct of extensive interviews and research this study concludes that synchronicity is happening and transforming the established, collective musical ensemble memory.

WOMEN AND COPING WITH THE PAST IN NEW TURKISH CINEMA

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Abstract: Examples of Turkish Cinema in those day offers new opportunities in terms of remembering events occurred in the past. It is difficult to say that whether these events will lead to social confronting with the past or not in Turkey yet. Especially, films, dealing with the past events that related with minorities, and produced by woman directors, brings to mind the question whether woman directors establish a different relation with the past from man ones. It is possible to the declare that confronting with the past and society could open the way for living in a human way rather than choosing and judging the victims for national modern subject, which is determined by process of forgetting and remembering. Women are leading that kind of process in today's Turkey by their novels, cinema films and research books.

When the examples of Turkish Cinema in the last period are scrutinized, it could be argued that matters such as migration, barter, and minority's experiences of these events have stayed at centre. Meanwhile, the characters of these films are constructed around remembering and forgetting, so these films recalls past events, which dominant ideology has attempted to surpass in social memory for a long time, to spectators. They also inform people who do not have any knowledge about these events. Consequently, it can be said that these films reconstruct these events in the course of this knowledge transmittance at the same time.

In this presentation, after mentioning the difference between history and memory, and discussing where memory differs from history, women's problem laden ties with the national identity and its consistent story will be emphasized. Hence, women's relation with memory, which has a cultural and social side, will be illuminated with a special reference to films directed by women. Moreover, what memory means in the resistant sides of "crude" material of history', which shields different narratives and possibilities of alternative modes of remembering, will be concretized.

POLITICS OF FORGETTING AND CONFRONTATION WITH THE PAST: SEPTEMBER 12 COUP D'ÉTAT IN TURKEY

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Abstract: One of the depressions prevailing in modern societies is the collapse of *transferred experience*. This collapse finds its symbolic expression in the psychological depression brought about by World War I and the disengagement of amnesic soldiers and individuals from their mental and societal universe. One of the results of the so-called symbolic expression was collective memory become a part of life as a point of resistance against this collapse. The memory which we presume to be the history of individuals is, at the same time, the history of the society encompassing the individual. In this context, both history and memory constituted the past, but with the initiation of national formations, a past was created out of the need to create glorious histories and has been termed as "memory" since it was left out of fiction of nation. Finally, the endeavours of memory to attain visibility were faced with constant obstacles. Specifically, various examples can be given around the world as the deletion of "collective memories", witnesses of reality under a phase of policy pursued with the aim of effacing (making the public forget) the unrighteous atrocities imposed as a result of totalitarian political regimes. One of these examples is the Coup d'état of September 12, 1980 in Turkey.

September 12 is one of the most traumatic periods of modern Turkey since it is when especially leftist ideologies, memories and identities were erased/suppressed via the oppressive regime and politics of forgetting. Witnessing executions, tortures, exiles and missing persons, all were erased from the memory of the society and a different past was constructed through policies implemented for this end in later years. Since the society, forgetting what happened, could not undergo a "confrontation" even today, it could neither overcome the trauma of September 12, nor attain societal and ideological freedom. This study, with an elaboration of memory and history, will try to open a window to confront the past by addressing and relating the 1980 period, politics of forgetting and the inflicted trauma through the witnesses of the Coup d'état victims.

QUESTIONING RECONSTRUCTED REALITY: 6-7 SEPTEMBER 1955 EVENTS IN THE TURKISH COLLECTIVE MEMORY

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Abstract: The destruction and looting of the property of the non-Muslim minorities living in Istanbul in 1955 is known as the "6-7 September events" in Turkish collective memory. In this paper, dynamics of distortion and reconstruction of the collective memory regarding these events in the Turkish press and the possibility of coming to terms with it 54 years later are discussed in two parts.

In the first part, selected newspapers will be analyzed for their perspectives on the events and reconstruction of the events and dynamics of distortion will be empirically discussed. The meaning of non-Muslim minorities for these newspapers, the tendency for memories to become vague, reinterpretation to tend the present, compliance with social experiences and conventionalized through the constraints of storytelling in terms of "6-7 September events" will be discussed.

In the second part, the possibility of confrontation in the collective memory that was constructed with distortion dynamics will be studied. To analyze this, the film "Güz Sancısı (Pain of Autumn)" by Tomris Giritlioglu will be discussed to confront the history of "6-7 September events". The analysis will concentrate on the sociability and interactive recollection of memory, its processing with repetition and review, its selectivity and its tendency to forget something else to remember another thing. The film will be analyzed in terms of Nietzsche's and Levinas' perspectives of history where according to Nietzsche history must not be idolized and should be analyzed with critical respect and where according to Levinas responsibility is very important for collective memory.

REMEMBRANCE OF THE 1980 MILITARY COUP D'ETAT IN TURKEY

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Abstract: After the military coup d'etat in 1980 in Turkey juntha regime and the following government of 1982 have established new institutions to re-structure the cultural and social life in Turkey. The legal sphere was re-organized by the new constituion, the educational life was completly changed and controlled by the higher education institute and neo-liberal politics were addopted and applied in regard to accommodate Turkey into new world order. Finally the cultural life became one of the key issue for the new regime to be re-constructed in regard to re-construct past. The most obvious changes were the bannings on literature, music, films and TV programs. However within past thirty years the arrangements on cultural life became more visible. The usage of the language, images in the public sphere, the turn of space were key elements of the process of reforming cultural life. In my presentation examples from films and TV serials based on the 1980 coup d'etat I will discuss the changes in cultural life after the 1980 and the practices of remembrance/forgetting of the past.

THE POSSIBILITY OF COPING WITH THE PAST IN TURKEY: THE DERSIM 38 MASSACRE

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Abstract: The Turkish Republic, as a national state, has been successful in ignoring the sins of its past and has remained proud of its history until recent years. In this context, the relation with the past has been forgotten and past tragedies suppressed; it is even possible to say that this attitude of forbidding accurate historical remembrance became state policy.

However, as a result of identity struggles, it was revealed that the nation state has a dirty past and that some national heroes who were actually criminals. Thus, the Turkish Republic has, slowly and involuntarily, started to come to terms with the past.

In this study I will try to analyze the Dersim 38 Massacre that was planned and implemented by the state. In the early period of the national state, the Turkish Republic's attitude to Dersim was to suppress and forget the massacre, even defining it as a rebellion. Although there is a determined state policy to ignore the Dersim 38, a speech last year by one of the nationalist parliamentarians made a huge blunder that was reflected in the public sphere with a bang. This case has been defined by the Dersim people as serendipity which started to move all of society, politicians and the media to account for the past. I will try to analyze this case through the media.

RS 10 Socio-Anthropological Approaches To Transnational Migrations

BEING HERE OR BEING THERE. FORMS OF TRANSMISSION WITHIN MIGRANTS´ FAMILY ARRANGEMENTS

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Abstract: Since the collapse of the communist regimes, migration flows from Eastern Europe have increased. Simultaneously, constantly new patterns of migration have emerged over the last twenty years that quite substantially influenced migrants´ family relations. While at the beginning of the 1990s mobility had been highly regulated, today, due to the removal of visa regulations and the EU enlargement process migrants from Eastern Europe oftentimes circulate embedded in strong and durable social networks between their country of origin and their country of destination. As a result different family arrangements have emerged.

The question I would like to deal with in my presentation is whether these different family arrangements simply evolve out of new structural conditions of migration, namely modified political and juridical frameworks of mobility and crossing borders, or in how far they arise due to different forms of transmission? Going abroad as a parent (and at the same time being a child) and feeling the need to follow as a child, just to give one example, might be considerably a consequence of what has been passed on and how it has been (re)interpreted.

After intensive field research in a Romanian village as a starting point of close network migration to Italy I would like to focus in my presentation on the underlying subtext of migration with regard to transmission. On the basis of multi-sited and longitudinal field research in the country of origin as well as in the country of destination living within several families conducting biographical narrative interviews, additional, semi-structured interviews and paticipant observation I would like to present various dynamic and on-going processes between the different generations of migrant families oftentimes being reflected in migrants´ family arrangements. As a result, I attempt to show the dynamic interplay and interconnectedness inherent to the migration process among individual biographies, family strategies and their narratives and family configurations between the context of origin and the context of destination.

NARRATIVES OF TRANSNATIONAL MOTHERHOOD IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: This paper will analyses 21 narratives of transnational mothers from Romania generated on the basis of 31 individual and 6 group interviews including 35 respondents (transnational community members, key persons, transnational family members).

Even though the narratives of migrant mothers seem similar, all of them having the same goal, to migrate in order to financially support their families and making efforts to fulfill their role as mothers, there are differences in their life experience that offer new information on what it means to be a migrant mother.

These narratives reflect the following: the role migrant mothers play in home communities; their confrontation with the negative discourse that accuses them of abandoning their children at home; the educational support they offer their children; the role of "non-migrant" women in transnational families in providing care for children; the way transnational relationships manifest themselves in these families.

Taking the model of active transnational family relations proposed by Baldassar et al (2007) as a starting point, using the idea of displaying families proposed by Finch (2007), this paper will explain the way Romanian families having transnational mothers function.

These families are simply a type of family, beside many others, with upsides and downsides, one that is however in the phase of rejection within public opinion in Romania, together with other "new" family types: families with lone mothers, ethnically mixed families, homosexual families. Indeed, if we encounter tolerance of different degrees towards other forms of transnational families (ones with migrant adult children, or a migrant father), for transnational motherhood tolerance is low, due to the expectation of Romanian society that mothers permanently stay with their children.

TRANSFERS ON BUMPY ROADS –FORMS OF TRANSNATIONAL CARING AMONG SRI LANKAN MIGRANTS IN NAPLES, ITALY

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Abstract: In the literature on transnationalism one of the most common metaphors to describe transnational practices is ‘flow’ (of goods, money or communication) (see e.g. Basch et al. 1994: 28). However, when we look at transnational practices in the concrete forms that they take, we notice that there is often very little that flows in real life. On the contrary, transnational practices are often costly, slow, involve physical effort and the goods and money that travel between countries easily get lost, stolen and so forth. The metaphor of ‘flow’ reflects the celebratory tone common in much literature on transnationalism. Instead of using the common metaphor of ‘flow’, I prefer to evoke the notion of ‘transfers on bumpy roads’, as these practices are by no means easy and immaterial as the metaphor of ‘flow’ denotes. From this perspective, the proposed paper looks at various forms of caring among Sri Lankan transnational migrant families residing in Naples, Italy and in diverse locations across the globe. Drawing on the typology of transnational caregiving proposed by Baldassar et al. (2007: 80–100), the paper discusses different forms of transnational care in Sri Lankan families, namely 1) economic and material support, 2) emotional and moral support, 3) practical support 4) personal hands-on care, and finally as an addition to Baldassar et. al.’s typology 5) ritual and

religious care. The paper is based on an extensive, 18-month field work conducted in Naples in 2004-2005.

"WILL YOU PREPARE GEFILLTE FISH FOR CHRISTMAS?": PARADOXES OF LIVING IN SIMULTANEOUSLY CONTESTED "SOCIAL WORLDS" OF EX-SOVIET JEWS IN GERMANY

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Abstract: The paper concentrates on challenges and contradictions of multiple collective identities of Russian-speaking Jewish migrants in Germany. The main questions are how do migrants cope with given constraining conditions of inequality and different constructions of *social worlds*, which clash in their transnational biographic experiences? What individual strategies do migrants in Germany develop combining contradicting requirements in order to be loyal to different narratives?

Russian-speaking Jews in Germany do not "burn their boats" with the original society as it was often assumed through the *Kontingentflüchtlinge* status (refugees) in Germany. Rather, migrants as active, creative social agents maintain intensive networks and develop creative transnational spaces.

Transforming and performing their multiple, fragmentary identities in their everyday life Russian-speaking Jews search for their social recognition and participation in dominant discourses in Germany. Personal and collective affiliations are not only created and modified through verbal expressions but become visible in material culture used by migrants in each context. Based on extended cultural anthropological research[1], this paper reveals multiple affiliations and coping strategies of contradictive narratives as perceived, interpreted by participants as central research actors in their everyday practice, verbal expressions and food consumption in Russian food stores. I will particularly analyze the complexity and controversy of senses of home and homelands as they are created in transnational practice through exposure to different national narratives and images combinations in the food consumption of migrants.

[1] This paper is based on my cultural anthropological PhD work entitled "Food for Thought. Transnational Contested Identities and Food Practices of Russian-Speaking Jewish Migrants in Israel and Germany", Campus Verlag 2010.

DOING FAMILY IN TRANSNATIONAL SITUATION. THE IMPORTANCE OF CO-EXISTENCE AND TERRITORIALITY

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Abstract: Si l'institution familiale reste centrale dans l'existence des individus en situation transnationale, sa cohésion ne va pas de soi, elle devient un problème d'intégration communautaire. En s'appuyant sur un modèle analytique en quatre dimensions (réticulaire, positionnelle, informationnelle et identitaire), la contribution proposée prend le contre-pied de la thèse de la déterritorialisation liée aux migrations transnationales, en pointant l'importance et la diversité des inscriptions proxémiques et territoriales dans la production de la famille transnationale. Le propos s'appuie sur les résultats empiriques d'une enquête sur la population française résidant à Berlin.

EDUCATIONAL CHOICES OF MIGRANT FAMILIES IN CYPRUS: THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract: According to official statistics, migration is one of the most important factors behind the increase of the population in Cyprus. The Ministry of Education is setting up mechanisms by which to support the children of immigrants, facilitate their access to education and increase the retention rate. However, these efforts do not necessarily yield a higher chance for immigrants to obtain access to Higher education.

The paper is based on an on-going empirical sociological research exploring the role of immigrant families when they structure the educational choices of their youngsters at all levels of the educational system in Cyprus.

Quantitative data are being collected about the number of immigrant dropouts from the educational system, at different levels of education. The research also focuses on the important transitional point where the youngsters have the opportunity to progress to Higher education. In-depth qualitative data from ethnographic fieldwork are also analysed in order to identify the role of the cultural capital and the social capital of families regarding educational choices at all levels of education – but especially at the transitional point from the upper secondary to the Higher education.

Although the data collection and the data analysis has not completed yet, we anticipate that our final results will be ready for presentation by June. This paper could be presented in French language.

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION IN GLOBAL NOMADS' FAMILIES.

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Abstract: According to D. Pollock global nomads (or Third Culture Kids) are people, who have "spent a significant part of their developmental years outside their parents' culture. The third culture kid builds relationships to all the cultures, while not having full ownership in any". The concept was coined in '60, but the phenomenon is not new – people of certain professions have always moved in the frames of their work, and often their families have accompanied them. Yet it seems, that nowadays this phenomenon is getting more and more significant. That is why I decided to devote my research to TCKs. In the frames of my research I conduct biographical, narrative interviews, since I am interested in processual, narrative dimension of their identity and continuous reinterpretation of their past and present situations as well as in the strategies they plan to implement in future.

I this paper I would like to concentrate not only on TCKs, but also on their families and specific problems with intergenerational transmission they face. First of all, if children are brought up outside parents' country parents usually try to transmit them their homeland's culture, they teach them a language etc. The problem is

whether children will accept this culture as their own and whether the image of homeland they have from their parents is adequate. If it is not, and often it is the case, they have serious adaptation problems once they come back "home" with their family. They are "hidden immigrants" – theoretically they are at home and should not experience serious adaptation problems, but in fact this country may be almost as strange to them as any other country. Secondly, in global nomads' families we can observe transmission of certain values and attitudes. I refer here to multicultural competences, tolerance etc. Subsequently I would like to answer the question whether parents' mobile lifestyle is transmitted – my preliminary results suggest that very often TCKs choose for themselves a career demanding mobility. I have to mention however, that parents' lifestyle may as well be rejected and children settle down somewhere. Finally I would like to shortly talk about TCKs' relations with grandparents and discuss if we can observe any type of intergenerational transmission here.

During my presentation I will try to answer questions mentionned above discussing results of the interviews with TCKs I have conducted.

WOMEN'S LIVES BEHIND A MIGRATION STORY: THE CASE OF FATSA - TURKEY

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Abstract: Globalization is shaping today's world cultural, social, political and economic structures. Globalization has significant role on changes in consumption patterns, cultural life and households. In that sense, migration movements could be seen as one of the tangible result of these changes which affects both men's and women's life dramatically. On the one hand, globalization makes migration more possible, on the other hand, migration affects the family decisions and relationships. Besides, migration brings separation to family. There is always somebody who stay behind and tries to keep in touch with the migrated one. Generally, the main attention is given to migrants themselves, within the understanding of globalization. However, the effects of migration on local lives gain importance when it is looked at how migration affects those who stay behind. The migration of men has crucial effects on the lives of women who stay behind. The changes of the women's life after their husbands' leaving is not only concentered on the increase of economic well-being, but also the self-representation of women and their relations with socio-cultural environment. In this presentation, it is going to be discussed an ethnographic fieldwork from Turkey. Although, Turkey is known as one of the leader country sending migrants to Europe, especially to Germany, there is another country, which Turkish citizens have migrated within last two decades. This country is located totally opposite side to Europe both physically and culturally: Japan. Fatsa is a town, located in Black Sea Region of Turkey. The main economic activity in Fatsa is hazelnut production. However, within last two decades, families cannot earn much from hazeulnut production and in addition to this, with economic crises in Turkey, families' economic well-being has become worse. Because of these reasons, at the end of 1980s, the migration from Fatsa to Japan has started. Now, it is estimated that in Japan there are four thousands Fatsa people living. As it mentioned above, men are the ones who migrated to Japan and their wifes are the ones who stay behind mostly. However, women are as important as men to understand this migration process. In this study, it is aimed to understand how women's socio-cultural roles, economic well-being and self representations have changed after their husbands migration.

ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM. IMMIGRANT CAMPS IN SPAIN

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Abstract: Immigrant detention camps have existed in Europe for more than 25 years and currently there are over three hundred throughout the continent. In Spain, these institutions emerged in 1985, and currently add up to nine. The deprivation of freedom for people who have not committed a crime, presents great contradictions for rule of law, and is one of the most visible faces of social control related to the movement of people. Little research has been conducted on this topic in the field of Sociology of Immigration. Data available on this topic is scarce as gaining access to institutions is difficult. This article attempts to get a closer look at detention camps from a sociological perspective. Current theory is questioned to find out what can be considered an immigrant detention camp. Through a review of classical and current Social Science theories, I define what a detention camp is and outline their purpose. I analyze current data to see what characteristics detention camps have in Spain. By researching the trustworthy information available, I outline the most important characteristics of detention camp operations and propose a typology for detention camps in general. Finally, through ethnographic work performed at a detention camp in the Canary Islands, the question of what it's like to live inside a detention camp is explored with detainees. The total institution and disciplinary character of the detention camps is demonstrated, as well as the lack of regulation, and the stress that is created by the uncertainty of living inside the institution.

ENGENDERING ILLEGALITY IN MIGRATORY CONTEXT: THE CASE OF AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN PORTUGAL.

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Abstract: This paper aims to discuss how gender shapes the migratory experience of individuals. In the context of an ongoing research project "Migratory Trajectories of African Origin, Illegality and Gender" coordinated by Marzia Grassi at the Institute of Social Sciences –University of Lisbon, we seek to analyze how the legal status in the different phases of the migratory process produces different conditions in the access to labor market and citizenship rights, and "how, when and why does it make a difference being male or female" (Eckes e Trautner, 2000:10) illegal migrant. Furthermore, we will discuss how the different experiences potentially affect the family dynamics and could be reproduced among the different generations. The discussion is based on the analysis of 50 in-depth interviews, carried out in Portugal to Portuguese speaking African countries migrants.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF MEANING IN REFUGEES' MIGRATION STORIES

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Abstract: As the numbers of international refugees rise the requirements for asylum seekers to get acknowledged as political refugees' increase. In order to meet the asylum norms refugees are asked to present displacement stories which are true, authentic and detailed. The underlying thought is that if someone has been a victim of violence and displacement it will not be a problem to give a detailed and exact report about what happened. But is that even possible?

Most refugees have been in situations where they had to fear for their life, where they have been hurt and violated and often have seen how close relatives or friends have been killed. So when they (can) tell their displacement stories they speak about violence, death and loss.

Given the fact that a lot of them are traumatized by what they have lived through it is not surprising that their narratives are filled with contradictions, interruptions and fractures. Most of them are not able to present their experiences as systematically self-contained life stories.

Refugees' difficulties of telling coherent, systematic and plausible stories about their life and recent experiences do not only show during the asylum hearings but they are also part of their every-day interactions. Refugees construct their narrated life stories according to their individual adaptation and coping capabilities. Their narratives therefore have to be seen as important tools to create meaning in life situations which have to be characterized as unpredictable and open.

In our presentation we will point out important objectives for autobiographical oriented empirical studies with refugees. In a second step we will present the findings of an empirical study, focusing construction strategies and mechanisms of refugees' autobiographical migration history narrations. Thirdly we will summarize important starting points for further empirical investigations concerning the construction of meaning in refugees' autobiographical narration.

TRAJECTORIES OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE, MEANING PRODUCTION AND AGENCY: A STUDY ON BIOGRAPHIES OF PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS IN SWITZERLAND

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Abstract: Drawing from the contributions of peace research, namely the concept of structural violence (Galtung, 1969), and from sociology (e.g., Bourdieu, 1972; Goffman, 1961; Meyran, 2006), institutional violence can be conceptualised as a type of violence perpetrated in the name of institutions. It usually takes place in the context of organizations (schools, factories, hospitals, prisons, courts), creating or maintaining social injustice, and targeting specific individuals or groups, often on the basis of their social belonging (Barbeiro & Machado, 2010). The sociological studies on institutional violence usually focus on one type of institution; the aim of this study is to grasp the impact of this type of violence through the biographies of immigrants and across their contact with different institutions. Thus, we focus on the point of view of immigrants, namely their understanding of this type of violence, their perception of themselves as targets and the strategies they mobilise to cope with it.

Biographic accounts of Portuguese immigrants in Switzerland have been gathered through semi-structured interviews, using life-calendars as an additional research tool. Hence, narratives about specific life-events and trajectories within institutions could be related. Data analysis puts in evidence (1) the specific contents of institutional violence against immigrants within a life-course perspective; (2) the perceptions about perpetrators and their legitimacy; (3) the perception of oneself as a target and (4) the strategies mobilised to cope with institutional violence. Whether these strategies concern legitimization of institutional violence, collective actions against it or individual mobility, they can be related to migration projects and identity concerns. In this sense, the biographic approach showed to be of use to understand the psychosocial dynamics of legitimization and mobilization when individuals and groups are dealing with a social structure that treats them unfairly. In other words, this study allows identifying structural/institutional constraints to the life-course of immigrants, but also highlights their agency, as actors that develop social practices and cultural meanings in order to face these constraints and build their share of biographical auto-determination.

'LES MISERABLES' OF MODERN EUROPE AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS: INFORMAL MIGRANTS AND THEIR SELF-HELP STRATEGIES

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Abstract: Research on migration usually explores the tragic elements of the human condition, casting the so-called 'undocumented, low-skilled migrant without language skills' in the role a subject deprived of agency, describing his hopeless, hard life at the bottom of the social hierarchy in a host country, where he is supposed to live in gloom and despair until the merciful state saves him from his misery. Since this migrant has illegal or semi-legal status, his self-help activities fall within informal sector, which is considered structurally inferior to the formal economy, and as a consequence they are patronized, disapproved of or criminalized. But it is through these informal activities that the migrant is able to survive, support his family, fulfill his ambitions, have a better life, acquire a higher status in both the new society and his home country, and achieve 'transnational' financial success. Based on longitudinal fieldwork with participant observation in Poland, West/East Germany, the UK and Spain, the paper will discuss the typical informal migrant biographies, focusing on success stories of migrant smugglers, prostitutes and illegal workers, their understanding of happiness as well as the popular self- help strategies that made their personal success possible despite adverse structural factors. On the theoretical plane, the presented examples of integration through informal channels, rather than through the institutional route, will point out the third option in the ever-popular debate between multiculturalism and assimilation, namely that of inclusion through exploiting exclusion.

BEING EXPLOITED VERSUS BECOMING SOVEREIGN: THE PARADOX OF TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION OF

ELDERLY POLISH WOMEN WORKING ILLEGALLY IN GERMAN HOUSEHOLDS

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Abstract: Shortly before or after retirement in Poland, a lot of elderly women come to Germany for domestic and care work. In this way, they begin 'a new career' at an age when one would normally receive a pension and take care of their grandchildren. They work mostly illegally but have a regular stay in Germany and commute between Poland and Germany in different rotating intervals with other Polish women.

As derived from the interviews carried out, their lives and work situation have two sides: on the one hand it is clear, that dependency, expropriation of identity, humiliation and exploitation in the work place cause unbearable suffering. On the other hand, it is evident how, in spite of restrictions, the self-organised forms of work brings about the ability to act and become sovereign. In this context one of the central questions is: what kind of processes emerge and correlate in this irregular work relation and how Polish migrant workers cope or come towards this processes?Accordingly, we can assume that mainly two biographical processes of a women`s life cross and are dominant: the process of exploitation and the process of sovereignty. In my paper I will describe and analyse this paradox of processes, which develop in relation to the work and biography that occur at this age.

In general, we can say that labour migration does not only create the possibility for women to get out of their economic emergency situation in their home country. It also presents an adventure, which gives the women an opportunity to display their domestic and care competencies. This gives them a sense/feeling of fulfilment and changes their perception of their gender and family roles. The process by which they display their skills/competencies causes them to become distant from their own normative roles. With time their suffering become dominant due to their marginal position, exposure to exploitation, loneliness, isolation, inability to communicate, longing for their family and feeling of having lost time to develop their own identity. Finally, they develop different coping strategies to escape the situation of suffering that they are in.

The data collection was based on autobiographical-narrative interviews with elderly polish women, who work illegally in Germany.

CHINESE MIGRANTS IN ITALY: MIGRATION PATTERNS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL EXPERIENCES

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Abstract: The Chinese have always played a leading role in international migration, but since the mid-nineties of the last century the Chinese emigrant population has increased and diversified. Over the past fifteen years the arrival of the Chinese in Europe has focused not so much on the traditional immigration countries (France, Holland, Great Britain), but above all on southern countries like Greece, Spain and Italy. In Italy, in particular, the presence of Chinese is far more complex and plural than the image that has been spread by the media and that raises public fears and concerns suggests. In the collective imagination, indeed, it is believed that the Chinese community is particularly closed and secretive, that migrants live and work on the margins of legality, exploited by their fellow countrymen and prey to ethnic mafia networks. Hence the Chinese embody all the fears and prejudices of the Italian population, exposed to contact with a community of people so '"different," coming from such a distant country. But what are these migrants really like? How do their lives unfold and what are their plans? What is their migratory experience and the relationship of this experience to work, and in particular to business?

On the basis of a socio-anthropological inquiry into Chinese entrepreneurship conducted in Turin (Italy) in 2010-2011, I will try to provide some answers to these questions. In particular, based on life and migration's stories and on "business biographies" that I collected at the time of my fieldwork, I will attempt to analyze the reasons behind emigration, why emigration to Italy originates largely in one area (that of Zhejiang), and what role migratory chains play in determining new arrivals and defining job orientation. I will also examine the values and needs that underlie the very high "entrepreneurial vocation" of this migrant population, the objectives and strategies that underpin their business ethic, and whether the undertakings of Chinese migrants in Turin can be considered as ethnic business. I will also analyze how family businesses evolve, the role taken on by the second generation and how the varying degrees of integration of the different generations in local society affect business activity and the evolution of the original migratory project.

TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICES AS (COUNTER-)STRATEGY AGAINST DISCRIMINATION?

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Abstract: In my paper I want to present some empirical data from a study in which people of the so called second generation of Turkish migrants in Germany have been interviewed. The empirical data showed the discrimination they face in everyday life and their transnational practices which could be seen as empowering or even as counter strategies against these experiences of discrimination. In my interviews two different ways of discrimination became relevant: Firstly discrimination through being marked as "the other" who doesn't fully belong to Germany, secondly through non-recognition of their skills as cultural capital. I will argue that transnational practices can become a resource to compensate both types of discrimination.

To go beyond the classical perspective of assimilation and/or integration theories I applied a transnational framework to my research question and reconstructed the transnational practices of my interview partners in various fields of their lives on the basis of biographical interviews. In a second step I tried to work out in which contexts these transnational social practices become resources for the agents. Instead of regarding plurilocal practices as a lack of integration and judging this as a deficit, this transnational perspective allows seeing the potentials that lie in a plurilocal way of live. Although in my original research question on transnational social practices, discrimination did not play a major role, the biographical interviews taught me that I can't analyze these social practices of a so called second generation of Turkish migrants in Germany without understanding the discrimination people face every day. In this perspective some of those transnational social practices can not

only be seen as a way of life but also as empowering practices or even as counter strategies against discrimination in Germany. In my presentation on the one hand I want to show the discrimination people face in their everyday life in Germany but also practices they come up with against this discrimination and the potential that lies in transnational social practices.

EMPRUNTS, REJETS ET RÉINTERPRÉTATIONS DANS LES MANIÈRES D'HABITER DES MIGRANTS ROUMAINS

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Abstract: Le mouvement migratoire est un processus civilisateur important dans la transmission des innovations techniques, artistiques ou sociales, les éléments culturels se diffusant entre les sociétés aussi par le biais de la migration. Mais ces changements culturels se produisent par des filtrages et réinterprétations qui à la fin peuvent donner naissance à une nouvelle culture locale. Du point de vue de l'architecture, la manière dont on reçoit et intègre l'innovation par rapport à la tradition va générer des nouveaux styles et modes d'habiter.

Ces mécanismes d'assimilation et de résistance peuvent être appréhendé en décodant le langage des plans de maison et les autres traces matérielles, mais aussi les manières d'habiter, vues comme une « spatialisation des modes de vie ».

Notre question porte donc sur les traits culturels empruntés, adoptés ou assimilés - considérée par rapport aux références locales - qu'on trouve, après la chute du communisme, dans les modes d'habiter des migrants roumains issus du milieu rural.

Pour réfléchir à ce sujet, la recherche utilise une étude de cas d'un village roumaine (Marginea), fortement marquée par la migration internationale. Notre cadre théorique et d'analyse s'appuie sur le croisement entre l'analyse socio anthropologique des processus migratoires et leur expression architecturale et matérielle.

En effet, la construction ou la modernisation d'un logement est une des principales finalités des stratégies migratoires dans l'espace rural, la maison étant un signe de prestige et d'ascension sociale, qui mobilise une forte proportion des transferts de revenus migratoires. Chaque ménage adapte son espace habitable pour le conformer à de nouvelles exigences et modes d'habiter. Ainsi, le cadre physique – qui inclut des éléments comme la maison et ses meubles, les annexes, les enclos, la cour – est modelé par rapport aux nouvelle valeurs, pratiques et styles de vie.

FEMMES MUSULMANES, VIOLENCES CONJUGALES ET APPROCHES FÉMINISTES INTERSECTIONNELLES : QUI PEUT DÉCIDER POUR QUI?

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Abstract: Parmi les enfants des personnes immigrées de la seconde et de la troisième générations, de jeunes femmes maghrébines rencontrent des difficultés d'intégration socioéconomique et sociales spécifiques. Elles sont fortement invitées à paraître « libérées » – contraintes à se dévoiler – pour rester « intégrées », pour devenir ou pour demeurer « indépendantes »; quand elles ne sont pas forcées à être libres. Mais parfois, elles n'ont pas cette opportunité et elles en viennent alors à penser qu'elles ne peuvent pas opter pour un mariage mixte ou qu'elles sont condamnées à vivre un mariage forcé. À partir d'entretiens avec des femmes forcées à se marier et d'une auteure belge insoumise et dévoilée, il s'agira d'abord de voir pour quelles raisons une part importante de femmes musulmanes continuent trop souvent de penser que l'Islam n'interdit pas les mariages forcés et les violences intrafamiliales qui lui sont associées. Nous pourrons alors examiner les limites des avancées des théories et interventions féministes en matière de démystification de la violence conjugale envers les femmes musulmanes; d'une part, au regard d'analyses québécoises et françaises récentes à ce sujet et, d'autre part, à partir de parallèles possibles entre la situation de ces femmes et les femmes autochtones victimes de violence conjugale au Québec. Enfin, en articulant la question des représentations du mariage forcé chez les femmes musulmanes à celle des limites féministes à les changer, nous camperons une discussion critique sur la légitimité de l'approche féministe de réduction des méfaits pour ces femmes, sur les effets possibles de re-victimisation de ce discours dominant sur elles et sur la question de savoir pourquoi on parle tant des violences spécifiques de ces femmes et pourquoi ce ne sont pas plutôt elles qui parlent de leurs besoins réels et des modes d'intervention adaptés à leurs réalités.

HOME SWEET HOME? AMBIVALENT REPRESENTATIONS OF THE HOMELAND AMONGST EAST EUROPEANS IN THE UK

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Abstract: Studies of migration often depict migrants as positively oriented towards their original homeland. Although they may prosper economically in the receiving countries, migrants continue to remain emotionally attached to 'home', a stance which is reinforced by repeated visits and investments in their place of origin. In this paper, we compare the experiences of Hungarians and Romanians in Britain in order to challenge this fundamental representation of the homeland as an idealised locus of belonging. Hungarians and Romanians are part of the recent East European migration to the UK, facilitated by the countries' admission to the European Union. Unlike Hungarians who received free access to the labour market, Romanians face ongoing employment restrictions in Britain. Despite their more precarious situation, however, our Romanian participants, instead of expressing nostalgia towards the homeland, demonstrate a much more negative view which contrasts sharply with that of their Hungarian counterparts. We seek to examine the factors that produce a 'good' and 'bad' homeland in these two opposed cases. We interpret the different ways in which these migrant populations relate to their homelands in light of their relative socio-economic position at home and abroad, migration history, national self-image, and the context of reception. Hungarians entertain more conventional nostalgic feelings towards Hungary, idealise national and family values, and show a strong appreciation of homeland institutions. On the other hand, Romanian migrants voice a strong critique of the home-country, which revolves around a persisting lack of opportunities, deficient institutions and society, and a stigmatised image of Romanians circulating abroad. We further show how migrants' transnational engagement

(through media, cross-border communication and visits home) may equally strengthen ideas of a 'good' or a 'bad' homeland, rather than univocally reinforcing ethno-national belonging. Revealing such ambivalent discourses adds more nuance to positive depictions of the homeland prevailing in current research.

LES STRATÉGIES DU RETOUR. ITINÉRAIRES ETHNOGRAPHIQUES DE FEMMES SÉNÉGALAISES.

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Abstract: Cette contribution est issue d'une recherche doctorale en cours qui vise à problematiser le continuum « rapatriement forcé - retour volontaire » à travers une ethnographie multi-située entre le Sénégal et l'Italie du Nord. Depuis des années en effet l'Union Européenne et ses différents états membres ont introduit, parmi les dispositifs de gouvernance des migrations, des programmes de rapatriement assisté.

Je prendrai en consideration un de cas rencontré pendant mon terrain: deux femmes sénégalaises, après avoir passé des années en Italie, sont rentrées au Sénégal en mettant en place un projet de co-développement dans leur région d'origine.

À partir de leurs histories de vie il s'agit de questionner les raisons de leur retour et le jeu des regards qui se construisent entre l'ici et l'ailleur (Quiminal, 1991), juste au moment où ce qui est ici et ce qui est là-bas vient d'être bouleversé.

On considère que ça pourra soit contribuer à une meilleure compréhension des stratégies et tactiques transnationales qui les migrants mettent en place, voire les enjeux liés à une *flexible citizenship*(Ong, 1999), soit à s'en sortir de la dichotomie herméneutique qui, en cherchant à saisir les projets migratoires, oppose misérabilisme et volontarisme.

TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN THE UK AND PAKISTAN: THE CASE OF YOUNG BRITISH PAKISTANIS RETURNING 'HOME'

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Abstract: This paper examines transnational migration flows between the UK and Pakistan. In particular, it focuses on re-turn migration amongst second and third generation young men born and raised in the UK visiting, and sometimes settling, in their ancestral home. It is an ethnographic study utilising in-depth interviews and participant observation to document the way these young men conceive, understand and conceptualise their experiences of return migration. What are the factors which influence their return? What are their expectations of the country which was once (and may still be) the home of their parents or grandparents? Are these expectations met? What is their general reception in Pakistan? How do these experiences feed into their conceptualisations of the UK if/when they return? And, does this conceptualisation impact upon their civic and political engagement in the UK? The primary research for this paper was conducted in two locations: Birmingham, UK and in Kotli, Pakistan in 2010.

CIRCULATION MIGRATOIRE DES ENTREPRENEURS TRANSNATIONAUX IMPLIQUÉS DANS LE COMMERCE EURO-AFRICAIN DE VÉHICULES D'OCCASION

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Abstract: Cette contribution s'intéresse aux formes de mobilités migratoires prenant place dans le cadre d'une filière commerciale transnationale en ces temps turbulents de mondialisation économique. L'objectif est d'analyser les formes de circulations migratoires mises en œuvre par les importateurs présents dans la filière euro-africaine d'exportation de véhicules d'occasion. Pour ce faire, une méthodologie qualitative alliant étude de terrain multi site et récits de vie est mobilisée. Une attention plus particulière est ainsi portée sur les importateurs africains actifs sur deux places marchandes importantes de la filière commerciale : Bruxelles et Cotonou (Bénin).

L'étude du parcours de ces entrepreneurs transnationaux conduira à nous intéresser à trois aspects distincts de leur vie sociale. Leur activité professionnelle, organisée à cheval sur deux continents et dépendant fortement de leur capacité à circuler. Leur organisation familiale, fortement conditionnée par cette mobilité, au point parfois de devenir un véritable enjeu dans des stratégies migratoires visant l'accès à une nationalité européenne. Leur appartenance religieuse, enfin, dans les rapports qu'elle entretient avec la réussite économique.

Cette étude, basée sur le discours des entrepreneurs eux-mêmes, nous conduira au constat suivant : malgré une circulation régulière entre Bruxelles et Cotonou, ces entrepreneurs africains ne semblent pas incarner les formes de double appartenance habituellement associées au profil du transmigrant. Malgré une présence régulière à Bruxelles, ils ne fréquentent qu'un micro quartier de la ville et n'ont quasiment aucun contacts en dehors de leur activité économique.

Cette proposition de communication offre donc une étude de cas intéressante à partir d'une socio anthropologie des migrations transnationales mises en œuvre dans le cadre d'une filière commerciale. En proposant une approche par le bas, au plus proche du discours des acteurs, c'est une facette nouvelle du processus de mondialisation économique en ces temps turbulents qui est également mise en lumière.

REPRESENTATIONS OF CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SENEGALESE TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION: A CASE-STUDY IN LOUGA

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Abstract: This study is focused on representations of causes and consequences of Senegalese transnational migration from the point of view of a community of depart in Louga, a region with a strong migratory tradition toward Europe. Senegalese migrants are characterized in the literature as 'trans-migrants'. In fact, they maintain strong socio-cultural, political and economic attachments with their community of origin, and frequently circulate between receiving

and origin contexts. Therefore, the analysis of representations on socio-cultural migration dynamics from the point of view of a community of depart is highly important in order to analyze why people migrate and to better understand the impact of migration on communities of depart, included the link between migration and development. As for methodology, this case-study has been based on a socio-anthropological approach (participant observation, field immersion, life-stories, group discussions, oral testimony), and on the use of audiovisual methods (i.e. socio-ethnographic film). The research has been conducted with the collaboration of a Senegalese migrant from the community under examination, in order to integrate an emic and an etic perspective both in data collecting and results analysis. The oral testimony of several categories of community actors has been taken into account: young people willing to migrate, families with and without migrants, farmers, fishermen, return migrants, migrants' wives, actors of development, university students and the marabout of the community. Their choral representations on causes and consequences of migration have been organized in several dimensions that will be discussed.

THE ROLE OF DIASPORA AND DIASPORA ORGANIZATIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT IN THE ORIGIN COUNTRY AND INTEGRATION IN THE COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE. THE CASE OF THE SENEGALESE MIGRANTS BETWEEN ITALY AND SENEGAL.

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Abstract: Migrant Diasporas are currently considered as actors of development for the countries of origin due to the social, cultural and monetary remittances sent home. Migrant associations are also determinant in sustaining the process of integration in the destination country, being the subject that provides mutual help to first arrival migrants (including undocumented migrants) and becoming the preferred interlocutor towards migrant communities for local institutions. Although migrant associations are not professional actors of the international cooperation (as the NGOs), they are spontaneous agents of the so called "co-development".The paper presents the results of a three year project (Fondazioni4Africa-Senegal), a unique experience in Italy where 4 Italian NGOs, 3 Senegalese associations and the research institute CeSPI participated in defining, projecting and putting in place different development and co-development activities in Italy and in Senegal. The originality of this project stands in its bottom up and participatory approach – combining research and action - and in the direct engagement of migrants groups. In particular, research activities have been undertaken in order to provide hints and useful suggestions to more operative activities within different components: 1) the role of migrant associations as actor of development and the need to build and reinforce the capacities of migrant groups – in order to obtain a double effect of development, in the origin country and integration, in the destination country (methodology: focus groups; interviews and participant observation); 2) the possibilities to involve the diaspora by channelling migrant remittances into job generating activities in the origin country (especially towards micro-finance institutions) (methodology: focus groups; interviews and participant observation; multisided research in Italy and Senegal); 3) the consumption of typical Senegalese food products abroad and the role of Senegalese women in relationship with food consumption and distribution (methodology: focus groups; interviews and participant observation); 4) a comparative analysis of the polices and a multisited research on the personal plans of migrant return, with particular attention to the possibility/capacity to give vale to the experience of migration and to the competences acquired abroad (methodology: desk analysis, interviews; multisided research in Italy and Senegal).

UNDERSTANDING THE "SIDE EFFECTS" OF INSTITUTIONALIZED COLLECTIVE REMITTANCES PROGRAMS

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Abstract: All over the world migrants coming from the same country establish in their countries of residence organizations to, among others, finance public works in their places of origin. States officials, aware of the potential of such "Collective Remittances", have started programs involving migrants as "development partners" in their countries of origin. In the Mexican Tres por Uno Program, migrant organizations in the USA are partners with each of the three state levels and co finance infrastructure projects in their towns of origin. Several academics propose that in Tres Por Uno a "transnational civil society" uses the program as "door" to bring migrants' demands forward; more rights for Mexican nationals in USA and more transparency in the Mexican political culture. Some others, however see a strong influence of the Mexican state within migrants' organizations and a reproduction of the Mexican corporativistic culture in the USA. A transnational civil society changing the country's of origin culture or an extension of the country's of origin corporativistic logic abroad? The proposed paper uses the results of an eight months multisite research in USA and Mexico to analyze the "side effects" of institutionalized partnerships with migrants' organizations. It uses the "events lenses" in order to follow the transnational practice of collective remittances within the Tres Por Uno Program in the state of Zacatecas. This meant it followed the festivities of migrants' organizations -where funds are collected- and the formal meetings-where interactions and negotiations occurred-.Based on an interpretative methodology- and through a triangulation of the methods of participant observation, narrative and biographical interviews-, the paper aims to understand the actions in institutionalized collective remittances programs by interpreting the meanings that the actors give and follow in their interactions. Its goal is to reconstruct what does it means for the migrants to interact in an institutionalized way with state officials? And how does this context structures the way migrants and officials act? Only understanding the meaning behind these programs would enable to explain its possible effects and make sense of the discrepancy often seen between migrants stated intention to "change" their country of origin and some empirical observations that show them following the logic of how things "have been usually done".

AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF PERUVIANS (RE)SHAPING SOCIAL SPACES IN MADRID

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Abstract: The aim of my presentation is to focus on how globalization processes can create more social, cultural, and political incorporation as a means of minorities becoming part of the history of a city, and not solely ahistorical ethnic group(s) whose immigrant roots/routes (Gilroy 1999) do not partake in the transformation of urban centers.

Between 1998 and 2007, 1 814 182 million Latin Americans have immigrated to Spain, with 608 656 choosing Madrid as residence. Moreover, 406 410 represent the Andean Region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru) with 140 000 specifically with Peruvian passports (INE).

I will base and situate my presentation with special focus on the neighborhood of *San Blas*; chosen as research sites due to the high residency rates of Peruvian (and other Andean Region) populations. I will present on the reshaping in the notions of community, identity, citizenship, and hybridization (Garcia-Canclini 2005) processes. And how these actors have a say in the redefinition of socio-spatial relations between people that share a common geography.

My presentation will be informed on the concept of Thirdspace (Soja 1996), which is divided in two conceptual forms. First, the inclusion of space as a third pillar in the analysis of social relations; and second, the differentiation between spatial references: Firstspace (physical), Secondspace (imagined), and Thirdspace (lived).

Physical spatiality refers directly to what is comprehended to be empirically measurable space. Imagined presents physical space through language in the form of ideas, symbols, and signs. It plays a strong role in how we determine our spaces and places. Lived space(s) are played out on a daily basis at the local levels. Rapid urbanization and globalization processes (second half of 20th Century) have created ruptures, cleavages, and caveats in how people (re)define their lives.

My research is triangulated by participant observation of Andean communities using a global ethnographic approach (Burawoy et. al. 1996, 2001), narrative interviews, and expert interviews with faculty members from the *Universidad Complutense de Madrid* and the *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid*.

MIGRANTS' STRATEGIES IN FINDING AND MAKING HOME

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Abstract: Housing is one of the most important features for migrants' integration. Nevertheless, studies have often neglected this topic, to advantage of others subjects linked to migration as work. Housing studies usually have been focused on policies and market dynamics, partly ignoring the micro dimensioned elements, such as the individual sphere. This paper instead aims to present an approach based on what is called the "housing pathway", which is a notion that provides a framework to interpret and study housing and what is correlated. This concept in fact indicates the patterns of interaction and practices concerning house and home, over time and space. It includes the concept of housing career, but it also highlights the meanings, choices, interpretations and relationships in which a household is involved in its daily life. Through the collection of life story and the use of visual materials as elicitation instruments, the research aims to investigate what resources and strategies immigrants use and put in action in order to access a home, experience an upward residential mobility, using neighborhood facilities, having relationships with neighbors and in general making home, which means giving shape and meaning to a place belonging to a society and culture where they haven't been grown up. The comparison with their home and neighborhood in their country of origin is also provided, in order to better understand how culture influences their idea of home or how it is influenced by the host society. The fieldwork has been conducted in an area of Milan, highly populated by migrants, especially Egyptians and Pakistanis, the interviewees were both women and men, living in Italy at least from 5 years and having experienced at least one house moving. The conclusions here presented aims firstly to provide a deeper understanding of integration dynamics concerning housing and, secondly, to enhance a reflection on housing and immigration policies.

PERUVIAN MIGRATION, FROM EMIGRANTS TO IMMIGRANTS

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Abstract: Peruvian emigration, internal and international, is a constant in the country and its importance and volume is such that, in recent years has become part of the idiosyncrasy of the Peruvian population. It is to say that 90% of young Peruvians think that emigration is the best solution for their life. Several researchs carried out by scholars in Peru have uncovered these mobility trends and have shown that migration idea is in the collective imagination of Peruvians. Thus, Peru is a sending-country of people to different parts of the world and, in addition, the non-migrants, those who remain in the country, legitimize this emigration.

Spain is one of the places where the Peruvians have emigrated, especially since the closing years of last century and during this twenty-first century. In Spain, country that has passed from being a sending country to become a receiving one, Peruvians are one of the better-off groups in the labor market and in the social scale of migrants.

This paper is intended to highlight these realities related to the origin and destination of the Peru-Spain migrants, emphasizing the starting positions in the country of origin and trying to explain the role of Peruvian immigrants in Spain as a place of destination. The analysis was conducted using secondary data produced by government agencies of both countries and studying the history and current status of the subject in order to establish the state of the art about the affairs of these migrants flows. The field research that we conducted allowed us to directly approach to the migration experiences of the actors, to the role of transnational family networks and their role in the development and maintenance of migratory flows.

TRANSNATIONAL CHECHENS? STRATEGIES TO RECONSTRUCT COMMUNITY IN EXILE.

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Abstract: Transnational Chechens? Strategies to reconstruct community in exile.

My presentation aims at analyzing adaptation strategies implemented in order to reconstruct Chechen community in Poland. Every year thousands of Chechens apply to be granted a refugee status in Poland. Soon after they decide to flee Chechnya, they establish transnational social networks which determine destination of Chechen migration. Next, from the first moment in Poland, Chechen establish social structures. Finally they create or they enter a Chechen community. The process is often defined in terms of isolating from Polish society or lack of will to integrate with Polish society. But it is Chechen community and Chechen solidarity that enables them to survive in a hostile environment. Through the community Chechens are able to fulfill their basic economical and social needs. They are able to find an employment or to rent an apartment. Furthermore, within the community they reconstruct their "Chechen-ness", i.e. sense of national identity expressed in everyday life practices.

In my presentation I will describe and explain particular strategies applied to reconstruct community, e.g. reconstruction of clan structures. I will define both mechanisms which determine the process and its consequences. I will also describe transnational tools Chechens use to reconstruct their community in exile. My analysis includes dynamics between human agency and structural pressures. I will present how Chechens preserve sense of control on their live in Polish cultural and social context. My analyses are based on epirical research conducted among Checechen refugees. I applied biographical interviews and participant observation. I also analyzed Chechen internet forum (e.g. Amina.com, Chechynafree.ru or Chechen groups on the social networking site Facebook.com.). My research was based on grounded theory approach as a methodological strategy to collect and analyze data.

ITALIANS MIGRANTS CINEMA AND "NEW SWISS CINEMA" : A PARTISAN CONFIGURATION

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Abstract: This communication illustrates an ongoing research on Italian migration to Switzerlandduring the decades 1950-1980, a research using qualitative methods. The central topic is the relationship between cinema and migration: two roads to penetrate, observe, and interpret the paradoxes and even contradictions of modernity. The movie is seen as a mirror and as an agent, as well as art mediums, construction of new myths and rituals, negotiator of conflicting instances (Casetti). Migration is seen as revealing removal, as a product of contemporary economic rationality resulting in new forms of identity made of transitions, ordering new territories.

Our empirical research examines a) Italians in Swiss movies, especially those of some authors from the so-called "New Swiss Cinema", closely related to the development of television, b) the movies of Italian immigrants in Switerland, especially the movies of Alvaro Bizzarri, originally a simple manual worker who became director of an important associative movement in Switzerland: the *Colonie Libere Italiane* cinema clubs.

We will present the research that investigate the dynamics of construction and transmission of the migrant image from archival research, analysis of movies, video-participant observation and interviews with video and photo elicitation.

The communication will focus on the end of the 60s, somehow the "68" of Italians in Switzerland.

Cinema *about/on* and cinema *of* migration is a precious material for those who now search how to extract struggles of visions, representations, action participation, alliance strategies, solidarity and affirmation of transnational migrant subjectivity.

With a sociohistorical and visual approach, we explore the hypothesis that in a context of both economic growth and social exclusion (for the migrants in Switzerland during the Sixties), the "New Swiss Cinema", the vivid Italians movie clubs, and the cinema of Alvaro Bizzarri, represented the expression of a new subjectivity (*migrant subjectivity?)*claiming for a new citizenship *(migrant citizenship?).*

We explore also the hypothesis that movies *of*and *about*immigrants are revealing a transnational new culture *(migrant culture?)*that encompasses migrants and nations life experiences and representations.

LIVING IN THE GLOBAL FLOWS AND THE „SECOND HAND" GLOBALIZATION. IMMIGRANTS' STRATEGIES OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EXPERIENCE OF MIGRATION.

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Abstract: The paper refers to fieldwork concerning the life of immigrants in Poland in the years of 2005-2006. Some of them belong to the "main stream" of global flows, living their lives like the "tourists" described by Bauman. Their self-perception strategy refers to the vision of the postmodern human proposed by public culture of the western world (except for Bauman, Appadurai, Castells and the others). The stories of those immigrants are about their life in global webs and are adjusted to their migration experiences. For many of them "living in the global flows" is a significant indicator of their plans for the future – they live according to the rule "experience hunter". Although on the European Union's outskirts appears a significant group of "tourists" which doesn't fit in the ideal type, but has strong aspirations to function the same way – they translate their experiences into the "tourist" language. The goal of this paper is to show principal outlines of those persons' world view. Because of their uncertain social status, their statements reveal awaited features of "postmodern personality" much strongly than "typical tourists": affirmation of strangeness and changes, rejection of concepts of social structure and social identity and creating their own authenticity. It also should be stressed that creating such kind of world view is based on some institutional factors which are used by those immigrants to reinforce their experience of participation in global processes, i.e. EU international programs and travel agencies' offers.

MIGRATION IN A TURBULENT WORLD: IMMIGRANTS OR FOREIGNERS?

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Abstract: According to Castles (2005), «legal barriers to immigration and to the final installation of immigrants has been seen not as absolute barriers, but as structures of opportunity that should be considered by individuals in their personal strategies, and in migratory networks in community infrastructure».

Specific and positive participation of immigrants in social and cultural life of the community falls in both the subjective and the objective interaction with others (their fellow citizens and national citizens), not pursuing personal interests: family, material or economic - appears «practice and theoretically free, examines the conditions with less prejudice, their criteria for this are broader and more objective ideals, not tied to his action by habit, piety, or by precedent».

From the perspective of George Simmel (2005), the immigrant/stranger is a member of the organic society and, at the same time, he is not organically attached to it, so his life include common conditions and includes certain measures of proximity and distance, while impossible and imaginary dimensions. It is through the reciprocal combinations and proportions between these 'geographical' dimensions that forms the particular relationship with /of the immigrant/stranger in a turbulent world..

WHY IS THERE NOT A DEUTSCHE TRAUM? THE AMERICAN DREAM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.

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Abstract: Questions of diversity and identity have reasserted themselves as prime topics of political contention and social concern. Parallel concerns of an imminent loss of social and cultural cohesion warrant a paired comparison of US and German experiences.

One persistent feature of the American model of immigrant integration is the “American dream”. Although always more a myth than empirical reality, it still keeps a spell on a majority of Americans. Believing in the prospect of moving ahead and the possibility of obtaining material goods is one of perceptions shared by immigrants and natives alike.

The facts that this myth exists and has remained powerful for such a long time might have played a major role in integrating the immigrants. If that is the case could we think of some similar myth in Germany that everyone (immigrants and natives alike) would share and that would facilitate Germany’s transition into an immigration society? Is there a “German dream” like the once touted “Mittelstandsgesellschaft” attractive enough to foster integration? Could such a “German Dream” be attractive enough to foster integration? And how would it be expressed?

RS 14 Regional Conflicts

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC: ACTUALIZATION OF THE PEACE AND CONSENT VALUES

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Abstract: Regional conflicts on their consequences fall outside the limits of spatial borders of the local territory, the country. They create humanitarian and other problems of the international character. It actualizes the importance of the peace and consent values in the prevention and settlement of the conflict and post conflict situation. In the given context specificity of the postwar peace building in the Chechen Republic is of interest.

Methods: conflictological, action approaches, the sociological analysis.

Object of research – the role of the peace and consent values in a post conflict region reconstruction.

Results of research. In the North Caucasus, as well as in other regions, historical development was carried out through periodic change of conditions of the conflict and cooperation. However in social memory of the North Caucasian people any big interethnic conflicts, wars among themselves aren't fixed. Interethnic contradictions, group, family and interpersonal conflicts were resolved by means of institute "MASLAAT" / intermediary/. the peace and consent values had symbolical and almost sacral meaning. This experience is used in an everyday life and at present. But people don't have modern experience, effective mechanisms of the decision of contradictions between the power and the population, the center and region. It is one of the reasons of occurrence of the conflict in the Chechen Republic and instability preservation in the North Caucasus. In occurrence and aggravation of the contradiction of interests people are more concerned by the values of freedom and justice. In a transformation of the situation in an armed conflict actual become the peace and safety values. In the present the conditions in the Chechen Republic regard as normal – 63,7%, strained – 26,6%, conflict – 5,2% of respondents. Religious figures and respected persons conduct public work on reconciliation of clashing surnames. However the general situation in the North Caucasian region is difficult, in republics a confrontation of the armed groups and authorities exists.

The conclusion. The peace and consent values consolidate, rally the members of society, promote an order strengthening, cooperation development. This potential can be realized only by the coordination of interests of various social groups, the center and regions.

Keywords: intensity, the conflict, settlement, peace, consent

SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF BORDERLESS BORDER IN WEST AFRICA

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Abstract: Economic prosperity, cooperation and integration can only thrive in an environment that is peaceful, stable and secure. Despite the fact that West Africa is endowed with abundant human and natural resources, it ranks low in UN Human Development Index, due mainly to regional instabilities, porous borders, corruption and prevailing transnational organized crimes. Poverty, deprivation and acute suffering of *Community* citizens constitute a major setback for sustainable economic development as disconnect exist in non-linkage of security with good border management practices by members of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Today's global flow of legitimate trade, people, finance and technology needed for development are functions of protectionism and empowerment, which cannot be attained under the present circumstances of uncoordinated *borderless* policies and insecurity of lives and properties. Achieving human security requires building on and going beyond *Millennium Declaration* and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), by undertaking new initiatives to address the full range of critical and pervasive threats facing the people of West Africa. No doubt human security is complimentary to state security, which can trigger growth and development; but it should be aligned to good governance, accountability and sound democratic principles. This requires building strong and incorruptible institutions, establishing the rule of law and empowering the people economically and otherwise.

Keywords: Border, security, development, ECOWAS, MDGs

THE ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS CAUSES OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 11 AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: This paper is a massively comparative analysis of the development of violent regional conflicts in 11 African countries (Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda) from 2004 to 2010. It uses advanced statistical methods with a new, highly disaggregated dataset of war victims specially created for this purpose. This dataset, created at the European Commission Joint Research Centre, records the exact count of documented victims (by victim type) with daily time precision and up-to kilometric localisation accuracy and gathers a set of exogenous and endogenous related variables describing the conflicts and their causes in detail. The resulting statistical model empirically shows how important is it to analyse regional conflicts at the local level in comparative studies. It models the onset and development of protracted conflicts by taking into account their actors, their endogenous and exogenous root causes and their human and material consequences, thanks to a set of sociological, political, economic and military indicators, several of them measured at a local scale (with a square-kilometer unit of analysis). The analysis gives many insights in understanding the causes of regional armed conflicts and on devising viable resolutions to several long-standing regional conflicts in Africa.

Along with the dataset and model, a set of tools has been designed to facilitate the exploration and analysis of the data described

above, from the most disaggregated level (single full text news articles) to the local and regional levels (with interactive maps and historical timelines) and to the most aggregated level (summary statistics...). Some of those tools are already available online, allowing for a new way to look at regional conflicts and their causes. If deemed relevant by the committee of the Research Stream 14, a short demo of those tools can be made during the conference.

EU AS A CONFLICT RESOLUTION ACTOR IN THE MOLDOVA-TRANSDNIESTRIA AND NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICTS

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Abstract: While being itself the result of a conflict prevention and resolution, the EU has been increasingly affirming itself as a relevant actor in this field, especially after the end of the Cold War, when it developed a foreign policy dimension.

The Moldova-Transdniestria conflict broke out with the fall of the USSR. After Moldova declared independence in 1991, Transdniestria voted to join the Soviet Union. During that year Transdniestrian authorities took under control all public institutions, newspapers and radio stations. While Chisinau tried to gain control of the east bank of the river Dniester, violent clashes took place in 1992. The intervention of the Soviet army stationed in Moldova played a decisive role in the conflict, contributing to *de facto* partition of the country. After countless attempts to solve the conflict, the negotiation process remains frozen and unable to provide a suitable solution. Since 2003, the EU has become progressively committed to conflict resolution, which is further confirmed by the establishment of EUBAM in 2005. The mission's goal is to build confidence between the parties and to stimulate their economic interdependence, contributing to conflict transformation and its peaceful resolution.

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict clashed in 1988 when Armenia made territorial claims against Azerbaijan. Since 1992, Armenian armed forces have occupied part of the Azerbaijani territory. Despite a cease-fire was signed in 1994, the negotiation process could not provide an effective solution to the conflict. Regardless its negligible role in the 1990's, the EU, through the European Neighborhood Policy, committed itself to conflict resolution, stating the importance of civil society and exchange of information between the parties in this process. The designation of an EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus reinstates its commitment to the peaceful resolution of this conflict.

This paper aims to analyze EU's impact on the resolution of these two conflicts. It argues that EU's involvement has been a positive, though low-profile, contribution to their peaceful resolution representing an alternative to innocuous negotiation processes. Furthermore, while still pursuing its own interests the EU may be entering a new era of promoting peace, one that pays greater attention to local realities and places the construction of peace under the effective control of the conflicting parties.

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS, THE EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC OPINION AND DOMESTIC POLITICAL LANDSCAPE IN THE US DURING THE WAR IN IRAQ

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Abstract: The purpose of the present study is to provide an analysis of the influence of the US public opinion, as represented by relevant opinion polls, upon the internal American state-society evolution with respect to the war in Iraq. At the outset the decision by the Bush Administration to go to war with Iraq in March, 2003 was supported by 73% to 79 % of the respondents to polls conducted by polling agencies. This would seem to confirm the American and West European sociological thesis according to which the ability of the public to understand the meaning of foreign policy is limited. In this case however the public was rather misled (in February 2003 the majority of the US respondents erroneously believed Iraq was responsible for the attacks of September 11). The vigour with which some European and many other nations rejected the idea of the use of force against Iraq led observers to qualify the world public opinion as one more super-power.

By July 2004 as a result *i.a.* of the failure to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, press revelations about the abuses committed in Abu-Grave prison and increased loss of life of the GIs and the allied personnel, prevailing perceptions in the US had changed to the point where a majority said the war was a mistake.

On June the 8th, 2005 nearly 6 in 10 respondents were negative in their attitude to the war. The shift meant that the democrats could start to work out a different strategy from that of the Administration.

The January 11, 2007 poll found that 32% of respondents supported an increase in the US troop levels, while 66% opposed the plan.

The shift in the perception of war by the US public opinion led, among other things, to changes in the composition of the US Administration (the resignation of the Defense Secretary D. Rumsfeld on November the 8th, 2006, a structural change) and to the beginning of the official discourse mentioning the pull-out of troops (behavioral change). On December, 11-14, 2008 64% felt the Iraq War was not worth fighting. The non-acceptance of war found its embodiment in the political stance of the then presidential candidate B.Obama, a Democrat. On January 27, 2010 President Obama announced that US combat troops would be out of Iraq by August. A peaceful word had the better of the sword.

RS 15 Rethinking Inheritance of Inequalities

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ISSUES OF INEQUALITIES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN POST-REFORM RUSSIA

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Abstract: Excessive social inequalities and social exclusion tends to remain the most fundamental social problems of modernity. This is especially true for Russia suffering from lack of appropriate social-protection system so essential bearing in mind that almost two third of Russians feel themselves presently more or less as representatives of «low classes», and it looks like that *part of them will rather increase than decrease in the nearest future*. Who is socially excluded in Russia and why this matters? What public policy, civil society and donors can do to reduce social exclusion? The author examines social exclusion and its forms in Russian society at both macro- and micro-levels – as practices of *discrimination* and *deprivation*. Analyzing forms and features of social exclusion typical for Russian society, he (1) fixes its indicators (such as, for example, lack of stable paid work, access to education, culture, medical care and social networks as one of the main mechanisms of resources' redistribution, and so on), (2) singles out factors increasing the risk of being excluded and points out that none of them taken separately can be seen as the main reason for exclusion, (3) analyzes the main courses and consequences of social exclusion. The author concludes that though exclusion in present-day Russia has its national specificity (such as, for example, discrimination through exclusion from social networks, impossibility to take part in the most significant practices of traditional social interchanges, and so on), its common trends, practices and forms are rather typical, do not alter overall picture of exclusion development and contribute to further changes in social structure of Russian society. The main and fundamental problem is that Russia got involved in above processes, including that of marginalization of significant number of people from mainstream society, at the moment when it was not ready for them both in terms of social policy and legislation and of situation awareness. The author shares opinion of those experts, scientists and politicians who is sure that the main aim of social policy tackling problems of social exclusion should be not only support of the poorest strata but smoothing of highly varied and differentiated social chances and perspectives of different social groups in present-day Russia.

EXTREME POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to analyze field-work results conducted in Romania on the topic of extreme poverty and social exclusion from the perspective of processes and results of social inequalities transmission. It will also draw on the debate agency-structure, especially in what concerns the case-study approach in an urban ghetto.

Design/Methodology – Previous research has identified type of areas of poverty concentration, concluding that the process of development of such zones is more advanced and extended in the urban compared to the rural areas. The research identified as extreme-poverty areas the dump sites, historical centers, ghetto-like and disaffected industrial zones. In all four types of poor zones, Roma people are over-represented but do not predominate. The young population accounts for 60-67% of the entire population, a proportion much higher than at the national level. Building on this extensive national level research, the paper will address the problem of public policies directed towards fighting extreme poverty. As local specificity counts to a large extent in the feasibility of public interventions, the study will look into an urban renewal project undertaken in the municipality of Alba Iulia.

Findings – The large majority of those in extreme poverty are Romanian children and young from nuclear or extended families. A regression model showed that the most significant factors determining extreme poverty are occupation (household members inactive or active in the informal sector) and education (gymnasium at most), regardless ethnicity, gender and all other demographic variables. The results also hold true at local level, in the research carried out in the central district of an urban municipality, including the ghetto-area of Turturica. The plan of action, initiated and assumed by the Mayoralty, has been designed to be done together with the citizens (and not "for the citizens"). The basic idea behind the Plan of Action is lying on a set of rules including rewards and penalties associated with behaviour rules. Also, the Plan of Action has special provisions for children.

Practical implications – The case-study provides an example of facilitating social intervention based on sociological research.

Originality/value – The paper presents an innovative methodology for the case-study conducted in an urban ghetto.

INSTITUTIONALIZED PRACTICES IN STATE CHILDREN'S HOMES AS THE INTERGENERATIONAL INHERITANCE OF INEQUALITIES RISK FACTOR

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Abstract: The paper presents some initial results of qualitative research project based on narrations rendered by adults who grew up in children's home in Poland. We can indicate several risk factors conductive for inheritance of inequalities, which have been influencing the life course of individuals who – due to the poverty and family dysfunctions - were placed in residential care in childhood or early adolescence. The set of meaningful strategies and everyday activities performed within the children's homes institutional framework contains not only everyday interactions between children and staff, practices in the area of educational and vocational careers, procedures of leaving residential care, but also stigmatization and institutionalized violence experienced by children from the staff and other officials. Considering the issue of institutional care effectiveness the question arises: What factors are decisive for biographical success or failure (breaking through or getting bogged

in the "vicious circle" of poverty and social exclusion) in adult life of institutional care "graduates"?

PRISON AS THE NORM: LEGACIES OF INEQUALITY

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Abstract: This paper will focus on the over-representation of Maori women in prison in New Zealand and particularly look at the experience of incarcerated female youth. The paper explores the intergenerational transmission of social inequalities and interrogates the types of research processes employed to do this sort of study. Research dynamics are dominated by questions of power (and often powerlessness). Power relations and power differentials are articulated from the point of setting research agendas right through to research design, research implementation and dissemination. Difference and familiarity in research situations are further complicated when the research participants are from marginalized groups. The conundrum of interpreting difference across such divides is one example of the challenges and opportunities that researchers and research participants may encounter. Ethical and cultural considerations, the quality of relationships, the political environment, status management, decision-making, research motivation and engagement are some of the issues that face this type of research each creating its own challenges and opportunities. This paper will look at the experience of a Maori researcher working with Maori whose everyday life is characterized by deprivation and state intervention. Within the research encounter how are social justice outcomes progressed? How do we move research from findings and analysis towards creating the possibilities of positive transformative change? What are the challenges to active and activist research?

CONTEMPORARY INEQUALITY AND HER MULTIPLE, HYBRID GENERATIVE FACTORS: AN EUROPEAN COMPARISON

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Abstract: Post-modernity and her categories have definitely redeveloped the contemporary concept of inequality, shifting more and more from a stratification model based on class structure, like in the traditional Marxist approach, toward a de-structured representation, where, for instance, the class belonging itself, such an influent identity factor for many of the past generations, seems nowadays to decline, partially almost disembedded (Giddens, 1990) and mostly blended in with the "non sticking" sense of fluidity that characterizes the complexity of contemporary identities coping with the explicative categories of liquid society, like individualization, fragmentation and risk (Bauman, 2000, 2001; Beck, 1992). At the same time contemporary inequality dimensions rely on multiple hybrid and cross-cutting generators (Pakulsky and Waters, 1996; Olin Wright, 2005, Pakulsky, 2007) leading toward "classless" inequality categories. Such elements can be find in different access to education and knowledge, combining the effects of credentialism and weberian social closure in monopolizing opportunities and leading to exclusion and usurpation processes (Parkin, 1979; Murphy, 1988). Similarly, the arising demand for new forms of citizenship and democracy, as a side effect behind the aim of social leveling, enlarges the gap with those which are excluded by such rights (immigrants, under-classes of non-citizens). In the same way, genderization and racialization, particularly in occupations and market segmentation, often playing a key-role as culturally latent factors defining whether a job, a role, a mansion or a position are attributed by gender or ethnicity. Lastly, it can be taken into account also the implicit inequality effects played by age: for younger generations, trying to settle their lives through the difficult paths of the post-fordist job market, as well for older people, especially the socially weakest, compelled to survive and cope with a suffering welfare system and an increasing social complexity. Such multiple-crossing-generative factors confirm the "departure from the industrial class society" toward "hybridized forms of inequality" (Pakulsky, 2007) and will be described in the paper through the analysis of the datasets available in the latest editions of the ESS European Social Survey, in order to combine the exploration of their consequences and effects with their comparison between different European national contexts.

"LIVING INHERITANCES"? THE RELATION BETWEEN CLASS ORIGIN AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF YOUNG ADULTS: A EUROPEAN COMPARISON

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Abstract: Several recent quantitative studies of stratification and intergenerational mobility indicate that social inequalities in educational and occupational achievements still exist. Although education is an intermediary factor in the reproduction of social differences and opportunities, little is so far known about the separate influences of fathers and especially mothers in inheritance of class positions in a transnational perspective: Are the achievements of mother and father for their offspring's educational success and their future life similar in Europe or can we observe country specific differences? Can we identify welfare systems that decrease inequalities between social origin and educational attainment?

Based on the first and second wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) 14 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Poland) covering different historical, geographical, economic and social contexts will be analysed to compare the national importance of inheritance of educational opportunities. First, results from multilevel-analyses indicate that the parental educational degree and occupational status affects young people's educational attainment in different ways. As expected, the situation varies across the countries: For the opportunity of higher graduation of young Europeans we can observe a de-gendered influence of parental education and occupation predominant in social democratic welfare states. In corporatist welfare states we only find a prominent role of father's occupation but not of mother's. The reverse was found in ex-socialist regimes where the effect of the maternal successes is higher than that of the father. Thus, the parental influence differs both for mothers and fathers as well as sons and daughters in varying degrees across the countries. Overall, the results show a convergence to a higher educational attainment across Europe and current divergences in the impact of parental characteristics on educational attainment of young generations.

CHANGES IN SOCIAL MOBILITY IN EIGHT COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Intergenerational social mobility provides important information about inheritance of inequality and the degree of openness of societies in general. Based on data from the *International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)* on Social Inequality I and IV patterns and changes in social mobility between 1987 and 2009 will be explored in eight countries (Australia, Austria, Great Britain, Hungary, USA, Germany, Switzerland, and Poland). Both objective social mobility measured by the difference of the respondent's occupational status compared to the father's occupational status using Worldwide Status Scores (Kelley 1990), and the perceived social mobility will be used in the analyses. The latter is based on a subjective appraisal of the comparison between the status of the own job with the status of the father's job. Due to educational expansion and economic growth upward mobility has increased in the last decades, and is more likely than downward mobility. In this regard the results show variations among the eight countries as well as among individuals. Regression and multi group analyses will be used to examine macro-social and individual factors, which contribute to social mobility or status persistence. Furthermore, it will be investigated, how beliefs about opportunities for getting ahead in life affect social mobility.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS AND INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY: A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE CASE OF FRANCE

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Abstract: The research brought forward is based on an original index of measurement, which is insensitive to margins, and which aims to evaluate inequality of opportunity in the selection process for access to a discrete good G – i.e. allowing comparisons of allocation mechanisms. The methodological framework presented sustains a re-examination of previous evaluations of schooling policies, implemented over the second half of the 20th Century in France. This analysis shows that the method yields substantively different conclusions than those drawn in other contributions based on the same data. Equality in the selection process progressed through the integration of the major educational levels – primary, secondary and higher education – into a functional whole, and the development of girls' education projects. Nevertheless this progress occurs on the basis of the level inequality of opportunity for access to a diploma of secondary education, which shows a strong stability over the 20th Century.

THE BARRIERS AFFECTING ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS - THE CASE OF POLAND

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Abstract: Nowadays we can hear a lot about social entrepreneurship concept, mostly as a solution to some of the problems in contemporaty society i.e. poverty and social marginalization. In Poland there are many affords undertaken by public institution to strenghten such initiatives. But the question is wheather in practice public administration really strenghten (by knowledge, by public spending) social entrepreneurship (SE) or hinder their progress.

The broad aim of this presentation is to analyse how different kinds of barriers affect activities of social entrepreneurs.

In my paper I focus on how the social entrepreneurship are affected by the local institutional context. We investigate that the major problem for most of social entrepreneurs is their local institutional enviroment (lack of cooperation, lack of satisfaction with the cooperation, litte knowledge among the local administration etc). But exploring the institutional enviroment, we also can see the opportunities.

I am going to use research data and experience from the mix-mode survey conducted in 2010 as part of Enterpreneurship Academy project in Malopolska, Poland. While many researchers try to define how to measure social enterpreneurship impact by case study, the survey *Social entrepreneurship monitoring* was design to cover all the major aspects of social entrepreneurship, including: the start-up and growth of firms, their social and economic activities, human resources, financing etc.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, institutional context, barriers,

GIRLS LIKE PINK: EXPLAINING SEX-TYPED OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AMONGST CHILDREN

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Abstract: There is a high degree of sex-typing in young children's occupational aspirations and this has consequences for adult occupational segregation. Yet we still know surprisingly little about the mechanisms involved in the formation of sex-typical preferences and there is considerable theoretical controversy regarding the relative role of parental socialization and individual agency in this process. This study analyzes the determinants of sex-typed occupational aspirations amongst British children aged between 11 and 15. We develop a model of parental socialization and test for different channels and mechanisms involved in the transmission of sex-typical preferences. We also propose an innovative definition of personal agency that is anchored in observable psychological traits linked to self-direction. We find that parental influences on occupational preferences operate mainly through three distinctive channels: 1) the effect that parental socio-economic resources have on the scope of children's occupational aspirations, 2) children's imitation of parental occupations, and 3) children's learning of sex-typed roles via the observation of parental behavior. We also find a strong net effect of children's own psychological predispositions —self-esteem in particular— on the incidence of sex-typical occupational preferences. Yet large sex-differences in occupational aspirations remain unexplained.

SOCIAL INEQULITIES IN FINLAND - SOCIAL CLASS AND INEQUALITIES

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Abstract: In this paper our aim to analyse contemporary Finnish society. Our focus is on social change and social inequalities. Our thesis is that Social inequalities are rapidly increasing and the reason behind this process is mainly conscious political decisions made during past 15 years.

Those who have social problems are in a week and vulnerable social position. Most of them who are at the bottom are faced with many problems at the same time Social problems have cumulative nature of. During past few years important new trends have occurred. Social policy is more selective than before. Poor people are also stigmatized ”it is your problem”. Economic crisis has meant more unemployment, increasing xenophobia and more poverty. The question is, is the Finnish society more polarized than earlier?

One important thing that has taken place is changing way to talk about inequalities and social problems. A new language has emerged: no more social problems, only welfare deficits. What has also happened is the individualization of social problems. At the same time the state is moving its former responsibilities to other actors. Leading politician say that the state cannot any more be responsible of this or that, instead they claim the civil society should be strengthened.

In many respects Finland is more equal than it was for 50 years ago, at the same time is becoming – again – more unequal. In sociology class analysis has given answers to questions related to social inequality. In contemporary societies class does matter, in the paper we analyze the relationship between inequalities and social classes.

TRADITIONAL ESTATE STRATIFICATION IN TODAY'S RUSSIA

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Abstract: The type of social stratification and the corresponding structure of inter-group relations validate our arguments, that in contemporary Russia there emerged a neo-etacratic societal order, which forms as an inertia of development of countries, which belonged to etacratic (pseudo-socialist) system in former Soviet Union. Our results invalidate the arguments of most Western and Russian researchers. The typical gradualist stratification hierarchy is not appropriate in the case of contemporary Russian society. Also the neo-Marxist and the neo-Weberian classification models give no adequate explanation for the nature of its social differentiation due to the presence of peculiar relations «power-property» and undeveloped labor market. By applying the method of entropy analysis we designed stratification criteria, which most adequately describe social differentiation. In case with neo-etacratic Russia we are most likely to deal with a special type of social stratification, which combines some elements of class differentiation (typical for developed post-industrial countries) and estate differentiation. In other words, the basic inequality criteria in Russia – authority status and closeness to sources of economic distribution, which determine estate belonging – has not changed since its pre-Soviet and Soviet past. We have found some certain proof to that by the data of repeated representative surveys (1994, January; 2002, November; 2006, December).

Thus, we deal with a stratification hybrid of some sort, where despite the sizes of human and cultural capital most of the population can be assigned to lower strata of non-owner frontline employees (74% of the population in 2006). 22% of respondents were nominally assigned to intermediate, partly middle strata owning some minimum of property and having some degree of authority (small and medium proprietors, self-employed, minor shareholders and managers). The higher middle and partly higher strata, which consists of larger employers and top-managers, make 4% of the population.

INHERITANCE AND INEQUALITY TRANSMISSION ACROSS GENERATIONS

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Abstract: Inheritances are an important research topic. This is more true today than ever before. After World War II an immense fortune has been accumulated in many countries, which has not been wiped out by either acts of war or inflation. This wealth is now being passed on from one generation to the next. A generation of testators is thus facing a generation of heirs. Inheritances are crucial in inequality transmission across generations. They have huge consequences for social stratification and they have and will continue to have immense effects on current and future intergenerational relations, be it during or after the lifetimes of the testators.

In this respect, a number of questions arise: Who provides these transfers and who receives inheritances? When do people profit? What are the factors that determine a higher or lower chance to inherit? Is poverty reduced by inheritances – or do they increase social disadvantages? Which differences between countries and political regimes can be identified?

The proposed presentation will investigate previous and future inheritances from an international comparative perspective in 14 European countries from Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Europe, namely Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Italy, Greece, Czech Republic and Poland (SHARE data). Theoretically, the presentation distinguishes between three levels of analysis: individual, family and society. The empirical analyses prove the importance of all three levels. Individual opportunities and needs, family structures as well as cultural and political contexts all play a crucial role. This applies both to previous and future inheritances. The analyses show that inheritances are an important form of intergenerational solidarity – and that they are linked to social inequality and social (dis)advantages. In general, inheritances reflect transfers from parents to their children. However, there are considerable differences between individuals, families, migrants and natives, and, not least, countries – for example, in regard to long-term consequences of political and economic regimes.

RS 17 Sociology of Celebration

CELEBRATING BOXING FIGHTS IN A MEDIATIZED SOCIETY

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Abstract: The history of fistfighting shows how the act of celebrating and therefore the subjective way of experiencing the 'extraordinary' developed and changed through the process of ever varying socio-historical contexts. In retrospective this development can be named as eventisation. Starting out as spontaneous happenings boxing fights have become ritualised and institutionalized sport events which can today be analysed as strictly planned media events. Considering the German concept of event-sociology, 2 major aspects can be found while researching this phenomenon: Firstly, the question about the perspective of each participant within these both local and temporal 'spaces of experiencing', in which the contexts provide the frame for this subjectively perceived extraordinary experience. Secondly, the perspective of the organisers and companies involved in a strategy of commercialising as well as a strategy to create and secure the extraordinary experience.

Regarding this phenomenon, economisation and eventisation were considered the processes which interdependently shape the form of contemporary (boxing) events and the way they are experienced. This statement though extremely under represents the role of media used to create the event on site which can be proven by 2 examples of boxing fights. Participants as well as organisers individually do have a culturally picture of boxing which shapes the event in situ. Taking the discourses within the new research branch of mediatization into account it is possible to:

1)add to the concept of event, the aspect of media and thus the social moulding forces the media have which implement the necessity to understand commercialisation and eventisation as interdependent

2)understand, how 'media logics' not only shape the picture in people's minds but mould the experience itself whilst happening. This can be shown empirically through two box fights (i.e. when the event comes 'to life' from the mass audiences' POV).

With these implications it is possible to describe a new form of 'participating' considering spacial, temporal and social disembedding of eventised celebrations in contemporary mediatized societies. Our research project focuses on the perspective of an organiser for whom mediatisation offers a drifty momentum. Furthermore, through participant observation it is possible to describe the perspective on a boxing fight from a participant's point of view on site.

CHERBOURG CARNIVAL: A CELEBRATION OF REGIONAL, POLITICAL AND ANTI-CLERICAL BELONGING

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Abstract: The reinforcement of local or regional feelings of belonging can be interpreted as an answer to the supposed disenchantement of the world. During the last twenty years, several carnivals have emerged in French cities – as pure inventions or as reinventions of local history. During its carnival, the inhabitants of the city of Cherbourg-Octeville not only celebrate their local and regional belonging (to Normandy), but also their political and anti-clerical attitude. Historical oppositions between the centrally located political power (in Paris) and the periphery are expressed through costumes, masks and speeches. The climax of the Cherbourg carnival is an ancient ritual of burning the carnival puppy that was previously condemned to death by a false judge. The discourse analysis of this speech is particularly enriching because it contains numerous ironic moments with a plurality of linguistic semantics. The belonging to a common political group and the assumption of an anti-clerical attitude is clearly expressed by the protagonist of the judgement. For the last ten years, the role of the judge has been taken by the founder of "Les Fumantes de Pantruche", who reinvented the carnival of Paris. Referring to the heritage of Rabelais, he systematically ridicules the representatives of the church as well as the national politicians. The performing public contributes to the creation of a festive community by approving the judgement. Ironically, a Parisian – seen as the "good" exception of a "bad" group of privileged people – helps the carnivalists from Normandy to find new ways of celebration. In turn, several groups from Cherbourg – in particular musicians – join in the carnival of Paris, and have become its major force. The presentation of these forms of celebration includes a DVD with images from the main carnival rituals.

TRANSFORMATION OF HOLIDAY PRACTICES IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: Aholiday is an element of the sociocultural system,responsible for forming integration and solidarity in a society. By means of researching holiday practices it is possible to understand character of social relations in a society.

Gifts are indispensable attribute of a holiday. The anthropologist and the sociologist M. Mauss is considered to be the first researcher of gifts who described the nature of "gifts" in a primitive society. He referred gifts to "sacred", in contrast to "worldly" or "secular", referred to goods.

Do the gifts in modern "consumer society" keep "sacred" symbolical meaning? What are the differences between usual things, goods and gifts? What do congratulations mean today?

Today holiday practices are expected to become more various. It is possible to congratulate with a greeting card by e-mail, or sending SMS, MMS, the message in ICQ or in social networks, like "Facebook". The market offers different places for celebration: cafes, restaurants, etc. Holiday services become more address and individual because today they are organized by the special firms, DJs, offering a unique way of celebrating an event.«Consumer revolution» also changed gifts: appeared wish-lists, gift certificates, money-holder greeting cards. So, the next question is seems to be actual and little-studied: how do the listed possibilities transform holiday practices and how do they change interpersonal relations?

The main purpose of the study is to describe forms of holiday practices, types of gifts and ways of congratulations (as an example, celebrating New Year and a Birthday).

Research methods: depth interview, visual analysis of greeting cards.

Initial results of research:

1. It is shown that gifts and ways of congratulation are different and depend on a type of holiday and degree of intimacy between men making present and man getting present.

2. It was concluded that the market plays a significant role in holiday practices. New ways of "transformation" money and “secular” things in gifts were revealed.

3. It may be stated that, firstly, there is a gap or mismatch between people’s opinion on money as a gift and their real behavior, and, secondly, a gap between a wish to give and to receive such gifts.

ACTING OUT TEXTS, WRITING UP EVENTS. TOWARDS AN ANTHROPOLOGY OF CELEBRATION

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Abstract: According to Emil Durkheim, any community celebrates and adores itself in religion. In this scheme, myths and totems are expected to play an important role as consolidators of the otherwise substantially fragmented collectivity. Indeed, texts and material artefacts seem to have the power of connecting otherwise incommensurable points of time and space within human experience. The present paper compares anthropological insights of Durkheim and Bruno Latour with the cultural sociological ones of Raymond Williams, within the study of how feelings are attached to material artefacts at the root of any collectively shared experience. Exerpts from World literature – Virginia Woolf: Waves; Marcel Proust: À la recherche du temps perdu; Volter Kilpi: Alastalon salissa; and Pauline letters – will be analyzed to illustrate the presence and/or absence of the material nexus in celebration. In concluding, the paper will discuss the place of materiality in the theory of celebration.

ETHNIC DRESS IN LUTHERAN CONFIRMATION RITUAL

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Abstract: Dress and clothing research in the ritual context has attracted many anthropologists from the late nineteenth century. This paper focuses on the craft culture expressed by Northern indigenous Sami people in the evangelical Lutheran confirmation ritual. The craft, *duodji*, made by hand from natural materials, is a part of the Sami cultural tradition that is transmitted among generations. Sami dress as one of the cultural artefacts is the most visible element of the Sami culture and cultural identity. The duodji is manifested in the confirmation ritual ceremony where main actors are young boys and girls who are dressed in Sami traditional dress. The research material is based on interviews and participant observation in the churches and celebrations in Finland, Utsjoki parish and in Norway, Karasjok parish during 2005-2010. The native Sami author argues that the Lutheran confirmation as a collective ritual and a rite of passage has become an important institution where the Sami people maintain and transfer their cultural traditions of the clothing in modern Sami society. The author will discuss the embodiment practices, because the body is considered important to understand the rituals. Not only the body but also its movements and senses like smells, tastes, and voices are important in transferring the cultural meanings.

LA FÊTE COMME ESPACE D’AUTODÉFINITION IDENTITAIRE. UNE COMPARAISON DE LA FÊTE DE SAN JUAN ET DE PAWKAR RAYMI DANS LA RÉGION D’OTAVALO (ANDES ÉQUATORIENNES)

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Abstract: Dans ma communication, j’ai l’intention de comparer les deux fêtes annuelles les plus importantes de la communauté autochtone (kichwaphone) de Peguche (Otavalo), dans les Andes équatoriennes, à savoir la fête de San Juan (ou Inti Raymi) et celle de Pawkar Raymi. Les ethnographies de tout le 20ème siècle rapporte la première comme la plus importante, tandis que la seconde existe en tant que tel depuis 1995 et a atteint un budget, lors des dernières éditions, qui tourne autour des 100'000 dollars.

En effet, la San Juan – un terme kichwa, Inti Raymi (fête du soleil) tente de s’imposer depuis quelques années déjà – se célèbre de manière spontanée. Aucune organisation formelle n’est nécessaire ; les gens se déguisent et sortent le soir danser dans les maisons de la communauté et des communautés voisines. Elle constitue un symbole fort de l’identité Otavalo. Au contraire, la Pawkar Raymi nécessite un comité organisateur et des sous-commissions pour trouver les ressources financières et organiser les différentes activités, ainsi que l’utilisation de toute une série de médias. Elle est un espace où se retrouvent les migrants (qui reviennent pour l’occasion) avec leur famille et où se redéfinit l’identité ethnique.

Malgré ces différences, quels sont les similarités entre les deux fêtes ? Qu’est-ce qui fait le lien entre les deux événements en tant que « fête » ? Comment sont vécues chacune des deux fêtes ?

Je commencerai par décrire brièvement les deux manifestations, puis tenterai d’établir les différences et les similarités. Je parlerai ensuite du vécu et du rôle de l’échange de nourriture et de boisson alcoolisée dans les deux fêtes. Pour terminer, j’aborderai la fête comme espace où se joue l’autodéfinition identitaire.

TRANSLATION FRIENDSHIP IN CURRENT TIMES

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Abstract: In recent years sociology has taken an important turn towards the study of private life and private relationships, friendship included. This paper seeks to rethink our current concept of friendship. In it is argued that friendship is usually understood as a “substance” really unique and immutable once there, something universal that comes from the free, spontaneous and reciprocal complicity between human beings; or even a simple effect of the macro-social structures. Then, we consider that these perspectives are too limited because they are dominated by individualism and sociologism. We propose that it is required to know the set of mediators (human and non-human entities) that continuously get

around to make friendly relationships work in everyday life. Using the notion of “translation” (Latour) we would like to show that friendship is always an uncertain result of the stabilization and embodiment process of diverse grammars of practices, which delimit and define different ways of conceptualizing and shaping friendly practices (making trips, to go visiting, birthday parties, having a drink…). Our research attempts to describe the practical rules of these “grammars of friendship” in which all actors are involved when managing their friendly relationships.

Keywords: sociology of friendship, social relationship, actor-network theory, translation.

RS 18 Economic Elites in Turbulent Times

CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE FINNISH BUSINESS ELITE, 1860–1940

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Abstract: In my paper I will point out some overall features of structural metamorphosis of the Finnish business elite from the 1860s to the WWII. The period was marked by numerous changes in economy, political life, culture and education. Among them were industrialization, freedom of employment, the emergence of commercial banks, the development of transportation and communication as well as vigorous changes in trade cycles.

The analysis is based on a quantitative study of the business elite comprising cohorts from the years of 1860, 1890, 1912, 1927 and 1938. From each year fifty most influential families/individuals were selected to the sample. In the case of Finland it has been quite common in previous studies to constrain the analysis of the economic elite to industrialists. In this paper the business elite is defined more widely and it includes besides industry, commerce, banking and insurance sector plus transportation.

The main focus of the presentation is to chart the overall trajectories of the composition of the Finnish economic elite by observing both the transition and constancy. Firstly I will untangle the structural change by observing the prevalence of the generational continuity among the established families of the elite (the old money) and their possibilities in maintaining their position among the highest economic crust. Secondly I will pay attention to the significance of social ascendance by observing the extent of the socio-economic newcomers from the lower class origins (the new bourgeoisie or Nouveau riche) entering the top of Finnish business life. Also the intriguing question of social descent will be discussed in the paper.

The focal questions are: How to define the intricate term of the business elite? How did the tumulous changes of economic and societal life influence to the consistency and the generational continuity of business dynasties on the top of the Finnish economic life? Were the separable phases in the structural development during the era? To what extent the economic elite was renewed by “nouveau riche”?

I will also discuss how to define the intricate term of the business elite. An innovative theoretical framework, the business elite index, will be introduced as an operative tool for the definition and the analysis.

CONFLICTS AND COALITIONS IN THE FIELD OF THE SWISS BUSINESS ELITE 2010

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Abstract: As one of the legacy of Mills' conceptualisation of the power elite, elite research has long considered the economic elites as unified and homogeneous social groups. This approach worked fine in a period of stable elite coordination and reproduction. However, more and more evidence arises that in many Western countries the modes of elite coordination have been transformed dramatically in the last decades – networks of interlocking directorates have eroded, neo-corporatist connexions between politics and business have been loosened and national elites have been thoroughly internationalised. To understand these changes of elites functioning, it becomes important to reconsider the concept of a unified elite and to examine the different fractions that compose it. The conflicts and coalitions between these fractions inform us about the central dynamics of change and allow us to explore emerging forms of elite coordination. In this presentation we examine the case of the Swiss business elites in 2010. Thanks to a multiple correspondance analysis of the CEO's and presidents of the board of the 110 largest Swiss companies we first identify and characterise the main fractions of Switzerland's business elite. From each fraction we then choose a number of characteristic individuals and analyse their ideology and their style of thinking (based on a discourse analysis of a corpus of about 200 interviews and newspaper articles from the business press). In this way we identify the main conflicts and coalitions within the Swiss business elite and draw a series of conclusions concerning the new forms of elite coordination in Switzerland.

THE EUROPEAN CORPORATIVE SPACE: CONTROL OR COLLABORATION?

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Abstract: In this paper, we analyze the structure of European national and transnational corporative networks, attempting to see to what extend the internationalization of corporative and elite networks in Europe follows logics of control or of collaboration, and trust, or combination of both.

We will look at this issue from the perspective of social network analysis. We use ownership and interlocking directorate data for the largest corporations of 26 European countries.

Comparing relational systems based on ownership with those steaming from the composition or the boards of directors we can identify networks where control is important and those where cooperation is dominant. Comparing them, seeing differences and similarities will help us to better understand the complex system of relations creating Europe.

“LOOKING INSIDE THE EUROPEAN BLACKBOX OF INTEREST GROUP” : RELATIVE STABILITY OF INTERESTS, INCREASING NUMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND MAILBOXES IN BRUSSELS

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Abstract: In this communication, based on a collective research (Pressure project), we will explore all the directories published by different European institutions and mainly 6 directories of the Eu-

ropean Commission (published by the EEC or Delta Editions) since 1960.

Analyzing these directories, many inquiries have already noted the increasing number of European Business and Trade Association in Brussels since the 1980's. However, recording this expansion, our statistical inquiry draw us to wonder not only "what could explain" this evolution but also "what" is behind this growing number of interest groups. In other words, we will raise the question of the number and nature of interests represented behind these numerous mailboxes based in Brussels or in different capitals.

This paper will explore the assumption that there is more stability than change in the interest groups dynamics inside and outside the European institutions ; that the growth of interest groups in Brussels does not match with a constant progression of interests represented.

We must separate the rate of organizations and the rate of interest. One is an opportunity to explore the actors of interest representation, the other is a contribution to analysis the issues. Behind the increasing number of European organizations declared in official registers, constant interest may be represented by different structures ever more numerous facing policy makers and administrative staff.

CONTEXTUALIZING THE TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS ELITE: THE EMBEDDED NATURE OF (NON-)EXECUTIVE MIGRATION PATTERNS ACROSS NATIONAL BORDERS

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Abstract: Recently, the internationalization of boards of large multinational companies has drawn the increasing attention of management scholars, sociologist and political scientists. The recruitment of new board members of multinational companies has become more global and is no longer restricted to managerial labor markets in the country-of-origin of the companies. The result is increasing nationality diversity within these boards. In fact, this process represents the emergence of a transnational business elite.

We answer the following question: "How do country-level factors explain the distribution of nationalities among board members of large European Multinational Companies? Essentially, it is argued that country differences and characteristics determine the nationalities of a company's board members, and that these factors influence both the attitude of companies in their selection and recruitment decisions as well as the willingness of potential board members to accept a cross-border board position. The hypotheses focus on a number of country level factors. For all countries/nationalities in our database, data have been collected for each of the possible country pairs.

We then estimate models to explain the presence of nationalities on the augmented databases that we have constructed. We adopt two estimation techniques. We estimate the model using standard ordinary least square regression techniques as a benchmark. In addition, to better model the dependent variable which is restricted to the unit interval we also present results based on fractional logit analyses.

The results of this study show that the emerging global labor market is strongly embedded in geographical, cultural and economic conditions. Migration of board members is strongly dependent on contextual factors which are rooted in the home-country of the board member, the host country of the board member and the relations between these two. The international market for managerial labor not only reflects these national labor market segments, it also shows that the way the market is evolving is highly fragmented and rooted in path-dependent historical relations between sets of countries. So in more sociological terms, the formation of the transnational business elite depends strongly on contextual factors which determine migration of individual board members.

WHO LEADS THE EURO ZONE'S (DES)INTEGRATION ?

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Abstract: This original paper explores the structural embeddedness of the Euro Zone's business worlds within and between five stock exchange indices: the AEX 25 (Netherlands), the BEL 20 (Belgium), the CAC 40 (France), the DAX 30 (Germany) and the MIB 40 (Italy) in the most recent period (2005-2009). From original databased on the composition of the companies' boards every 31st of December, we build a longitudinal interlocking directorate studyof the figuration of European networks. Financial firms remain very central in national business worlds, as they consolidate core investment and credit activities through stock exchange inner networks: Allianz and Deutsche Bank in Germany, BNP-Paribas and AXA in France, Mediobanca and Generali in Italy play such leading roles. Conversely, their weaker ability to lever the Euro Zone's financial integration may explain both the absence of a strong European business milieu and the difficulties to face the so called 'Euro crisis'. In Europe, transnational concentrations have occurred much later in the financial sector than in the industrial one, so the financial figuration of the Euro Zone remains unpredictable. One major trend can yet be stressed: the CAC 40 provides the highest rate of transnational interlocks, as well as the highest number of them. Moreover, the CAC companies, and especially the financial ones, lead every bilateral network, so that they seem to be the most attractive partners of the Euro Zone, with a growing influence in Belgium and the Netherlands. Whenever France has no Mittelstand, French blue chips seem to lead the financial transformation of European capitalism.

A CRISIS OF OPPORTUNITY: THE NEW POLITICS OF ALTERNATIVE FINANCE

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Abstract: The re-regulation of banking in the United Kingdom has gone through two distinct phases involving economic and political elites since 2007. The first, in 2008 and 2009, reflected an elite consensus on what the crisis was about and what had to be done next, leaning heavily on established narratives about the importance of the City of London (and therefore the maintenance of business as usual) for the economy as a whole. The second and ongoing phase overlaps with the rise of the coalition between the Conservative Party and Liberal Democrats and the establishment of the Independent Commission on Banking, but its origins are on clear cracks in the previous elite consensus: already in the Summer of 2009,

prominent players such as Mervyn King, governor of the Bank of England, and Adair Turner, head of the Financial Services Authorities, were publicly questioning the actions of traditional economic elites before the crisis and proposing more radical action to prevent them from happening again. This paper focuses on the arrival of this competing narratives and draws on interviews with bankers and regulators to propose that the financial crisis has potentially aided the coordination of a second tier of elite players formed by 'alternative' banks, spurred to action both by the politicisation of the narratives around the governance of finance, reinforced by stories about new desirable forms of competition, and the need to protect their own business models from regulatory action being decided at supranational and national levels. One of the outcomes has been stronger and more organised ties between mutual/alternative banking institutions both in the UK and in Europe.

EVERYTHING CHANGES SO THAT NOTHING CHANGES? THE FRENCH ECONOMIC ELITE, 1957-2009

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Abstract: Our research concentrates on the members of boards and executive managers of the top 100 French firms. While thus beginning with traditional sources and techniques of "interlocking directorates" studies, we have modified them in order to address key questions that have often been neglected in this literature.

Our general goal is to reconcile the firms-side approach (especially those concerned with corporate governance and cooperation issues) and the elite-side approach of interlocking directorates in order to understand how changes on each side interact.The French case is particularly suited to such a dual approach as it exhibits a remarkable stability in the general patterns of interlocking directorates and in the main types of top executive careers between 1979 and 2009. We will thus also investigate the situation in 1957, in order to decide if this stability was a very long term one.

We will also use non-mainstream data and techniques to investigate both the elite side and the firms side.

We have collected detailed career data for subsets of the board members and executives, which will allow us, partly thanks to sequence analysis, to discuss the persistence of the French "old boys network". While the main career patterns have remained similar during the last 30 years, this does not mean that nothing has changed: it might also indicate that the profiles of new recruits have been changed in some respects so that other traits (such as social and academic recruitments) could be preserved.

From the point of view of the firms, we are also particularly interested in seemingly important changes that did not influence crucial ties. Two important cases in this respect are, on the one hand, the centrality of banks in the network, while banking has become a completely different economic activity during the last 30 years, and, on the other hand, the relationships between firms and the State. While most of the formerly State-owned firms are now privately owned, strong ties remain when the State is a client, is the one that contracts out a public service, and/or provides former ministerial advisers for managing positions. We therefore have chosen to focus on two sectors, finance and energy, in order to more precisely understand the joint changes (and non-changes) of strategies and careers, focusing on enduring patterns that in fact arise from partly new mechanisms.

GERMAN CORPORATE ELITE IN FLUX, 1960-2005

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Abstract: Recent studies on the recruitment of the German corporate elite present ambiguous results, some suggest stable others changing patterns. The paper investigates the composition of the German corporate elite. It is based upon a unique dataset capturing the career paths of the CEOs of the fifty largest industrial companies in Germany between 1960 and 2005. For the first time the development of the career paths of German top managers can be analysed over a period of 45 years. The analysis reveals substantial changes in the career patterns of the German corporate elite, occurring especially from the late 1980s onwards.

AGENTS OF LIBERALIZATION? BUSINESS GROUPS AND THE PRIVATIZATION OF PENSIONS IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE

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Abstract: This paper explores the role played by business groups in the privatization of Continental pension systems. The literature on cross-class alliances and the varieties of capitalism has drawn attention to the cleavages that exist between employers in their preferences with regard to social provision. However, analyses of institutional change in welfare states rooted in this theoretical approach have up to date focused mostly on the labour market determinants of actors' preferences. I argue that it is necessary to enlarge the focus of analysis by also examining the role played by segments of capital linked to the financial system, particularly by insurers. Because of their vested interest in the development of a market which should profit them as an industry, insurers can be expected to be a key proponent of retrenchment in public pension systems and their concomitant privatization. However, insurers' preferences may clash with those of employers traditionally involved in social partnership such as manufacturers' federations. The paper will show how differences in the institutional design of the existing public-private pension mix affect employers' preferences with regard to pension privatization and how they constrain insurers' strategies for liberalization. The theoretical approach developed in the paper is informed by case studies of pension reforms in France and in Belgium from the 1980s until the 2000s.

RS 19 The Tacit-Knowing Approach

...NOT WHAT, BUT "HOW" IS TACIT?

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Abstract: The concepts of tacit knowing, implicit knowledge, know-how, or knowing-in-action etc., all refer to *knowing* and *knowledge*. *Knowing* and *knowledge* as such imply a clear subject-object-relation as a mere fact: A person knows something or she knows somebody.

Looking philosophically at the subject-object-relation by applying the phenomenological perspective, this relation turns out to be only a secondary phenomenon. It is seen as a (e.g. responsive, resonant) structure, as a result, as an aim, even as a hypothesis etc. dependent on situational factors and on social interactions constituting and shaping it. Seen from the phenomenological perspective, primordially every situation is a social situation, and social interaction in term is based upon the types of rationality and knowledge brought into it by the actors, on the qualities of their experiences, on their actual moods and/or on their intentionality; not at least social interaction can also be dependent on (social) abilities and competences.

In short, every subject-object-relation is deriving from diverse antecedent phenomena.

To define or describe tacit knowing, implicit knowledge, know-how etc. we therefore have to pay a closer look at

1. …the possible ways *how* a subject-object-relation comes into play in a certain (social) situation. Then we can ask which parts of this relation could be signified as tacit ones. Repression, suppression, displacement, non-observance, fading out, insensivity etc. are terms that describe the processual, evolutionary character of tacit dimensions.

Then we focus

2. …inaccessibility, absence, deprivation, loss, etc. as possible aspects of a subject-object-relation.

In my presentation, this examination will be framed and structured by an empirical study.

EXPERIENCE, GUT FEELINGS, AND EVERYDAY IGNORANCE: GEORG SIMMEL AND THE NORMALCY OF NONKNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: Questions pertaining environmental issues or the safety of new technologies increasingly point to the limits of actuarial prediction, because there is not enough historical experience to fall back on in evaluating them. Thus understood, knowledge generated through scientific expertise is starting to take a backseat role in the face of the significance of ignorance. Accounting for unknown dynamics and variables poses a more fundamental problem than the inability to analyze known interactions accurately. What we then find are decision making processes built on tacit knowing, intuition, gut feelings, and different forms of trust and experience. In this presentation I am going to develop further some of Georg Simmel's reflections on the reverse side of knowledge – what he called nonknowledge (*Nichtwissen*) – and will illustrate Simmel's ideas with empirical examples from strategies used to cope with ongoing situations involving ignorance in applied research settings such as field scientists dealing with contaminants in the ground and related issues. Framed with Simmel's notion of nonknowledge, these strategies dealing with the unknown can be conceptualized as handled through intuition, tacit consent, or different types of "presentiment." I will illustrate on how these "tacit" approaches can be empirically interpreted best in terms of strategic or accidental constructions of nonknowledge.

FINDING TACIT KNOWING IN THE KNOWLEDGE CONTINUUM

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Abstract: The objective of this paper is to find tacit knowing in the Knowledge Continuum. The knowledge continuum is the following sequence of processes: Data à Information à Knowledge à Wisdom. The tacit knowing definition is based on Polanyi's view of tacit knowing, since, he was the first to define it and there is an empirical proof of theory that his tacit knowledge dimension exists (Morgan, 2006 & 2008). Polanyi (1966) sees tacit knowing as being defined by two terms. The terms are labeled "proximal and distal" (Polanyi, 1966, page 13). The linkage between these two terms is a tacit link. "We know the first term only by relying on our awareness of it for attending to the second." (Polanyi, 1966, Page 10). After the tacit knowing link is defined in the knowledge continuum, the question that remains to be answered is the tacit knowing link only from within the individual or is it observed or both?

KNOWING HOW: WHAT IS IT THAT REMAINS 'TACIT' ABOUT TACIT KNOWLEDGE?

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Abstract: Michael Polanyi's approach focuses on the manner human awareness is interwoven with intentional action, in order to illustrate how actors come to know more than they can make explicit. In this paper I would like to retain Polanyi's emphasis on the indispensable character of personal knowledge for making sense and using explicit knowledge, but also consider what is it of the actors skills, or embodied dispositions, that is responsible for this personal knowledge. After considering the contributions of, among others, Gill (2000), Tsoukas (2003) and Collins (2007), I draw emphasis on a separation between the actor's sense of knowing how and the circumstances which facilitate both this sense and the activities recognised by others as a skilful performance. This enables a consideration of each knowing self as the premise where awareness of intentional action coincides with the coming together of

embodied and worldly mediating circumstances that become manifested as skilled activity. I argue that what remains 'tacit', in that it is known only to the self is this sense of place (which is not a position) and which other's can't share; furthermore that succesful communication of skill rests on facilitating a set of circumstances upon which those concerned may come to coincide.

KNOWING HOW TO PUT IN PRACTICE WRITTEN RULES: ETHNOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES OF ITALIAN JUDGES

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Abstract: In front to an unique procedural written law, certain and equal for all, many times the Italian judges put in practice the articles of the Code of Civil Procedure in ways so often profoundly different. These behavioural differences, besides to calling into question the principle that "*law is equal for all*", highlight the eminently practical character of the interpretation of law. Interpretation of law, far from being a cognitive activity, it is a concrete and material practice, which is created, recreated and reinforced through experience and through continuous individual and collective learning occasions. Interpretation of law is not based on perennial and immutable axioms, but it's an activity built in practice, through subsequent "translations" of the formal and abstract rules into the "concrete" lawsuits. The distance between written law and practicing of the magistrates doesn't highlight a dysfunction, but expresses exactly the "space" of interpretation of each judge. Being a magistrate doesn't mean to acquire a body of abstract knowledge on how to interpret the rules, but vice versa signifies really to be able to practicing as a judge in a court of justice. Since the interpretation of law is not a cognitive process, but conversely a practical and situated activity, for study the logics that characterize the "*fabrique du droit*", it is necessary to pass beyond the "institutional facade" of tribunals for investigate the "real" doings of practitioners. In the light of the large debate of Practice-Based Studies (PBS) and of the tacit-knowing-approach, on the basis of the data collected during an ethnographic research developed in over two years in four Italian courts of justice, this paper aspire to paint the practical activities of judges and to reflect on the processes of knowing and learning located in the courts of justice.

TACIT KNOWING & MORE - HIDDEN QUALITIES OF INNOVATIONAL ACTION

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Abstract: Though the topic innovation seems to be a very widely and intensively researched field in social science, the concrete actions of innovation actors are not. It has been extensively shown that high uncertainties and risks are typical for innovation, nevertheless it has still not been systematically studied what the characteristics of innovational actions are.

We argue that this specific focus on innovational action will help to better understand and grasp the general conception of tacit knowing and knowing in action. We will reveal, based on empirical research, that mostly hidden qualities play a key role for innovational actions. Because of its unpredictable character, innovation means for subjects and organisations turbulent times. Tacit and experiential knowing, informal cooperation and labour capacities are the innovation actors' decisive strengths to cope with situations, when formalised processes reach their limits and a modus operandi according to given standards would be misleading.

To disclose these hidden, subjectified qualities we will introduce in our theoretical part a new concept of innovational action integrating the dimensions of creative, experiential, and playful action. This perspective offers an analytical approach to disclose (1) how tacit competences help innovation actors realise innovation (e.g. new materialised objects) and (2) how innovation actors attain the necessary competences in innovational action.

In the methodological part of our contribution we would like to offer an empirical approach towards the mostly hidden qualities of innovational action. Because of the focus on the micro level, the concrete level of everyday innovational action, we have designed a qualitative "Smart Innovation Process Analysis". This research design aims to grasp elusive aspects of innovational action from different groups of labour power and investigates innovation using agile research methods as well as lean, practical and explorative principles following a participative approach.

Our results are based on about 85 interviews in 8 companies, most of them market-leading machinery manufacturers, but also including Engineering and IT-enterprises.

THE ROLE OF TACIT SKILLS IN THE CORPORATE COMMUNICATION PRACTICES

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Abstract: This essay proposes a reflection on the professional practice in the corporate communication field. The corporate communication is an important management function through which an organisation presents itself to all its key stakeholders, both internal and external. This function involves complex activities such as planning and coordinating communication messages and, above all, managing the dialogic interaction between the organization and its public. In Europe, the skills required to achieve these activities are increasingly formalized in higher and specialized knowledge (Cornelissen 2008; Hübner 2007). In others words, corporate communication became a complex discipline that identifies the theoretical and methodological references to professional working. However, some reflections on the corporate communication practices emphasize the importance of relational skill, often identified as an individual disposition, hard to formalize (Combes 2002; Milburn 2002; Giannini 2009, 2003). Its meaning is not always clear because it seems to be a dimension incorporated in the actor's attitude.

On this topic, we present a case study on corporate communication professionals practices in an Italian Energy Company. Through this empirical research, we analyzed the tacit dimension of relational skill in Bourdieu's praxeological approach. In this theoretical framework, the relational ability is defined in terms of *habitus*, a social property of individuals related to life trajectories (Bourdieu 1994, 1972). So, we observed how this relational disposition is defined and how it changes subject to the network of relations of a particular organizational field.

TO 'READ' THE CUSTOMER–A TYPE OF TACIT KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: Waiters/waitresses and care-workers are occupations with low educational demands and proficiency. A secondary school is often sufficient for employment, when such claims are made at all. They are examples of occupations that can be learned in the concrete practice of 'doings', i.e. learning from experience. The knowledge-base in these occupations can thus be defined practical, and tacit.An image of these occupations is thus that they can be conducted by almost anyone with minor efforts and a low degree of engagement. An interview study, conducted we have conducted in Sweden showed that both waiters/waitresses and care-workers used themselves and their empathy in order to carry out their tasks. They perform emotional work in fulfilling their tasks by meeting the needs of their clients and customers. Using emotion in work is thus a form of tacit knowledge since it is not pronounced and explicit, but rather intuitive and empathetic. These professions are occupied in different institutional contexts: Waiting staff in a commercial context and care workers in the public service. Both occupations is dominated by women and working with customers/clients with similar emotional tools and skills to 'read', detect, and take in the needs of a particular customer or clients. The purpose of this paper is to explore how tacit knowledge is used in these occupations with regards to the inter-relation between intuition and emotion. The paper analyses similarities and differences in how the waiters/waitresses and the care-workers describe how they use an inner and intuitively-driven knowledge to perform their tasks well and satisfactory. Theoretically the subject matter in this paper is found in the inter-section of emotional labour and tacit knowledge. The paper draws upon sociology of emotions by focusing on 'emotion as a clue' as well as aspects of surface -and deep-acting in different social settings as described by Hochschild (1983) and Bolton (2005). Aspects of tacit knowledge are foremost inspired by the intuitive knowledge identified by the Swedish philosopher Hans Larsson (Matti 1999) and those competences identified by Josefsson (1988:1991) called 'excellence in seeing'.

"ARCHIVE" AND TACIT KNOWLEDGE: THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR METHODOLOGICAL CONCEPTS' INTEGRATION

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Abstract: According to the idea expressed by Michael Polanyi, the failure of unbiased science-based knowing undermines the prestige of science as well as destroys its specificity in terms of cognition since the elimination of bias from the scientific inquiry and ipso facto objective truth acquisition have been always considered as the best formulae to develop the criteria of the scientific character of research. On the one hand, Polanyi came up with an idea any scientist will inwardly adhere to. On the other hand, this very thought constitutes such a pivotal challenge to the contemporary methodology that it is hardly possible for it to gain public recognition.

As Polanyi himself shows, many problems associated with the impossibility to state objective laws and valid conclusions based on empirical data alone have not always been taken into account. Not in the least their recognition entailed the quest for any alternative fundamental theoretical and methodological approaches.

The solution to the problem can be found in the emergence of non-classical rationality and its specific manifestation in various domains of scientific knowledge. The approach to the study of society based on non-classical rationality provides an opportunity to include "tacit knowledge" as an indispensable component of scientific knowledge.

However, the complexity of verbal expression of tacit knowledge, the extension of a "mere" sign with specific connotations remains an essential problem given the fact that no other ways to work out a theory are envisaged by human intelligence.

According to M. Foucault, the "archive creation" may emerge as the missing element which can make up for the model of social cognition in which tacit knowledge will be expressed whereas Foucault integrates different practice patterns – first and foremost, knowledge and power – to create "knowledge archaeology". Social practice and thinking/utterance integration provides an opportunity to develop the basic principles of the methodology involved. Its first-priority sphere of application is historical and sociological discourse.

The methodology used by M. Foucault to investigate the emergence of various social institutions prompts us to apply his model in a modified form (i.e., with due consideration of tacit knowledge) to study such institutions. The model can be of essential importance for the research of institutions associated with culture, e.g., art.

INFORMAL LEARNING OF TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETENCE

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Abstract: This abstract introduces a research project, which deals with the concept of reflected technological competence (Negt 1968). This type of technological competence – comprising not only technological skills, but moreover reflected knowledge about technology – becomes more and more important as technologies pervade our everyday lives. It is part of societal key competences, which should enable citizens to live a good and self-determined life in today's technological civilisation (Bammé et al. 1988).

Based on the assumption that informal learning has a huge potential for a democratisation of education and individuals' emancipation as it is accessible for everyone, the main question of this research is: Can technological competence be learned informally? Therefore the distinction of intentional and incidental learning is crucial (O'Brien-Malone & Maybery 1998, Dohmen 2001, Shanks 2004). The concept of incidental learning is based on neuroscientific knowledge, for instance the capability of human beings to perceive implicitly (Lemke 2003) and thus to gain implicit knowledge or ‚tacit knowledge' as Michael Polanyi put it (1966/1985). Implicit knowledge comprises theoretical knowledge as well as practical skills, and influences thinking and learning processes. Some authors hold the view that implicit knowledge – although it is indispensable for explicit knowledge – cannot be recalled intentionally (ibid). In contrast, some authors think that although implicit learning is based on unconscious processes, it can

produce consciously accessible knowledge (O'Brien-Malone & Maybery 1998). A hypothesis of this study would be that reflected technological competence could be acquired in both formal and informal educational settings, but very probably only intentionally, and not incidentally.

However, there arises an important methodological question: How can informal learning of technological competence be observed and analysed? One answer could be the ethnographic approach (Denzin 1997), or more precisely: pedagogical ethnography (Zinnecker 2000), which comprises participant observation, casual interviews, and content analysis of learning arenas.

LISTEN TO MY STORY; THIS IS WHO I AM – TACIT KNOWLEDGE IN LIFE STORY NARRATIVES.

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Abstract: Researching tacit forms of knowledge, especially those connected with individuals' sense of belonging and identification, can be considered both a theoretical and methodological challenge. Identity research has a strong tradition of addressing identity as a form of explicit knowledge – by asking individuals who they are, academics claim to be able to understand the complex and multi-layered phenomenon of identity formation. The further the claims about identity go, however, the clearer it becomes that, more often than expected, people do not hold stable identifications. As they go through life, different elements of their personality become predominant and their social roles change over time. This makes identity a dynamic process of often unconscious modifications representing an individual's response to changing social situations. Such tacit, unspoken characteristics of modifications can be traced and explored within individuals' narratives. In the relatively free and self-structured flow of a biographical narrative the chain of events as well as their evaluations offer an insight into the processes of negotiation between the individual agent and the social structure. At the same time, narratives demonstrate the tacit character of individual and social relations. These processes can be especially visible in transnational biographies, which call into question everyday elements of social life usually taken for granted. The paper focuses on the mechanisms of how transnationals learn to live in a foreign society and develop new identities, both of which are processes tacit in their character. Narrators are rarely aware of the biographical as well as identity work they have had to undertake in order to find their own place in a new culture and society. This paper is based on the biographical narrative material gathered within the EuroIdentities research project. The data is derived from a sample of 30 life stories with transnational individuals from across Europe.

PROBLEMATIZING TACIT KNOWLEDGE INSIGHTS FROM DELEUZE'S THEORY OF "PROBLEMS"

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Abstract: The following paper aims to flesh out the possible contribution of Deleuze's theory of "problems" for a tacit-knowing approach. The great potential of a philosophy of problems resides in the fact that "problems" are sub-representational, non-codified but at the same time a dynamic process underlying knowledge (or systems) production. The pedagogical literature emphasises in general the benefits of a "problem-based" learning approach; social theory conceives knowledge production as tied to self-reflexivity that emerges from problematic contradiction between two spheres (e.g. habitus and field in Bourdieu); psychology stress the importance of problem "definition" for creativity; Karin Knorr Cetina introduces "knowledge objects" as "...continually unready-to-hand, unavailable and *problematic...*", shot through with passion. Although "problems" constitute a central reference in much theoretical work, seldom are they explicitly theorized. Deleuze's work provides a solid framework which closes this gap.

Two central illusions are identified: first, problems are not a contradiction between existing terms and second, their reality does not dependent upon their solvability. Deconstructing these two misconceptions allows to propose a new non-representational account of the problematic: far from being a temporary lack of knowledge or contradiction, problems have a perfectly positive and objective structure that comes to the fore in their *regulative function*on the one hand and their *aesthetic dimension*on the other. Deleuze's theory of problems thereby provides a solid interface between the aesthetic, practice, tacit side of knowledge and its explicit codified form that cuts across many contemporary approaches (Strati, Gherardi, KnorrCetina, ANT, etc.)

This theoretical work informs a two year empirical research project (2009-2011) that compares professional knowledge production between highly feminized (teaching) and highly masculinzed (IT) professions. Case studies involving ethnographic observations are carried out in two IT companies and two primary schools. Insights on the (a) applicability of Deleuze's theory of problems to field research and (b) its fruitfulness for comparing differing "models" of professional knowledge (tacit/teaching vs. codified/IT) will close the presentation.

ARTISTIC RESEARCH AS A PRACTICE OF TACIT-KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract: Tacit-Knowing wird derzeit an den europäischen Kunsthochschulen unter den Stichworten …künstlerische Forschung", …Artisitc Research" und …sensual knowlegde" verhandelt. Es geht dabei um die Frage welches Wissen künstlerische Praktiken verkörpern.

…Forschen durch Kunst" wird teils auch als …*Kunstforschung*" oder …*angewandte Kunstforschung*" bezeichnet. Die hier vertretene Konzeption der Kunstforschung schließt an die Position von Mats Rosengren (2010) an, der Kunstforschung akademisch verankert und ihr die Rolle einer doxologischen Methodik zuschreibt, die insbesondere die Subjektivität des Wissens betont und reflektiert. Das Selbstverständnis einer solchermaßen verstandenen künstlerischen Forschung ist eher transdisziplinär und anwendungsorientiert (vgl. Schenker 2004). Aufgrund der Komplexität real-weltlicher Probleme, die sich meist nicht an die engen Grenzen wissenschaftlicher oder künstlerischer Disziplinen halten, wird davon ausgegangen, dass der Forschungsprozess nicht durch eine Person aus einer Disziplin geleistet werden kann, sondern transdisziplinär angegangen werden muss und dass das Ergebnis nicht zwangsläufig

ein Kunstwerk sein soll, sondern vornehmlich im Wissenschaftssystem wahrgenommen wird. Künstler forschen mit Wissenschaftlern, der Forschungsprozess verläuft im Team, die Ergebnisse sind Texte, Bilder/Klänge/Prozesse. Die Foren sind Publikationen und Tagungen, gegebenenfalls aber auch Ausstellungsräume. Eine dieserart konzipierte, *Kunstforschung verbindet transdisziplinär die künstlerische Forschungspraxis mit wissenschaftlichen Forschungsmethoden und verändert damit die soziale Praxis des Forschens selbst*.

In unserem Beitrag möchten wir den letzt genannten, also den Begriff der …Kunstforschung" oder der …angewandte Kunstforschung" untersuchen und den …Forschungsprozess" dessen in den Mittelpunkt stellen.

MAKING TACIT KNOWING SPEAK – CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF JOURNALISTS

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Abstract: Journalists become journalists not by *studying* journalism, i.e. by acquiring and reflecting explicit and codified knowledge about journalism, but by *doing* journalism in the newsroom. This common conviction among German journalists is reflected in e.g. the open access to the professional field which is ajar for almost all kinds of (academic) career changers. This openness makes journalism a perfect field for analysis of the modes of 'learning by doing' or 'training on the job' which seem to be useful descriptions of different concepts of tacit knowing. But how can researchers identify, observe and analyze tacit knowing of journalists?

When I asked German TV journalists about their everyday practice, e.g. what they do when they produce a news report, they had no problems telling step by step how they proceed. Producing a news report, thus, is obviously a piece of their explicit if not codified knowledge. But when I analyzed the interviews using the concepts or 'think tools' of Pierre Bourdieu I realized that a great deal of tacid knowing is hidden in the contradictions of their joint and often unspoken beliefs of what is right and important in journalism, i.e. the *illusio* of the journalistic field.

Tacit knowing in Polanyi's notion is similar to Bourdieu's concept of practical knowledge or his "sens pratique" in several aspects, e.g. both do not only draw upon the common antagonism of conscious and unconscious, meaning explicit and tacit, knowledge but they stress the characteristics of practice and the embodiment of knowledge. However, Bourdieu's emphasis on power relations opens up a new perspective on the social mechanisms that derive from the unquestioned and taken for granted interplay of professional practice, *illusio* and the agents' specific positions in the journalistic field.

TACIT KNOWING, EMBODIED KNOWLEDGE AND "BECOMING THE PHENOMENON"-BASED ETHNOGRAPHY

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Abstract: I discuss methodological challenges and peculiarities of practice-based research, focusing in particular on the method that I call *"becoming the phenomenon"-based ethnography* (BPbE) and I have employed in my research on dance as a tool for the empirical study of tacit knowing and embodied knowledge.

It is not "simply" about putting oneself in the midst of the set of contingencies (Goffman 1989) of a particular social and phenomenal (Merleau-Ponty 1942; Garfinkel 2002) field. It is also about to *(a)* explicitly centre the research on one's own practical and situated learning, and *(b)* consciously, knowingly, reflexively and "sceptically" (Wright Mills 1959) exploit one's own *observed* experience as an heuristic tool. It is about accessing the tacit understandings of practical knowledge through practice itself (O'Connor 2007) and writing about it.

Data primarily consist of fieldnotes and videorecordings. On the one hand, I have been observing two dance companies and the related schools, while, on the other hand, I have been attending dance classes for the first time in my life, so as to understand the meaning of becoming and being a dancer, to acquire a practical, visceral mastery, and to explain the agents' praxeology (Wacquant 2009).

I address the problem of tacit knowing "invisibility" and present BPbE as a strategy for avoiding the un-reflexive, un-observed use of membership knowledge that most autoethnographies do, as well as the mis-interpretation and imaginary-driven analysis (Becker 1998) coming from being a "stranger" to such a knowledge. I discuss the advantages of studying the process of acquiring – as an adult, "reflexively reflexive" (Bourdieu 2001) ethnographer – practical, embodied abilities, and pay attention to the opportunities offered by teaching/learning contexts (cf. Crossley 2007; Wacquant 2000). Finally, I discuss the ways in which BPbE could, and should, interrelate with "traditional" participant observation as well as video-based research in order to make the tacit visible.

Keywords: embodiment, embodied knowledge, tacit knowledge, practice, experience, "becoming the phenomenon", ethnography, video-based research.

THE EXPLICITATION OF MEANING AND PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO STRATEGIES FOR ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ON TACIT-KNOWING

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Abstract: The paper has two main objectives:

• identify the interpretations of the works of Michael Polanyi and Pierre Bourdieu that are congruent with identification of a subject of research that have particular interest to professional practice - the explicitation of meaning and practical knowledge.

• relate the study of this subject to the development of ethnographic research, focusing on reflexivity shared between the ethnographer and the professionals and their work and professional power.

To achieve these objectives the paper develops as follows:

• first, it summarizes the theoretical contributions of Michael Polanyi and Pierre Bourdieu (habitus and knowing), for the analysis of practical activity (embodied cognition, partial opacity of the meaning of activity and no reduction of practice to microsociological factors);

• second, it demonstrates the ways in which the two authors inspired studies and discussions to highlight the social and scientific validity of object 'explicitation of meaning and practical knowledge', especially when there is a discontinuity (gap) between what can be thought as implicit in pratical activity, as competence to act in context, and what can be seen as formal and legitimate knowledge to use in context.

• third, it describes the different devices of ethnographic research in Portugal (in research group ASPTI) which developed to allow a clearer grasp of professional knowledge in practical activity in the workplace;

• fourth, it presents some results of ethnographic studies emphasizing the duality that always seems to exist in the relationship between implicit and explicit activity and professional practice.

Keywords: tacit knowledge, habitus, knowing, ethnographies, explicitation of meaning and practical knowledge

RS 20 Culture, Politics and Conflict

FROM OLD TO NEW FORMS OF CONFLICT. SYMBOLIC SOCIETY AND THE SOURCES OF MALAIS

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Abstract: The thesis that modernization, in particular secularization-rationalization and emancipation, causes cultural malaise, emerged as a central element of the conservative reaction to the French Revolution and to detraditionalization. It has been a recurring theme in sociology. Detraditionalization is often seen as causing nihilism, meaninglessness and therefore malaise.

In this paper we want to challenge that thesis. We do so on the basis of the theory of symbolic society (Elchardus, 2009).

Detraditionalization is considered as the decline of a specific form of social control based on scarcity, obedience, self-restraint, religious or ideological belief and authority. Those forces and institutions have lost much of their power in modernized societies. This did not however lead to individualization, but to a new mode of social control, called symbolic society. This mode of control is based on the belief in individual autonomy and the strong steering capacity of education, media, the capitalism of desire and therapy.

In the light of that theory malaise is considered as a consequence of a transitional phase between detraditionalization and the rise of symbolic society. The causes of malaise are predicted to differ for people socialized in the old and people socialized in the new mode of social control.

Those expectation will be tested on the basis of random samples of people 75 year old (N=1500) and people 18 tot 45 (N=1400) from the Flemish region of Belgium. Malaise is operationalized on the basis of three, strongly interrelated variables: anomie (the Srole-scale), feelings of insecurity and negative expectations with regard to the future.

Elchardus, M. (2009). Self-control as social control. The emergence of symbolic society. Poetics, 37, 146-61

SIMILAR CHALLENGES, DIVERGENT RESPONSES: INEQUALITY AND SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: This paper proceeds from the assumption that public support for liberal democracy constitutes an important basic value contributing to the stability and legitimacy of western democracies. It tests three perspectives on support for democracy as system of government using World Values Survey data of Waves Three (1995), Four (2000) and Five (2005). The first perspective expects levels of support to be highest in the liberal Anglo-Saxon group of countries because of the strong civic traditions in these countries. Countries with weaker civic traditions, such as Germany and Italy, should demonstrate lower levels of support. In the second perspective support for democracy is not so much a reflection of civic culture but primarily of individual socio-economic status. Disparities of support across social groups should be greatest in the Anglo-Saxon countries since these are the countries with the highest inequalities of income and wealth. The third perspective builds on the second. It presumes that globalization contributes to polarization at the national level by creating a society of winners and losers. The winners will converge culturally at the international level while the losers will remain thoroughly national in their outlook. It expects disparities of support for democracy across social groups to have increased in all western societies.

The paper finds that support for democracy is lower in Anglo-Saxon countries than in mainland Europe, which refutes the first perspective. It also finds that disparities of support across social groups are largest in the Anglo-Saxon countries, which is consistent with the second perspective. Contrary to what the third perspective anticipates though, it finds that disparities have become larger in only some countries (most notably in the US) while in other countries they have become smaller or have remained the same. This suggests that specific national institutions and socio-structural conditions make societies respond differently to the same challenge of globalization.

THE CULTURALIZATION OF POLITICS IN THE CONTEXT OF MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS - THE RISE OF ISLAMOPHOBIA SINCE 9/11

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Abstract: The increase of cultural heterogeneity in many European societies is currently perceived as a major threat by local populations. The fear of foreign infiltration on western values leads to new forms of cultural racism which favors the exclusion of specific ethnic groups and in particular Muslims. The emergence of Islamophobia is usually traced back to the time of the collapse of the Soviet empire. Particularly after September 11th this new concept of an enemy is used by political actors, mass media and also relevant scientific communities. The discourse on Islam can mainly be interpreted as a one-sided view of complex problems. All troubles of Muslim immigrants, such as unemployment, discrimination, poverty and marginalization, are interpreted through a cultural lens. The more space is dedicated to the topic of Europe being "foreignized" and the more strongly a rejecting attitude towards Muslims is spread by the media, the stronger is the support for right-wing populist parties. They gain ground in many European states, use the individual scenarios of threat which are sketched in respect of Muslim immigrants and influence the perceptions of the locals. Remarkable with these developments is the fact that the openly practiced policy of Muslim exclusion is not restricted to the right wing of the political spectrum but achieves ever more approval also in the political centre.

In my presentation, I want to analyse the culturalization of politics in the context of Muslim immigrants by three major steps. Firstly, I want to show how September 11th can serve as an explanation for the emergence of Islamophobia. The basic assumption is that not the terrorist attack alone but the combination of psychological, legal and political consequences triggered off a long-term and con-

tinuous cultural change in Western societies. The second step is to give an overview of the current political, media and scientific discourse on Muslim immigrants. Islamophobic statements by opinion leaders intrude the minds of the affected populations and can be responsible for attitudinal changes. Therefore the analytical approach of the paper should be enriched by empirical facts. It will be measured, based on the European Values Study 1998 and 2008, if there is an increase in Islamophobia during the last decade and how the extent of Islamophobic attitudes varies between European countries.

THE INSTRUMENTALIZATION OF CULTURE IN POLITICAL CONFLICTS: CULTURAL IDENTITIES VERSUS RELIGION, ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

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Abstract: A wide range of articles have tried to explain the root causes of political conflicts (especially, but not only, violent conflicts) in terms of cultural categories. Among those, several are presenting one or two of the following factors as the main factor(s) of conflict: religious composition (including the presence of religious fundamentalism), ethnic composition (especially the so-called existence of ancestral grievance) and linguistic composition. The present paper shows that those categories are only mildly relevant per se, but the combination of those three factors is often the basis for the construction of cultural identities, which in turn explain much better political and armed conflicts than each of those factors taken individually. A political model of cultural factors in conflicts is developed in the paper. Its validity is in turn empirically assessed thanks to a statistical model encompassing political and cultural factors of conflicts for about 160 countries over four decades. The main empirical finding is that, in many conflicts, cultural identities are instrumentalized in the political arena and are used to exacerbate conflicts in strategic political behaviour.

ITALY BETWEEN FEDERALISM AND SECESSIONISM: THE LEGA NORD FEDERALISM. STEREOTYPES OF FOREIGNERS AND SOUTHERN ITALIANS AS DETECTED IN UMBERTO BOSSI'S NATIONAL-POPULIST SPEECH.

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Abstract: The decentralization of Italy's political and administrative power represents a recurring theme of the local political issues over the last twenty years.

Federalism is seen as the solution aiming at overcoming the economic and cultural differences between the North and the South of the Country. In fact, as opposed to what has been proposed by the Lega Nord, a so called "soft federalism", having nothing to do with secessional policies, shouldn't hurt the awareness of the national unity – a goal achieved, in practice, only 150 years ago.

The implementation of a set of rules leading to this type of "soft" and "compassionate" federalism brought forward by different other political forces, is not easy in a Country, where the political and cultural background is incompatible with the excessive interests in local policies of the Lega Nord- the political party representing the so called "padano nationalism".

The Lega Nord leader – Umberto Bossi - Minister for the Federal Reforms – is backed in this task by his "colonels" Roberto Calderoni and Roberto Maroni who play important administrative roles in the Berlusconi Government. The Lega Nord ideology is also characterized by pagan elements such as - the rite of the "river Po water ampulla" -typical of intolerant and closed political cultures.

Just a simple glance at the main guidelines of the Lega Nord program such as the bills proposed on federal matters, both at local and national level, gives us a clear idea of the self- centeredness of the politicians of this party.

This paper aims at portraying a federal Country as envisaged by the Lega, or better said, a federal – secessional Country as a result of the political actions of the exponents of the Lega party. The grounding idea on which this strategic project is based, is the so called "municipal federalism" which would allow income to remain mainly where it is produced, that is to say in the North of Italy and – at the same time having the rest of Italy especially the South take on the responsibility for its own expenditures.

At the same time the paper wishes to detect, from a sociological point of view, the main stereotypes attributed by Umberto Bossi both to southern Italian people and to foreigners in his national-populist speeches with the relevant political and administrative consequences.

REFLECTION ON THE CONFLICT BETWEEN OPPIDENS AND MIGRANT WORKERS

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Abstract: According to the statistics from Chinese authorities, currently there are around 230 millions migrant workers in the country, (among 61.6% occupied by 16-30 years old young people) who are already the mainstay of "Made in China" manufacturers and the major workforce of industrial workers. Most of them engage in hard work by physical labor in urban area, but they are remaining the identity of 'farmer', still contracting with land, family earning to depend on labor in urban.

It indeed has shown us that it is depend on migrant workers who devote themselves to the modernization and urbanization in China over the past three decades. But, It is difficult for them to be considered as the 'resident' of the city. Their earning are quite low and even defaulted, with length work time (over 10 hours/day) lack of safety and social security not to mention the occupational disease as well as unforeseeable accidents; moreover, It is also the issues for them to get professional skill training, their children's education, even an inhabitable home, whilst lack of guarantee on aspect of human right, development right, enjoyment right. For a major reason, the dual social structure in China on the political, cultural, economical which have been kept a operation for long time so that arise in the more gap between oppidans and migrant workers and also between city and countryside.

This article explore What reasons to bring out the contradiction and confliction between "resident"in city and migrant worker? Where is fault in the systems of management and service from government? where is the common cultural foundation? What results should be

happening when most of cities in China run over to urbanization and modernization with the eager for quick success and instant benefits? Try to use the culture sociology's theories and method find out the some cause.

THE DEFENCE STRATEGY OF BELIEF IN CONFLICTING DISCUSSIONS : THE CASE OF THE CONSPIRACY THEORY

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Abstract: In the NTIC era, the media has proven to be the diffusion channel and the informer of all sorts of conflicts. The media also creates the place for the conflict expression. This place incubates, develops and can even disintegrate the judgment communities which themselves defend their vision, their world and society beliefs in several fields. It is the case in the political field, where conspiracy theory believers will confront their sceptics and politicians at official speeches.

Considering that:

• beliefs are constructed by interaction with the environment, by interpersonal discussion or interaction with others, or even a mix of this elements ;

• beliefs are not always radical and they can evolve, be qualified or be reinforced by discussions or conflicts;

• beliefs are an identifying factor and their sharing & defence have a socializing effect;

• conflicts inject dynamism into strategic, tactical and organizational competences of the people defending their beliefs;

the paper will present content analysis results of fifty conflicting discussions on conspiracy theories involving Europe or European politicians. These discussions are randomly collected on websites, chats, forums and social networks. They reveal opposite or complementary beliefs by the judgment communities on these conspiracy theories. This content analysis allows the finding of indications on cognitive, identity and social strategies developed by the judgment communities in order to construct, adhere, reinforce, share, promote or defend their beliefs in a conflicting situation while interacting. This content analysis also allows the understanding of the conflict's effect on construction, defence, promotion or disintegration of a secular belief in these communities.

TURBULENT PAST COMPLICATES CRIMEA'S MINORITY RELATIONS

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Abstract: Governing society is one of the most functions of social systems. Governing a society fallen out of its customary life rhythm and searching for a new course of development is doubly complex. And governing a polyethnic society in a transitional period exceeds either of the former tasks in complexity. The Crimea is such a polyethnic region, unique for its potential of economic growth and cultural development. Unfortunately, it has an equally great potential for ethnic conflicts.

The Crimea is in the zone of geopolitical interests of three states: Ukraine, Russia and Turkey, each with a coast on the Black Sea, which washes the peninsula. Stability in the Crimea largely depends on the stability of the entire Black Sea region. Yet the pulse of its ethno-political life is set by processes within the local community. Recent experience shows that positions taken by the local authorities and the whole community determine whether conflicts will escalate or be resolved.

The current problems of inter-ethnic relations in Crimea are rooted in the past. Different ethnic groups inhabiting the peninsula give different interpretations of history. The Crimean Tatars claim to be the indigenous population, with a right to self-determination. But the ethnic Greeks also have a legitimate historical claim to their argument that they have priority in settling the peninsula. And the Russians, who make up the majority of the population in the Crimea, point to the fact that the peninsula's principal economic and cultural potential emerged during the period of Russian, and then Soviet, domain.

Most of the current problems generating inter-ethnic tension on the peninsula result from the deportation of entire ethnic groups during World War II. The past tragedy is indelible from the memory of several generations, and for some, it is still a cause for bitter resentment. For the groups who were deported, the return from exile means regaining their lost motherland. But repatriation on the global scale is a rather rare phenomenon, and is fraught with conflicts, as is confirmed by the experience of several former USSR territories, where bloody ethnic clashes have flared up.

CONSTRUCTING A THEORY OF INTERETHNIC CONTACT SELECTION

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Abstract: A well documented problem within interethnic contact research is that of reversed causality between contact and ethnocentrism: it is as plausible to argue that interethnic contact leads to less negative thinking about ethnic minorities, as to hold that such negative thinking will lead to avoidance of interethnic contact. Not taking self-selection into account will therefore complicate the understanding of the relationship between interethnic contact and ethnocentrism. It is common practice to take note of this problem of self-selection in its field of research, but its solution is generally sought in empirical evidence. A theory of interethnic contact selection might however be needed, since this would enable hypothesizing on contact selection and as such incorporate it into contact theory. This is especially needed since researchers have emphasized the importance of interethnic friendships for reducing ethnocentrism, even though it is known that friendships are most prone to self-selection.

In this paper we aim to formulate a theory of interethnic contact selection from the perspective of an individual's cultural status. We distinguish between types of contact that are prone to selection and those that are not. In both cases we expect to find an influence of cultural status: in contacts that are prone to self-selection, we expect to find it responsible for individuals' degree of avoiding interethnic contact. In contacts that are not influenced by self-

selection, we expect one's cultural status to influence the consequences of interethnic contact for individuals' opinion about ethnic minorities. This theory of interethnic contact selection is tested with data from the Netherlandstaken from the European Social Survey. The results show that the association between interethnic friendships and ethnocentrism is attributable to cultural status based self-selection. For interethnic contact with colleagues and neighbours, it is shown that cultural status influences the way interethnic contact is translated to an individual's opinion about ethnic minorities. Based on those results, the assumed importance of interethnic friendships for reducing ethnocentrism can be questioned. Furthermore, our results contribute to the contact literature by showing the importance of an individual's cultural status, and by offering a way of incorporating self-selection into contact theory.

IS THERE A NEW WAY TO BE A JEW IN FRANCE ? THE PATTERN OF INTEGRATION INTO THE FRENCH SOCIETY FROM A SOCIO-HISTORICAL POINT OF VIEW

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Abstract: This paper aims to analyse the different events which occur to change the pattern of integration into the french society since the Jews living in France during the eigtheen century (1789) obtained the french citizenship. In the first part we shall point out the kind of influence which occur out of these events on the jewish community in France ; in the second part we choose the crisis of the Six-Day War as an important event which changes the relationhips between the french Jewry towards the State of Israel. and reveals to the french Jews the different ways of being a Jew. The analysis of this part is based on a sociological survey[1] carried out in Paris (May-July 1967) among a population of 350 French citizens who defined themselves as Jews. In the third part. we analyse our main hypothesis : : the *Interdependance in the destiny bewteen the Jews of the Diaspora and the Jews of Israel ; the feeling of a shared identity.* We adopt the concept of public space [2] to explain the process through which the French Jews made *public* in 1967 their *private* identity. These two dimensions of the jewish identity : *private/public* remains the core of our paper.

[1] Renée Waissman : ASPECTS DE L'IDENTITÉ JUIVE ET REPRESENTATIONS DE L'ETAT D'ISRAEL : LE CAS DES JUIFS FRANCAIS, THÈSE, 1981.

[2] J. Habermas, « L' Espace public », Paris, Payot, 1993

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE KURDISH CONFLICT IN TURKEY

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Abstract: The 2000s in Turkey witnessed a new phase in Turkish-Kurdish relations. The Kurdish question, which used to be largely limited to struggle between Kurdish activists and representatives of the Turkish state, has stretched to increased tensions and community-level clashes between ordinary Turkish and Kurdish citizens. What could be the reasons for this turnaround of events? In reporting these incidents, the media tend to use the euphemism "people of Eastern origin," which everyone knows refers to the Kurds. In trying to downplay the "ethnic" side of the events, both the government and mainstream media seems to assume that it is normal for different ethnic groups to clash. Framing the problem in terms of ethnicity, for many, would not only justify existing tensions but also encourage further clashes. However, foregrounding ethnic difference is not necessarily a recipe for violence, especially if we consider the novelty of these incidents compared with the nature of the conflict which was historically between Kurdish organizations and the state. This presentation will argue that, rather than being exceptional incidences, community-level violence between Kurds and Turks in Turkey corresponds to a particular configuration and framing of diversity, which is particularly visible in cultural debates. Changes in the perception of diversity in Turkey require us to ask whether popular perceptions toward the Kurds revolve along ethnic or racial definitions. The data come from fifty in-depth interviews conducted in three major urban centers, a small town, and a rural village in Turkey.

ACTOR'S POSITION AND DISCOURSIVE TERMS IN WELFARE STATE POLITICS

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Abstract: My paper studies the discoursive strategies that public decision makers and citizens use in welfare state politics. I focus especially on the ways that the relationship between the state and citizens is constructed in political representations. My theoretical starting point is Pierre Bourdieu's theory on symbolic power and social fields that pays attention to positions of agency. However, Bourdieu is criticized for being overly position-centred. The paper aims to a dialect between Bourdieusian approach and approaches that emphasize discoursive terms of political action, especially Foucauldian studies on subject positions. As a result, the paper comes up to suggest an approach that focuses on the interplay between the positions of agency and the discoursive subject positions.

The paper is based on a qualitative analysis of debates on child day-care in Finland. Firstly I analyse discoursive subject positions that have hegemonic position in the politics of day-care. After this, I examine how decision makers in the parliament and in a municipality as well as citizens use these discoursive recourses in their political representations.

NEW FORMS OF PATRIOTISM IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION IN TURBULENT TIMES

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Abstract: Problems of youth integration into the social and political life are always actual and important. The population ageing and the young people wish to leave the country make the authorities to draw their attention to the youth. The political process determining the youth policy at the Putin's age includes political reforms of non-democratic nature at the background of weak and underdeveloped democratic institutes (such as political parties, mass media and NGOs), centralization of the power and forming the soft authoritarian regime with abridged rights of the federal subjects and abolishment of governor's elections and adoption of the new electoral

law, as well as returning to the archaic imperial and military rhetoric.

This sociological research shows that the young people's consciousness is not more progressive and modern in the political sphere. They are infected with the virus of revanchism and they are sorry about the end of the empire and dreaming of a strong state. The youth electoral activity's level is less than 12%. The youth absenteeism may be explained by the low standard of life, no effect of the political activity and political ignorance along with the low level of the political culture and emotional alienation from the authorities and high barriers for the youth in politics. And at last, the young people don't see any existing political parties, which are able to defend their interests.

We analyze different forms of the youth political and civil activities within political parties, pro-Kremlin, ecological and radical and forbidden organizations.

PERFORMING MEMORIES AND RE-IMAGINING DUTCHNESS

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Abstract: As in other European contexts, the public understanding of diversity issues in the Netherlands has seen a marked shift towards pessimism and, correlatively, a greater emphasis on national belonging. As multiculturalism is, yet again, said to have failed, public discourse is acutely concerned with leaving behind this "failed past". In this article we argue that the performance of memories play a key role in legitimating the shifts in discourse and policy as such memories present the politics that need to be surpassed in the here and now. Moreover, we show that these memories cannot be related in any straight forward way to what actually happened. By analyzing a number of key texts we show how specific and selective memories of the recent past are performed and what role such performances play in justifying "new" ways of dealing with diversity. The performance of memories seems not so much concerned with the recent past, but rather with new images of national belonging. They are also markedly different from the ways in which "multiculturalism" has become an object of critique in Britain, Germany and France. It turns out that contentions over policies and their pasts can be affective moments of national re-imagination.

RUSSIAN POLITICS MODERNIZATION: SOCIOCULTURAL APPROACH

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Abstract: The intent of this Abstract is to draw attention to some correlations indicating that the some aspects of sociocultural differentiation in contemporary Russian society are reactions to its modernization. These aspects are reflections of the contradictions in the society resulting from the clash of sociocultural features that are normally associated with different stages of historical process of social modernization. According to the theoretical framework, the process of cultural change must follow the process of technological one in adapting human behavior to new technical environment. First appearing in the West, the new types of socio-cultural groups displaying different attitudes towards modernization, then extend their influence outside of Western countries through the process of global modernization People's cultura doesn't correspond to the new environments. Russia is a powerful example of such inconsistencies. Just a few generations ago the majority of Russian population was rural. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment characterized by manual labour. The modernization has changed economy and other sides of environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the cultural adaptors far behind. People experience conflict with impacts and challenges of modernization such as market economy, new models of division of labour, etc. There are a number of groups with different levels of culture modernization and different reaction to continuation of modernization. The author attempted to investigate the problem of sociocultural differentiation. The main concept of our research is a concept of the sociocultural type. Socio-cultural types have different degrees of adaptation and connectedness to, or disconnectedness from, the relations of modern market economy. The Likert's scale was used for the elucidation of the culture modernization level of respondents. The first and tenth decile groups emerge from the study results. The first decile group had minimal culture modernization score and tenth decile group had maximal culture modernization score. The results of our study show us not only the change in attitudes (culture modernization score) but also in activities and real life decisions. Sociocultural approach gives an opportunity to see the range of social political and cultural identities produced in the context of processes of politics modernization.

FROM INDIGENOUS ROYAL CULTURAL PRACTICES TO CONTEMPORARY ARTICULATION FOR SOCIO-POLITICAL SPACE. SHIFTING IDENTITIES IN SOUTH AFRICAN TRADITIONAL MUSICAL PRACTICES.

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Abstract: A nation's choice of cultural practices has a significant meaning to its identity, and socio-political considerations manifest themselves in such practices. In South Africa, indigenous cultural practices such as Tshikona were performed for very important ceremonies and rituals by Vhavenda such as at the installation of a new ruler, the commemoration of a ruler's death (dzumo) and the sacrificial rites at the graves of a ruler's ancestors. Tshikona music even served to maintain ties between different communities. Parties of musicians would sometimes be sent by one chief to another's territory to entertain and to be entertained for a few days. This musical expedition is called bepha. Bepha could be sent by one ruler to another for a variety of reasons, the most common of which is to express sympathy (u imela) for the death of a member of his lineage. Other smaller ensembles frequently used for bepha are Tshigombela (traditional amusement dance and song for unmarried girls) or Tshikanganga (traditional amusement dance and pipe playing for boys). The chief who receives them is bound to return the complement.

This paper reveals that the primary objectives for the original establishment of these indigenous cultural practices have changed. Politicians also use these indigenous cultural practices in their rallies as

entertainment for their would-be voters. The process is hereby exploited for personal benefits of the politicians (Mugovhani, 2008). Nowadays Tshikona can also be performed at any other entertainment occasions sponsored by political leaders or other prominent people; such as political gatherings, inauguration of the country's president or a university chancellor or principal, and so on. The paper discusses this shift in the relations between cultural heritage practices and a people's socio-political objectives and identities. It explores the extent to which culture is manipulatiable as a space for the articulation of power.

PROTECTION FOR THE KAINGANG PEOPLE: A SOCIAL DEBT

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Abstract: Dealing with the topic "indigenous peoples" is always a delicate and complex matter, burdened as it is with the historical baggage of the invasion of Brazil and the colonization process, with the subsequent decimation of these peoples. With the Federal Constitution promulgated in Brazil in 1988 the indigenous population obtained recognition and autonomy over its cultural organization (uses and customs, language, education, health), but at the same time, 20 years later, it is clear that much is still missing for these peoples to actually attain what the constitutional text dictates. This article focuses on the urban presence of the indigenous population, specifically the Kaingang children living in São Leopoldo/RS/Brazil, a phenomenon that covers different agendas and contexts in our society. The various "rural exoduses", which arose from a number of factors, have forced rural workers and indian communities alike to leave their "origins" behind and migrate to the outskirts of several cities in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Approximately 230 indigenous peoples are spread throughout the Brazilian territory. The settlement of the indigenous population in the urban environment is a recent phenomenon that calls for further studies and theoretical analysis. This article reflects on a Kaingang community living in the city of São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul. The handicraft they produce runs counter to the logic of accumulation, not serving the purpose of creating wealth, but of survival. Selling these goods provides the Kaingang with food and clothing, while expressing at the same time cultural, social and political resistance, and preserving their cultural and ethnic specificities. Our research focuses on issues related to the urban settlement of the Kaingang people in Brazil seeking to understand what leads Kaingang to sell handicraft in the cities.

A BEAUTY CONTEST FOR THE LOWER EDUCATED? AUTHORITARIANISM AND THE PERSONALIZATION OF POLITICS

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Abstract: The 'personal' has always been central to politics. Political leaders have always been widely known to the public at large. There is a tendency to name governments after its leaders and people tend to base their choice in the voting boot on the mere voice or appearance of politicians. Using proverbs like 'personalization', 'presidentialisation' or 'Americanization' it is often argued that the personal is becoming more important to Western politics. Some even argue that the increased salience of personal factors is the one and only defining feature of western 'postmodern' politics. Hence, if one seeks to understand the politics of western countries, one needs to find out for whom the personality of politicians is very important for their voting behavior and why.

This paper analyses exactly this question. There is some controversy about the question whether it are the lower educated or the higher educated who legitimate their voting choice by the way they think about the personality of the candidates. While some argue western politics to be 'a beauty contest for the higher educated', in this paper I find the opposite. Analyzing recent election survey data for the Netherlands (2008) I find that the lower educated are the ones to vote personally.

Three explanations are tested. The first explains the increased tendency of the lower educated to vote personally by their lower levels of political competence – those lacking knowledge of key political issues will not easily know whom to vote for and might choose politicians by their mere appearance. The second explanation focuses on the lower level of ideological coherence among the lower educated – as they have multiple incentives to vote multiple parties at the same time, they are argued to be more easily persuaded by the personality of political candidates. The third and last explanation focuses on the higher level of authoritarianism and concomitant the stronger preference for leadership among the lower educated which might lead them to attach more importance to the personality of political candidates. My findings point out that this third and last explanation is empirically corroborated. At the end of the paper, the theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IN THE SYMBOLIC SOCIETY: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON PERSONAL AND SOCIETAL SATISFACTION

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Abstract: On the basis of data from the European Social Survey of 18 countries we compare public and private satisfaction. We show, as is often claimed, that modernity does not cause the boundaries between the public and private to fade, but on the contrary, we discovered that a new kind of structuring is being constituted. We explain this new structuring on the basis of the theory of the symbolic society. This theory sees detraditionalization as a shift in the mode of social control. From a situation in which the conduct of conduct is based on tradition, threat of scarcity and belief, societies shift to social control on the basis of socializing institutions like schools, mass media, consumption, advertising, and therapy. Societies in which this shift has occurred are called symbolic societies. What we see is that, within highly developed symbolic societies, indicators for the new modes of social control, like media use and education, have an increasing importance in creating public satisfaction while, on the other hand, they have a declining importance for private satisfaction. Our conclusion is that, within symbolic societies, material indicators like scarcity and financial uncertainty are still important for structuring personal contentment but not when it comes societal contentment. For the latter these material indicators are gradually being replaced by symbolic or cultural ones. This proves that within modern societies, the public and the private are not reduced to just one single sphere but are influenced in fundamental different ways. This also presupposes new public configura-

tion and conflict that are primarily symbolically mediated by, among others, media and education.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONVENTIONAL CITIZENSHIP INVESTIGATED. EXAMINING COUNTRY DIFFERENCES OF ADOLESCENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON CONVENTIONAL CITIZENSHIP IN EUROPE.

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Abstract: According to recent international research youngsters from different countries vary to a great extent in their perceptions of the importance of "conventional democratic citizenship" (intention to vote in elections, join a political party, respect government representatives, etc) (Schulz et al., 2010). It has hardly ever been investigated why some European countries seem to better be able to stimulate young people towards engagement in civic and political life than others. An interesting way to try to explain these European differences is by taking national level variables into account (see De Groof et al., 2010). This paper examines the impact of several macro characteristics on the importance youngsters attach to conventional citizenship throughout Europe and tries to explain cross-country differences.

Building on a European subsample of the 2009 IEA ICCS-survey (International Civic and Citizenship Study) consisting of 58,000 14-year olds from 3000 schools in 21 countries and using multilevel regressions we will test the impact of various large-scale societal trends broadly described as modernization (Mannheim, 1971; Giddens, 1991). Some authors belief that processes related to modernization - post-scarcity, decline of religious belief, the loss of self evident traditions and of traditional conceptions of roles and ethics, etc. – have caused alienation and disenchantment from civic life. Other authors believe these developments have not so much lowered participation but paved the way for other forms of engagements.

These processes have not taken place to the same degree in all societies and seem to be particularly strong in the North-western European welfare states (for empirical evidence see Inglehart, 1997; Inglehart & Welzel, 2005). This paper will try to disentangle the impact and consequences of these processes on adolescents' perceptions of the importance of traditional conceptions of citizenship and provide a macro-sociological explanation in terms of "de-traditionalization" (Elchardus, 2009).

RS 21 RENCORE: Methods for Comparative Research on Europe

QUESTIONNAIRE CHANGES IN LONGITUDINAL COMPARATIVE SURVEYS: EFFECTS ON DATA QUALITY AND ANALYSIS

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Abstract: One of the purposes of repeated cross-sectional (longitudinal) comparative studies is also to observe changes in time. In order to study changes in time, survey questionnaire should be relatively fixed. Nevertheless, some changes may be introduced to improve quality of indicators. European Quality of Live survey (EQLS) has been carried out in twice, in year 2003 and 2007. If we compare those questionnaires, we find some differences in questions, answer categories and also in measurement scales. We would like to know, comparing both questionnaires, which changes in questionnaires (question wording, answer categories and measurement scales) would introduce systematic changes to data (different frequency distributions, increased or decreased mean values, etc.). We conducted a split ballot experiment with both versions of EQLS questionnaire. Web survey, using convenience sample was carried out in Slovenia in January and February 2011. Preliminary results show that some changes in questionnaire (most often changes in answer categories and measurement scales) introduce systematic variability in the data, while others (changes in question wording) do not influence the data. In discussion we point out that users of secondary data sets, such as EQLS, should be aware of (un)intended changes in measurement instruments and their consequences for substantive analysis (changes in time).

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF MEASUREMENT OF EGOCENTERED NETWORK COMPOSITION INDICATORS

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Abstract: Egocentered networks are common in social science research. Here, the unit of analysis is a respondent (ego) together with his/her personal network (alters). Usually, several variables are used to describe the relationship between egos and alters.

In this paper, the aim is to estimate the reliability and validity of the network composition indicators (percentages of kin, friends and others) by the multitrait-multimethod (MTMM) approach. The MTMM approach has been used several times to study the quality of measurement of complete (e.g., Ferligoj and Hlebec, 1999) as well as egocentered social networks (e.g., Kogovšek et al., 2002; Kogovšek and Ferligoj, 2005). This approach usually requires several repeated measurements (methods) of the same variable (trait) for model identification. This places a considerable burden on respondents and increases the cost of data collection. Therefore, in this paper, we use a split ballot MTMM experimental design, first proposed by Saris (1999), in which separate groups of respondents get different combinations of just two methods. The design can also be regarded as having a planned missing data structure.

The procedure is applied to social support data collected in 2000 by computer assisted face-to-face and telephone interviews from a random sample of 1033 residents of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

MEASUREMENT EQUIVALENCE: APPLICATION ON ATTITUDES TOWARD INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN LUXEMBOURG

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Abstract: This paper aims to contribute to these discussions by constructing a reliable and valid measurement of attitudes toward integration of immigrants and by showing how these attitudes vary among different groups of Luxembourg residents and how they have evolved during past ten years. In the paper we use the European Value Study data from 1999 and 2008, in particular a battery of seven items regarding integration of immigrants.

The analysis is conducted in two steps. In the first step, the paper focuses on the measurement construction and validation. We create two theoretically based composite indicators of attitudes toward integration: multicultural and assimilative integration indicators. The indicator of multicultural integration consists of items measuring plurality and openness toward diversity, while the indicator of assimilative integration gathers items focusing on compliance with institutional, linguistic and cultural settings of the country. Empirical validity of these constructs is verified by confirmatory factor analysis. To make sure that the measurements can be used in comparative analysis, the overtime- and between-groups measurement equivalence of the indicators (namely, invariance between 1999 and 2008 and among different groups of residents depending on their migratory background (natives, first and second generation immigrants and offspring of mixed couples) is tested.

In the second step, we use the created indicators of attitudes toward integration to answer the following substantial questions: Do residents with different migratory background apprehend the integration process in the same way? Have perceptions changed over time? If yes, do they evolve more in direction of assimilation or multiculturalism? Have the perceptions of natives and residents with migrant history converged or diverged during past 10 years?

Subjective indicators of attitudes toward integration may provide a useful feedback to policy-makers and researches formulating, implementing or evaluating integration policies. The proposed measures can be used in a cross-country comparative research.

SURVEY-SATISFICING IN TELEPHONE AND FACE-TO FACE INTERVIEWS. AN EMPIRICAL COMPARISON.

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Abstract: Answering interview questions requires substantial cognitive effort from repondents, no matter which interview mode is used (telephone, face-to-face or mail). The respondents need to concentrate on the interview, interpret the question's meaning, recall knowledge on attitudes or past behaviors, and finally formulate an appropriate answer. Starting from Simon's (1955) concept of bounded rationality, Krosnick (1996) argues that respondents tend to simplify cognitive processes and therefore to reduce the effort involved in answering survey questions ("survey satisficing"). Efects of satisficing include acqiescence, response sets, and non-differentiation in item batteries. Holbrook et. al. (2003) hypothesize the tendency for survey satisficing tob e stronger in telephone interviewing, as compared to personal interviews. The consequences of satisficing behavior then may lead to a lower data quality in telephone surveys ("satisficing bias"). We test Krosnick's and Holbrook et al's Hypotheses using data from a large German survey on media consumption. The survey was conducted in 2000 using CATI as well as CAPI, using identical questions and item batteries. First results indicate the amount of survey satisficing to be higher in the CATI survey. Additionally, the mode effect is stronger in respondents with a low education

AGREE-DISAGREE RESPONSE FORMAT VERSUS IMPORTANCE JUDGMENT

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Abstract: Characteristics of response scales are important factors in guiding cognitive processes underlying the choice of a response category in responding to the request for an answer on an attitude item. This paper deals with two different requests and two different response formats as well, yet addressing the same topic. For example, assessing the importance of an item to respondents one can ask directly for importance judgments (on a scale ranging from very important to unimportant) or one can formulate an item containing already the statement of importance and then offer a response scale ranging from agree to disagree. In both cases responses express respondents' subjective importance of identical items and therefore responses can be expected to be similar on both response formats.

Compared are first, judgments of how important a job characteristic is to a respondent by offering a scale ranging from important to unimportant (f.e. high income is "very important"). Second, items expressing the importance of a job characteristic are presented by offering a response scale ranging from agree to disagree (f.e. Item: high income is very important to me; response category: scale from agree to disagree). Scale direction starting with either the negative or the positive response option can also be taken into account. For all questions on both response formats a 7-point response scale was used. Respondents were students answering to an online questionnaire. Reported are results on questions about job motivation.

CONCEPTS OF LABOUR STATUS AND THEIR OPERATIONALISATION IN CROSS-NATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEYS

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Abstract: The social background variable "occupation" is based on the implicit assumption that the position of a person in the social structure of a modern society is primarily determined by the employment pursued. Education and income are closely tied to the occupation variable. However, the reason given for the importance of professional activity and position is that they are considered important determinants of lifestyle, attitudes, and individual and group behaviours

In order to assess occupational prestige and socioeconomic status, a range of information must be gathered. It is not enough to determine whether a person is in employment or not, even when employment is measured in terms of an activity that characterises that person.

It is important to capture all aspects connected with the employment situation and all alternative positions in the life cycle.

The paper will discuss all aspects of the variable "occupation" measuring respondents' labour status andlabour market situation.

ADVANCE TRANSLATION IN THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ESS) ROUND 5, 2010

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Abstract: In cross-cultural surveys, wrong questionnaire drafting or translation may be severe sources of measurement errors.

To reduce these risks of errors, a so called "Advance Translation" was introduced for the first time in ESS Round 5 during the drafting stage of the source questionnaire. Two countries that used two different languages (Swiss-French and Polish) participated. The two Advance Translation teams were asked to perform a problem-oriented translation. The purpose was to get input from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds *before* finalising the source questionnaire for cross-cultural implementation. The teams were asked to comment above all on translation-related problems, reaching from linguistic or grammar issues to wording, meaning or intercultural aspects. The quality of the translations delivered by the two national teams was less important than the comments they provided. For each item earmarked for Advance Translation, the teams had first to select from a pre-determined list of problem categories and then to comment on their problems in their own words.

The Advance Translation comments led to a number of changes in the final source questionnaire: Annotations, i.e. footnotes, were added in order to clarify certain words or expressions, or the wording or the syntax of the source text amended in a way to facilitate translation into some 30+ language versions.

Currently, a test is being prepared in order to have a direct comparison of the translatability of questionnaire items before and after the Advance Translation.

The paper describes the Advance Translation procedure in ESS Round 5, gives some examples of the comments and changes made and describes the outline (and possibly some first results) of the

test. It provides a first assessment of the usefulness of the Advance Translation for ESS Round 5 and highlights potential improvements for the future.

THEORY AND METHODOLOGY FOR COMPARATIVE SURVEYS

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Abstract: Comparative Survey Research lacks up to date a unified theoretical and methodological framework. For a long time 'equivalence' has been thought to fulfill that role, however, over the years more than 100 definitions of equivalence popped up in the literature. None of these could claim to be a canonical definition.

This paper proposes to replace equivalence by the concept 'similarity' because a. there is no empirical evidence of two or more really equivalent entities (requiring indentity, actually equivalence is not gradable) and b. similarity (or dissimilarity) is a standard concept in statistics. Using similarity as a gradable concept in comparing characteristics of entities thus allows to link theoretical considerations (concepts and constructs) with statistical modeling and measurement (indicators and items).

THE MEASUREMENT OF WORK STATUS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAMME (ISSP)

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Abstract: From the very beginning of the ISSP, there was a set of obligatory background variables called the ISSP standard background variables. Problems with the ISSP background variables originally developed for a small number of co-operating Western countries have occurred with the increasing number of ISSP members. Concerns about the ISSP background variables resulted in a review and revision process.

This presentation reports on the measurement of work status in the ISSP. While the variable called WRKST - to be applied until ISSP 2009 – intended to capture the current employment status, economic position, and main source of living, the review of ISSP members implementation showed several problems: differences were found across countries for example in time reference; in the number of hours that define part-time employment; in coding respondents temporarily out of work or working in family business; or in the meaning of vocational training.

The idea guiding the revision of the work-status variable was to focus on any form of labour force participation distinguishing between three basic groups according to their assumed risks for self-sustenance: in labour force with a regular job; in labour force not having a regular job; and outside labour force.

One major problem was how to deal with respondents belonging to several categories at the same time (e.g., students working part-time). The ISSP solution of multiple status is to split the old work status variable into two variables: one on labour force participation and one on the subjective main status.

The German ISSP 2009 and ISSP 2010 run together in split with the German General Social Survey ALLBUS. While ISSP 2009 includes the former ISSP standard background variable on work status, ISSP 2010 includes the revision with the new variables. This special fieldwork situation offers the chance to contrast old versus new ISSP variables and to investigate the surplus in information gained by differentiating between labour force participation and subjective main status.

THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION 2011 AND ITS APPLICATION IN CROSS-NATIONAL SURVEYS

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Abstract: A continuing challenge of comparative research is the harmonisation of country-specific educational attainment information into cross-nationally comparable variables. A classification that is commonly used in official and also increasingly so in academic surveys is the International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED. In contrast to its academic 'competitor' classification CASMIN, ISCED covers almost all countries in the world and is centrally maintained and documented by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

ISCED is currently being revised. The proposed paper will argue that official and academic measures should be compatible; describe ISCED 2011 and the most important changes as compared to the older version, ISCED 1997; how it can be applied to cross-national social surveys (using the example of the European Social Survey round 5) and existing data; and what kinds of measures of educational attainment can be derived from it. Remaining open issues and problems of the classification as well as disadvantages as compared with CASMIN will also be discussed.

The most positive developments of ISCED relate to a) the increased differentiation of tertiary education in accordance with the Bologna process; b) specific guidelines for the measurement of educational attainment in addition to enrolment-based statistics and c) the adoption of standard three-digit codes for detailed education categories. If consistently applied by the scientific infrastructure, it will become much easier in the future to provide and apply coding routines for education-related information. In the long run, this should foster the cumulative character of sociological evidence. A core drawback of the classification remains the fact that education is politically highly charged and those who adopt the classification in the end are public officials who may pursue their own (or their government's) agenda. ISCED can however be adapted to cover aspects that are not officially part of the classification.

THE MODIFIED QUESTION FOR THE INCOME MEASUREMENT IN THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY

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Abstract: In social surveys the measurement of "total net household income" is influenced by

- the household definition and size,
- the income composition,
- the main source of income,

• the respondent's capability to remember income element, and

• the respondent's family relation to the main income earner.

Comparing the household income across countries, these impacts are obvious and visible in the first round of the European Social Survey. The data collection of ESS did not consider the different national income distributions and did not take into account the various national concepts of income for the operationalization of the income questions.

In the fourth round of the interviews for ESS, the survey question about "total net household income" was modified. The construction of answer categories took the national distributions of household income into account.

This presentation shows the modifications of the fieldwork instrument and illustrates the improvements for the quality of the income measure in a cross country comparative social survey.

RS 22 European National and Regional Identities

BELONGING IN THE TIMES OF CRISIS: LATVIANS BETWEEN ETHNIC, NATIONAL, AND EUROPEAN IDENTITIES

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Abstract: The topic of European identity has become a well-established field of academic studies, one closely tied to the political, economic and social life of the European Union. In the last decade the main challenges to European identity have come from the enlargement (and the discussions thereof), as well as the debates about the European Constitution. Currently, however, the world economic crisis is proving to be a quite different challenge: it has brought to the forefront questions about the solidarity between the European states and peoples, created divisions between the economically more and less successful states, and raised debates related to the labour migration issues within the Union. But how does the economic crisis and its effects impact the collective feelings of attachment of the Europeans? Does it strengthen the national and European identities of the peoples? Or, perhaps, just the opposite?

The paper will take up this question and explore the situation in Latvia: one of the European Union countries that are experiencing the crisis most severely. The economic crisis transects many spheres of the daily life in Latvia and affects almost all citizens as the economic hardships increase, the unemployment levels rise, and more and more people immigrate to other European countries to find work. On the surface, this situation seems to have created a widespread disillusionment both in the state and the European institutions but little is known about the impact on the underlying feelings of attachment and belonging.

The research paper asks: how is the current economic crisis (and its social consequences) impacting the feelings of attachment to (1) the state and to (2) Europe in Latvia? Since Latvia is an ethnically divided country – almost a third of the population is ethnic Russian – special attention will be paid to the ethnic differences in the feelings of belonging. This is a focus that will, in addition, go beyond the general focus on identities of geographic-reference in the European identity discussion. The empirical exploration of the research question will combine the insights from a nationally representative survey (November 2010) and expert interviews (March 2010), as well as some preliminary results from interviews with Latvian and Russian families in Latvia.

BETWEEN COSMOPOLITANISM AND NATIONAL IDENTITY - LAY CONCEPTS OF COLLECTIVE EUROPEAN IDENTITY

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Abstract: The presentation will present research findings. Our research started from the idea that European identity is something new and, however it may look, we cannot expect that it will simply resemble the old national concepts of collective identity. Moreover, it is plausible to expect not one, but several more or less complex patterns of European collective identities. If the notion of European identity is open to unexpected constructions, research should employ a general concept of collective identity. Additionally, a method designed for the discovery of patterns of meaning is needed. We have used Q methodology. Essential for Q methodology is the idea of relatedness and interconnectedness of thematically defined statements; a basic assumption is that meaning depends on patterned relations. This makes it an ideal tool for explorative research on patterns of collective identities.

The presentation will present findings from a cross-country research project on patterns of collective European identities, which followed two main questions: How do lay concepts of European identities look like? And do we find similar patterns of collective identities in different countries? Data base: Interviews with 120 students (40 in each country) from different milieus.

Findings: Two patterns of collective European identities which are clearly shared across all three countries: One is a cosmopolitan identity construction (in which the EU is seen as an actor at the global scale and in which all individuals are regarded as responsible to improve democracy at all levels). The other is a construction which emphasizes the importance of nation states; in this construction the EU is only accepted as far as it is useful for its member states. Beside these stable shared concepts, we found several country specific differences of European identity patterns. Additionally our findings show, that a person, who calls herself, for example, 'German-European' may hold to a national, a cosmopolitan, or to another identity construction.

The study was initiated by Ulrike Liebert (University of Bremen) and Zdzisław Mach (Jagiellonian University Krakow); the research has been coordinated by R. Sackmann. Researchers were: Olga Brzezińska, Beata Czajkowska and David Skully in Poland; Maria Heller, Erika Kurucz and Borbala Kriza in Hungary, and R. Sackmann in Germany. The study was supported by RECON.

IDENTIFICATION THROUGH OTHERING: THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPEANNESS IN MEDIA DISCOURSES ON ISLAM

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Abstract: The global aspects of media stories bring with them changes in spatial consciousness. When the individual's subjective world of knowledge is widened from the immediate surroundings to a global perspective, the self-categorization needs to be redefined to obtain relevance in the new context. The rhetoric of global topics and polemics, as for example "the War on Terrorism", puts questions as "whom do I represent?" and "who represents me?" to the media public. Media discourses of this kind stipulate conceptions of "the world outside", simultaneously as they participate in the production and reproduction of schemas for self-identification.

The construction of boundaries is fundamental to the notion of nationalism; collectivity is established through exclusion. The na-

tion, however, seems to have a less important position as a factor for identification in connection to global discourses on Islam. Instead the notions of Europe and the West function as the entities where the "own" and "right" values and traditions prevail. By excluding specific norms, values and cultural attributes from these concepts, denominators for collective identification are constructed. As collectivity on a global level is distant to the everyday-life of the individual, without attachment to daily practices, it is from a sociological viewpoint interesting to look at how these conceptions of belonging are rhetorically constructed and legitimized as positions for identification. This assessment simultaneously shows articulations of the discursive power specific institutionalized knowledge forms possess. In this paper I discuss identification in media debates on Islam in Finnish and British newspapers (*Helsingin Sanomat* and *the Times*). The study bring to the forth the manners in which national and supranational belonging are defined and negotiated.

EUROPEAN IDENTITY OF ETHNIC MINORITY YOUTH IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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Abstract: Since the collapse of the communist regime(s) a new generation was born and raised in the Central and Eastern European countries. In contrast to the older population they have not experienced the communist regimes themselves but only the post-communist era. This young generation is assumed to be more "Europe-oriented" than the older generations and to have developed more positive attitudes towards the European Union. In the FP7-project ENRI-East, funded by the European commission, we have investigated those assumed differences between the generations by analyzing if and to what extent the young generation in our researched countries has already developed a different understanding of their possible European identity than the older population. As part of the young generation we consider those who are 25 or younger.

Thereby, we focused on the largest ethnic minorities in each country investigated (Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine), who live in the border regions of the nation states/of the European Union. Considering the assumed two-nation-orientation ("home" country and "host" country) of ethnic minorities, we have investigated the differences in the European orientation between the total young population in the researched ENRI-East countries and the young people within the researched ethnic minority groups.

According to previous survey research, we have also assumed countries-specific differences regarding the young people's attitudes towards Europe and the European Union. All analyses are based on the new quantitative data (n=8000) which has been collected within the project as well as on international survey data (European Value Survey). At the conference I want to present a typology of countries regarding the young people's attitude towards Europe and the European Union, thereby considering differences between minority and majority populations as well as differences between generations.

RECONSTRUCTING IDENTITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract: Thinking about Europe's identity is to think about its social systems. Our challenge with this paper is to add a new subject to the debate on economic, political and geographic issues: the higher education system, concerning the fact that it is where individuals are qualified, where knowledge is produced, where science and research take place.

How are identities built in higher education? Taking the Portuguese case as an example, similar to many other higher education systems, we look at its binary structure, with universities and polytechnic institutes. The university is ancient. Regarding to its social notoriety the polytechnic has only two decades. For each of them, a different identity emerges. So: which are the actions, the references the oppositions between them and, above all this, how is the higher education system built?

These guidelines are part of a PhD research in Sociology about the polytechnic subsystem in Portugal, whose theoretical framework is based on the concept of identity as a social construction.

THE PLAUSIBILITY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPEAN IDENTITY

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Abstract: The issue of European identity gains more and more ground in the debates across Europe, especially at a time when the economic, social, political and institutional settings are affected and disrupted by crises generated through global phenomena. The object of my paper is a critical investigation into the project of the European identity from a systems-theory perspective. The need for stabilization, security and rebalance in the context of the unsettlement of fundamental social ties is addressed by proposing an identity assumed to operate in an integrative, unitary way across national differences. The concept of difference, essential for Luhmann in the construction of identities, operates at the centre of the EU project, albeit in a veiled way, positively portrayed when it comes to internal differences and neutrally portrayed when it involves external references (the dichtonomy Self / Other). European identity aims to nurture a sense of belonging to a space that automatically operates on the distinction of inclusion and exclusion. Nevertheless, by making the unity appear plausible, it provides identity processes with an imagined space and semantics that negotiate the European identity, stabilize expectations and legitimize the management of difference in a such a way as to conceal the paradox of its own construct. The paper discusses the discourse that makes this illusion of unitary space (unity that in Luhmnan's view cannot operate in practice) plausible, and the operative 'neutral', 'positive' processing of the difference between self-reference and reference to others. The discussion will be structured in 3 sections: section 1 offers a general overview of the systems- theoretical framework; section 2 centers on the processes surrounding the official discourse of a European identity and citizenship being promoted by European institutions (the European Commission in particular). The discussion is informed by the conceptual framework of systems theory, with emphasis on the key notions presented in section 1. Section 3 concludes the discussion with final remarks.

FROM EQUALITY TO AN ETHOS OF EXCELLENCE: EDUCATION AS A DIVERSIFYING IDENTITY MARKER AND AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR IMPLEMENTING NEOLIBERAL IDEAS

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Abstract: Examining the current references to "Europe" in a society that has traditionally regarded itself as geographically marginalized reveals interesting material on the collective "self" in relation to "the other".

The Finnish case within the "Identities and modernities in Europe" 7th framework programme enlighten questions on belonging and distance, excellence and threat, community and individuality as depicted in an education context. A conscious collective transformation of an agrarian nation into a knowledge-focused society began after WWII, creating a society, which embrace education as a powerful instrument for fighting poverty and gaining prosperity: education has been considered to be the sole factor in the strive for enhancing social justice and minimizing differences between social groups.

The fine Finnish PISA-results nevertheless surprised the nation and the policy makers. Recently PISA has become an object for self-reflection and a crucial element by which a Finnish "we" is constructed. Defining the European "other" create narratives of an excellent, if not superior "we" in relation to a less developed and modern "Europe" but also an anonymous "global" community.

Scrutinizing the interview material done with Finnish education stakeholders on higher education reveals partly an opposite perspective: the Finns

are not "international" or "innovative" enough: a brand like the Finnish PISA success is depicted as the aim for university level education. There is an obsessive urge to conceptualize education, to export the ideas of an efficient education system to European and international markets.

The search for excellence within education seems to derive from an ethos of excellence, uniqueness and competitiveness; reflected by the current neoliberal ideology. Concepts of sufficiency and equality are left behind, replaced by official political programs orientating towards an education paradigm where ideas on freedom of choice and individual responsibility are emphasized, fundraising and tuition fees replacing equal opportunities for everybody.

Evaluation programs like PISA measures also a nations self-perception: comprehensive education places the nation on the highest ladder, university education almost on the lowest ladder. The purpose of education has changed so that it produces winners and losers: the equality idea has been replaced by a competitive, excluding market orientation paradigm.

SOCIAL SOLIDARITY AND EUROSKEPTICISM

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Abstract: Solidarity was a central concept and value in the development of the EU as we know it. On the one side, solidarity was a key expression of the constituting post-war continental welfare states that was easily translated (or extended) into the much claimed 'European social model'. On the other side, the seeds of a trans-national solidarity were to be planted, given the diverging (and sometimes conflicting) cultural backgrounds and various levels of economic development of the European partners. However, the EU building process has dramatically challenged the very meaning of solidarity within its borders, due to a long series of transformations: (a) the expansion of market, with free flows of capitals and investments, opposing workers in nations with high wages and those from low wage countries; (b) globalisation of social problems, setting high pressures to rich countries due to extensive migratory flows; (c) growing relevance and complexity of international organisations and laws, becoming arenas of political struggle between diverging interests (Stjernø 2004). In the course of such evolutions (but not necessarily due to them), euroskepticism followed an ascending trend in most of the Old Europe's societies. This paper aims to investigate the relationship between euroskepticism and the various forms/levels of solidarity within the EU context: family/local solidarity, social solidarity and global/transnational solidarity (Abela 2004; Kankaraš and Moors 2009), based on the last wave of European Values Survey (EVS) data.

IDENTITIES AND MODERNITIES IN EUROPE: DIFFERENT PATHS OF HUMAN AGENCY AND IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract: The paper presents the first overall view of the result of collective efforts for an FP7 project, Identities and Modernities in Europe (IME). IME investigates European identities. European identities in this project refer to a wide range of definitions of …us, the Europeans" proposed and acted upon by various actors in and around the current European Union (EU), in particular in nine cases: Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. The project addresses three major issues regarding European identities: what they are, in what ways they have been formed and what trajectories they may take from now on. IME first investigates the diversity of European identities as it manifests in the nine cases. It then examines the various ways in which these diverse self-definitions have been formulated and maintained in different societal, cultural and systemic settings and in which they have been interacting with various processes and forces. It then aims to identify commonalities among diverse European identities in the nine cases as the basis of grounded projection of possible trajectories European identities may take as the processes of European integration continue.

The paper outlines the results of extensive fieldworks carried out for IME. Focusing on the policy are of education, the IME consortium has been uncovering different actors' views of identities, the nation and Europe, and in doing so have been gathering data to outline the contour of understandings and manifestations of modernity in Europe today. The paper outlines the major findings from a comparative point of view.

NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY OF ELITES

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyse the way national elites perceive the different aspects of their national and European identity and to model how these are connected to European attachment. We explore what components of national and European identity can be discerned when dealing with European political and economic elites. We refer to theoretical approaches that differentiate between civic versus cultural, voluntary versus inherited, or in a slightly different form as active versus passive form of identification. We argue that while attachment to the nation and to Europe do not exclude, but rather strengthen each other, the presence of an exclusive identity based on primordial factors are rather against European attachment.

We also aim to provide insights on what factors explain the different components of identity. As identity formation is not only an individual process but has an important collective dimension based on a country's historical, economical and cultural development it is important to take into account these contextual characteristics. In our models the country-level contextual variables consist of historical and contemporary measures of a country's economic development and possible out-group challenges. The analysis is based on the IntUne elite research conducted in 2007 across 17 European Union countries.

MULTICULTURAL IDENTITIES IN THE DISCOURSE.

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Abstract: This paper summarizes some empirical results of the German case study in the EU 7th framework project "Identities and Modernities in Europe".

German case study focuses on discursive construction of German and European identities as articulated from diverse nationally bounded positions between 2000 and 2010. Our results trace the process of collective negotiation of German national identity construction between one based on blood relations (ius sanguinis) and Leitkultur on the one hand, and one based on multicultural belonging on the other hand. Our analysis show that this discourse is defined predominantly by the discourse of integration, migration and citizenship, which are interlinked and overlap each other. Themes of education, religion and diverse models of cultural representation are negotiated at different levels of that constellation.

At the same time we can observe that the German discourse of multiculturality is very much in accord with the European Zeitgeist. Integration and naturalisation procedures were simultaneously introduced in different European countries implementing a similar model of integration as Germany does, for example (c.f. Holland, Belgium). Also, the dominant tone of the German public multicultural identity debate resembles some French and English voices. After German chancellor Angela Merkel declared "multiculturality as failure" both, French president Nicolas Sarkozy and British prime minister David Cameron did the same. Therefore it seems certain that discourses on the shape of multicultural European identities in different European countries are interrelated and Germany strongly influences this development.

This paper mainly concentrates on diversity of argumentative strategies articulated from different positions in the German discourse. It points out the power constellation underlying the negotiation of "we" and "other" as well as shows how the process of labeling between majority and minorities effects the sense of belonging to German and European society.

The study was based on the following data: policy documents on integration, migration and naturalisation (2000-2010), focused interviews with civic organisations (migrants and religious associations), and focused interviews with private individuals from both, majority and minorities of the German society.

AFTER RETURNING TO EUROPE: THE POLISH ATTITUDES TO EUROPE BEFORE AND AFTER ENLARGEMENT

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Abstract: The long-awaited accession of Poland to the European Union had frequently been referred to as "return to Europe" in the Polish public discourse. Such phrasing would often be contested on the grounds that being European does not mean being within the borders of the EU, and ample evidence would be quoted from public opinion surveys indicating that the Polish had been declaring strong European identifications throughout the pre-accession period. This high level of European attachment and pride, among the highest in all the new member states of Central and Eastern Europe, ran parallel to similarly highly intense feelings of national identity, indicating that these two domains are not conceptualized as mutually exclusive in the Polish context. At the same time, however, these supposedly strong European identifications were not backed by much knowledge or reflexive judgment concerning European affairs, which could be attributed to a number of factors including the lack of critical controversy surrounding accession in the public sphere. The utopian metaphor of the Polish return to Europe seemed to have trumped over any other public concerns and party interests, and major controversies concerning the Polish European vocation swiftly emerged in the mainstream public discourse almost immediately after the accession celebrations were concluded. On the basis of an analysis of Polish national polling data as well as Eurobarometer surveys conducted in the period 2000-2010, The present paper endeavors to examine the ways in which the declared European identifications changed among the Polish citizens, focusing especially on the effects on the debates concerning European questions and controversies on the public opinion trends.

EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND (POST)MODERN FRAGMENTATION: DISSOCIATION AND INJUNCTION

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Abstract: Recent theoretical approaches on identity have exposed that it is not appropriate to think identity issues in a classificatory or monolithic perspective. Contemporary societies have produced conflicting and *liquid* social structures and consequently forms of belonging and identification became more fragmented and transitory.Identity frames in Europe should not be merely thought according to concentric circles of identity model because boundaries are getting more and more slippery; territorial and political identification is often surpass by other forms of recognition and belonging. Late modernity allows individuals to slide along interstices and to

accumulate identities in strategic and contextual ways. Therefore different levels of identification (local, regional, national, European) are not only competing but being used as resources of legitimacy and action in multi-level configurations.

European identity is also facing disjunctive conceptualization that permeates the debate on European societies, particularly those that refer to symbolic territories of dissociation and fragmentation in political, sociological and philosophical contemporary thought. One can say that we have the theoretical devices to talk about nations, communities, and minorities, we have concepts for theorizing differences and fringes, but the concepts are scarce to uphold the *mythification* of Europe, its social unity and cultural identity. For these reasons, European identity has been an injunctive process caused by the need to ensure that citizens establish feasible and visible bonds of belonging and loyalty with European cultural and political space. Nevertheless European identity remains an ambivalent concept with a weak dimension in citizen's life, that tend to be much more touched and concerned with local and national affiliations.

HOLOCAUST IN EUROPE: MEMORY AND IDENTITY TODAY

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Abstract: Experience such as the Second World War, and especially Holocaust, has vast impact on Europe and other regions of the World. The War that broke out at one continent, became an universal experience. Holocaust, planned mainly for the Jewish nation, became the issue which concerns all nations.

Title issue refers to the presence of the subject of Holocaust in the collective memory and public discours, in the cultural memory and memory dominant, which results in identity.

The presentation focuses on the two countries: Poland and Israel in the years 1995-2009

After the World War II, the political division of Europe (especially in the period of the Cold War), including the division of the country of the War initiator (namely Germany), has been reflecting the division of the values, political system as well as the official history and interpretation of the past in Europe. In early 1990s, after the political changes in Europe: fall of communism, collapse of the Berlin Wall, the official mainstream of 20th century history teaching has changed. Also then (1995) the World has been celebrating the 50th anniversary of the the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. The following years set a new form of history teaching in different countries, as well as developping common guidelines by the Council of Europe and European Union. In 1998 the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust, Education, Remembrance and Research shas been founded. The following years brings standarization of the guidelines on the Holocaust education and introduction of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

The changes occurs in the identity of the post-socialist countries but also the European Union experiences changes in own identity.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF TERRITORIAL IDENTITY COMBINATIONS: CASE OF FRENCH PEOPLE IN BERLIN

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Abstract: While Europe is becoming integrated, transnational practices are gaining in intensity through different layers of population. It may now be easier to travel or communicate between certain geographically very distant points than between nearby places without direct or fast connections.

The living places are *archipelagized* and nested, and the landmarks are jumbled. What could be the territorial self-identifications in this situation? In particular, what is the place of Europe in the identity of European people who live in a foreign European *c*ountry? How could the different identity combinations of transnational migrants be interpreted? The presentation will answer this question on the basis of a mixed method analysis on French people in Berlin. A mapping of social space according to the combinations of territorial identity will be shown.

SOVIET CONSCIOUSNESS VS UKRAINIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: This paper examines transformation of phenomena of consciousness, giving example of multiethnic Ukrainian society in conditions of change of social, cultural and political reality. It referes (among others) to the concepts of nation (E.Gellner, B.Anderson, E.Lewandowski, U.Altermatt), an ethnic group (G.Babiński, D.Wojakowski) or national identity (Z.Bokszański, Z.Bauman).

Systematic destruction of collective memory in the period of reign of Stalin and Brezhnev led to the identity crisis in the contemporary Ukrainian society. During seventy years of Soviet governments a new social and cultural community – a soviet nation - was formed. Building of national consciousness by any of ethnic minorities or nations was in fact building communist consciousness established as the sole and legitimate. Is it possible in that case to speak about Soviet national identity in relation to contemporary Ukraine? Or maybe about existence of Russian-language Soviet nation?

In Ukraine, like in majority of post-soviet countries, there is larger or smaller group of people, that have serious problems with defining their consciousness. Qualitative research conducted in the area of eastern Ukraine (Zaporizhia), on Ukrainians, Russians and Bulgarians (as most numerous ethnic groups in explored area) shows, that significant number of people in eastern Ukraine, regardless of nationality, consider themselves as "Soviet", secondary importance attaching to the territorial identity.

I argue that in Ukraine after gaining an independence the Soviet identity is gradually disintegrating and a process of acquiring of new Ukrainian national consciousness, often in hybrid form, is shaping. This paper is devoted exactly to the analysis of these post-communist changes in the national consciousness of contemporary people in Ukraine.

LIMITS OF EUROPE'S MENTAL BORDERS: TURKISH CASE AS A LITMUS TEST

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Abstract: LIMITS OF EUROPE'S MENTAL BORDERS: TURKISH CASE AS A LITMUS TEST

The European Union (EU) is a constantly changing entity and besides an economic and political debate going on inside, European identity is a much more debated phenomenon among academics and the public more than ever before. In this respect Enlargement of the EU contributes to this debate by forcing the EU to define and clarify its borders and identity. Then who will be included / excluded become the central question for the Europeans. In this respect; a rationalist perspective which puts economic and politic interests in the centre draw the borders as broad as it can be, which comes to define the borders of Europe as "fuzzy". The same applies to the constructivist point of view which defines Enlargement, a significant foreign policy tool of the European Union as a policy of extending its values mainly characterized by democracy, human rights and rule of law to the other countries. These values compose the contours of the EU's identity and have been reinforced through common symbols and policies. In contrast to this perspective of European identity phenomenon, some circles in the EU separate European identity from the others by strict religious, geographical and historical lines and rising nationalism in Europe contributes this perception negatively. From this point of view, Turkey as an acceding country to the EU will be an ultimate litmus test for the Europeans to clarify their mental borders and future visions. A country which is anticipated as "the other" and "different" from the rest in terms of its identity, culture, religion, and language leaves Europe to face its own identity crisis. Against this background, main argument of this paper is that, Europe's enlargement policy as a value transfer policy may be endangered due to Turkish otherness in the minds of some Europeans in terms of culture and identity. If the EU is envisaged as a real value based entity, it will be vital to eradicate the stereotypes concerning the other cultures from the minds of the Europeans. It is the main responsibility of the European elites to eliminate the mental borders of the Europeans, effectively contribute to the construction of European identity as a set of values and set up a clear enlargement vision for the EU. This will also enhance the EU's credibility for further enlargement and will give a significant message to the other parts of the world.

REGIONAL IDENTITY. A NEW NATION?

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Abstract: One of the Polish borderland group - Silesians has a very flexible identity with the Polish nation. Silesians live in the southwest of Poland and the majority of group has joined Polish state after World War II. Before that group lived in Germany but generally identified with the Polish nation. In Polish state Silesians feel different because of different history, different dialect and different culture. Some members of group have migrated from Poland to Germany and stay there, some of them have migrated to Germany temporarily for work, some of them have decided to stay in Poland. None of them are happy or satisfied with their position. In all that situations Silesians feel strange, they feel to be not in a right place and in a right position. The only common emotion is Silesian identity. For that reason the group of Silesians who live in Poland have started strongly emphasized regional identity. Since 1997 they even try to be accepted as a Silesian nationality. Because of the law acts, they couldn't be accepted as a nation. They apply to European Court in Strasburg seeking for help. Now they try to find in history so many events and points which differs them from Germans and Poles. It would be a proof of their specific history, it would give them opportunity of building a national movement. Silesians very often say that in Europe now, more important is regional identity than national one. They use European institutions to get money support for building up Silesians identity. I will go through webside page of Silesian Autonomic Movement and present how they stress regional identity and how they work on creating a new nation.

REGIONAL IDENTITIES IN POST-COMMUNIST SOCIETIES

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Abstract: Territorial identity has traditionally been implied rather than explicated in traditional sociology. Three main assumptions is made in the paper, i.e. that (1) territory should be analysed relationally rather than substantially in social sciences, (2) territory is thus a correlate of social relations, and (3) the territorial identity is a question of a participation in a culture rather than a membership in a group. In this context, relations between ethnicity and territoriality would be pointed to, and a mythology of the territory in occidentalist and victimisation categories analysed. Examples would be given of changes in a group identity – from territorial through national to minority or regional. A relative strength of territorial identity would be indicated on the background of the overall social identity, and a differentiated role of regional identity in selected European countries on the background of the overall territorial identity shown in the context of the 'sociological emptiness' in (post)communist countries. A question would be asked if there are any social regions with hardly any regional identities. A misidentification of social regions with political units would be an unavoidable result of this finding.

THE HIERARCHIES OF MULTILINGUALISM: WHEN THE LOCAL CONTEXT CHALLENGES THE GLOBAL ONE

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Abstract: Although the benefits of today's linguistic diversity are acclaimed by numerous partakers from all horizons – whether it be cultural, political, scientific or economic – multilingualism is not in itself a value as such. In many professional fields the command of several languages is a prerequisite in order to gain access to the workplace. As far as other jobs are concerned, notably those which appeal to migrants and which are considered of little value, no importance whatsoever is attributed to workers' language skills at the time of employment.

Those who put forward their physical energy to earn money, whether it be Italian nationals who came to Switzerland in the sixties, or those nationals from Eastern countries who are currently in

Italy, acquire in time, a certain social and linguistic know-how. Neither employers, nor the so-called host society recognize or value such linguistic abilities in any case, yet they both take advantage thereof.

Through examples selected from different backgrounds in life, I propose to show how the (non)-recognition of linguistic skills goes hand in hand with the (non)-valorization of professional activity, independent of time and place.

I investigated in a village of 4'500 inhabitants called Morciano, in Puglia, Southern Italy. The precise region's name is the Capo di Leuca, in Salento. The official language is Italian but the vernacular speeches are first the Capo di Leuca Dialect and then Italian.

I collected information through extensive interviews of three immigrants and observations on their workplace : Iboo, from Senegal, on the beach ; Elena, from Romania, in a popular café, Bobby, from Ukraine, in a bakery's laboratory. All of them are multilingual.

INTERPLAY OF EUROPEAN, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL IDENTITIES: SOCIOLOGY OF ETHNIC MINORITIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (MAIN OUTCOMES OF AN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT)

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Abstract: The paper summarizes the main outcomes and findings of the international research project ENRI-East (Interplay of European, National and Regional Identities: Nations between the States along the New Eastern Borders of the European Union, www.enri-east.net) funded by the European Commission. This cross-national study has focused on the detailed multidisciplinary investigation of the historical paths and contemporary status-quo of more than 12 ethnic minorities in nine EU and neighboring countries: Germany, Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Russia (Kaliningrad oblast), Hungary, Slovakia and Ukraine. In each of these countries we have selected one or several ethnic minorities, each of which would have their nominal "mother nation" being a "titular nation" in a neighboring country. For example we have studied and compared the history and the present of Belarusian ethnic minority in Poland on the one hand and Polish minority in Belarus on the other.

This complex study includes a critical re-assessment of theoretical frameworks for the studies of identities as well as of nationalism in CEE region. Furthermore, we have designed and implemented a large-scale formalized sociological survey (ENRI-VIS, or "Values *and Identities Survey*") among 6,800 respondents representing the targeted ethnic minorities. At least one half of survey questions have been borrowed from other international surveys, such as ISSP, WVS, NDB and others to secure the compatibility and comparability of data with other "majority surveys". The next empirical tools deployed in the study are a series of *Biographical Interviews* (144 interviews) and 40 *Expert Interviews*. In addition, we have undertaken an innovative "*Content analysis of web-long and on-line periodicals*" dedicated to the study of internet-life of the target ethic groups.

Outcomes of all the empirical studies outlined above are being summarized in a form of the series of contextual "*Minority Reports*", as an empirical accompaniment to the historical and political reviews of the 14 ethnic minorities in Central and Eastern Europe.

This ESA paper outlines the research design of the ENRI-East study in general and presents the main outcomes of the project as well as announces the data collections that shall be made available for wider research audience after the completion of the project.

THE CITIZENS SLOVAK REPUBLIC OF HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY: ETHNICAL IDENTITY LADISLAV MACHACEK, INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES UCM IN TRNAVA

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Abstract: The current social and demographic data illustrate that the Hungarian minority in Slovakia is not only the most numerous, but also most developed civil and cultural minority. This is a result of Slovak state policy in relation to minorities in Slovakia, which does not emphasize the concept of cultural assimilation and allows highly developed action on the part of the Hungarian minority. The Hungarian minority is organised politically in the SMK-MKP(1998-2006) or MOST-HÍD (2010-2011), which were/are a member of the ruling coalition of the Slovak Republic. And consistently receives of parliamentary seats in the National Council of the Slovak Republic. The Hungarian minority also has a strong presence in regional governments..They hold crucial positions in local government in many towns and villages in southern Slovakia.

"ENRI-East is an international research project dedicated to the analysis of socio-ethnical identities in Eastern Europe, issues of individual or group self-identification and ethnical belonging.FOCUS Agency has made data collection according to prepared project and sociological questionnaire in Bratislava, Slovakia in 2009 (November and December). Through random selection was carried out 801 interviews with respondents, who constitute a representative sample of the Hungarian national minority living in Slovakia, especially with regard to regional allocation. Young generation as well as old generation of Slovak citizens with hungarian nationality is committed to the dominant identity of …I'm Hungarian living in Slovakia". *The typical answer from 10 deep interviews (2010): I am a Hungarian living in Slovakia, I am not a Hungarian, but not a Slovak as well, simply I am a citizen of Slovak republic.(05 man,50 old).*

VALUE CONDITIONALITY OF IDENTITY IN THE NORTH CAUCASIAN REGION

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Abstract: In the modern world globalization processes actively proceed. It promotes the modernization of many spheres of social life, change of socio-cultural values, the formation of specificity of regional and national identity.

Methods: the structural and functional approach, and also the methods of comparative and quantitative analysis were applied.

Object of research – the influence of socio-cultural values on formation and development of identity.

Results of research. In the North Caucasian region the general tendency of strengthening of religion is observed though it is more

expressed in eastern part and less in western. Identity formation occurs in a context of contradictions, religious and secular, traditional and modernization values. The character of the course of these contradictions depends on the level of education, urbanization, social employment, historical and cultural experience. Many identify themselves with a residence, territory, a national (ethnic) belonging. The Caucasian identity is formed, first of all, by emotionally endured natural-geographical environment, a single social and cultural system of values. The Russian identity for example is more expressed in the North Ossetia, less in the Chechen Republic. It is explained by the armed conflict consequences. With a stability establishment, the growth of economic well-being and strengthening of civil institutes, the level of identification with the civil community of Russia will raise. The European identity is realized by an insignificant part of the population, probably, because of external dissimilarity of the way of life, but the European social values are attractive and shared by many people. They correspond to the spirit of the socio-historical practice of region.

The conclusion. In the North Caucasian region the local and national (ethnic) identity dominates. Formation and development of all types of identity cause social and cultural values, historical memory, inclusiveness degree in the economic and cultural space of the country and in globalization processes.

Keywords: value, identity, region, globalization, transformation, environment

"…JUST INCREDIBLY BEAUTIFUL" - A NEW APPROACH FOR TESTING SURVEY ITEMS ON REGIONAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: Research on collective, territorial identity has up to now failed to distinguish between a positive identification ("patriotism") and a negative type of identification ("chauvinism") at an empirical level of analysis. There are reasons to believe, that the items in use are formulated general in terms of the addressed time frame and consequences for respondents daily life (Latcheva 2010).

This paper is going to introduce a new approach to test these items by leaving the tracks of only verbally formulated contents towards visual stimuli. Following the approach of projective techniques and therefore facing the crucial challenge of choosing a few pictures from a wide variety of possible contents, this paper presents a first idea of how such pictures can work in the process of the interview.

This new approach was tested in a qualitative pre-study on "Regional identity in Tyrol". We have conducted 28 in-depth interviews using 7 pictures on landscapes, sports, history, culture, religion, flags and values. Proponents where asked for their cognitions and feelings by an open ended question. In April 2011 a representative survey (N=500) is going to be conducted in this region including the insights gained by this qualitative approach.

The pictures in use created a completely different atmosphere of communication during the interview. Even respondents addressing the issue of region in a functional, rationalistic and socially desirably manner started to present deep emotions during this part of the interview. Some respondents even referred to their childhood, addressing issues of tradition vs. modernization or anomia vs. cohesion. All respondents appreciated this instrument as interesting and self-reflective compared to "normal" oral interviews.

Respondents trying to address patriotism in a more functional way showed more emotions on pictures including objects (landscape, values, flag) compared to respondents exhibiting an emotional way of identification and therefore reflecting more on pictures presenting people (history, sports, culture, religion). Obviously, there are two ways of identification (emotional and functional) which create various patterns of attachment. Future questionnaires should recognize these patterns by allowing for a warm-up section addressing functional contents of identification followed by an in-depth section addressing emotional components like ethnocentrism or anomia.

CULTURAL IDENTITIES AND MUSIC: INTERPLAY OF LOCAL, NATIONAL AND GLOBAL

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Abstract: Geopolitical changes in the Eastern European countries since the fall of Communism and enlargement of the EU created new dynamics to the reproduction of the ethnic minorities along the new EU borders and construction of the their cultural identities. Music among all arts constitutes an important part of cultural heritage. The aim of this presentation is to analyse the place and role of music in the formation of cultural identities of the ethnic minorities and its association with and contribution to changing identities of the place. The paper is exploring perception and preferences of various types of music in the inter-generational perspective thus enabling us to reflect upon mode of changes in cultural profiles of places and nature and dimensions of European cultural identities at local, regional and national levels. The presentation is built upon findings from multi-disciplinary research in the area of cultural identities, cultural identities and music in the Cultural Identities and Music study, and ENRI-VIS quantitative survey: components of the FP7 ENRI-East: Interplay of European, National and Regional identities.

LOCAL MEANINGS IN POPULAR MUSIC. MUSICAL HERITAGE AND LOMBARDIAN IDENTITY IN ID&M FESTIVAL

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Abstract: Within popular music studies, meanings of music have often been related to the politics of place and to the struggle for local identities and belonging. The notion of music as experience of placing (Frith ed., 2004, p.37) and as vehicle of construction of local identities has been emphasized, because "music provides means by which people recognized identities and places, and boundaries which separate them" (Stokes, 1994, p.5). The concept applied by Martin Stokes (1994) of "cultural relocation" seeks to explain how local identities are threatened by patterns of globalization or immigration, indigenous populations may try to redefine their local identity and reinvent their ethnicity by appropriating the local music and style, and by constructing an idealized version of local folk culture and music.

Besides, as Biddle and Knights (2007) have underlined, new forms of 'regionalism' can be figured as new kind of nationalism, aimed at creating and maintaining a unified identity, where language becomes a central vehicle of regionalism. In doing so, the paper will look at the ways the Right-wing party Lega Nord is exploiting those

forms of Italian folk culture as sources to reinforce the northern Italian ethnicity, by using a regional language, the dialect, as a central feature. The paper will outline how Lega Nord party is using Northern Italian dialects folk music, as a way to preserve Northern Italian local identities and heritage, against immigration and to strengthen the existence of a Northern Italian "imagined community" (Anderson, 1983). The project here presented has analyzed the folk music festival ID&M (which stands for Identity&Music) which was thought up by the Minister of Culture and Identities of Lombardy from Lega Nord party together with Davide Van De Sfroos, the most popular folk dialect musician from Northern Italy; and was aimed at enhancing new music production in dialects, by selecting emerging musicians singings in Lombardian dialects. By doing participant observation in the main events of the Festival and in-depth interviews to the different actors involved (artistic director-musicians and politicians from Lega Nord party) the research aims at understanding the ways ID&M Festival and dialect music can contribute to the development and preservation of local identities and at looking at the meanings and values given to dialect music.

NATIONS BETWEEN THE STATES: THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF DUAL IDENTIFICATION

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Abstract: The study of super-ordinate category of receiving nation raises issues about the role of national identification of ethnic minority group members in determining their allegiance to the receiving country. It also raises issues about the roles of majority group relative prototypicality and adherence of minority group members to sending nation in determining their allegiance to receiving country. Using data for individuals sampled within 8 east European countries the analyses show persistent differences in allegiance to receiving country between respondents with different types of ethnic identification after equalizing for differences in perceived security and attachment to minority group.

Current theories of social identity emphasize the important role that identification with higher order category, inclusive for minority and majority groups, plays in formation of intergroup attitudes, social coherence and allegiance of minority group members to receiving country. C*ommon Ingroup Identity Model CIIM* predicts that identification of members of different sub-groups with one higher order (super-ordinate) category benefits positive intergroup relations by developing a new in-group solidarity; *In-group Projection Model IPM* where an ingroup‟s relative prototypicality is defined as the degree to which the in-group is perceived to be more (or less) prototypical for a given super-ordinate group than the out-group, argues that positive effect of identification with super-ordinate category on inter-groups attitudes depends on the level of prototypicality.

We conclude that current theories of social identity focus on the consequences of identification with super-ordinate category. We expect that understanding of the factors that stimulate this identification could give a key to resolution of important theoretical as well as political problems of culturally heterogeneous societies. In our research we develop and test a comprehensive model for predicting identification of "residual groups" of large ethnic community ("mother nation") that are located on the territory of state where the majority of citizens belongs to another ethnic community ("host nation") with super-ordinate category of the "host nation", conceptualized as magnitude of allegiance of ethnic minority group members to the receiving society.

EUROPEAN, NATIONAL, AND REGIONAL IDENTITIES: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THEIR INTERRELATIONS AND DYNAMICS

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Abstract: In a nutshell, contemporary sociological theory on social identities puts forward two prominent claims: Social identities are to be conceptualized as flexible and dynamic. Social identities are not mutually exclusive, i.e. individuals hold "multiple identities". However, with regard to regional, national, and European identities empirical evidence is weak for the first theoretical claim and inconclusive for the second. It is weak with regard to the issue of identity stability vs. identity flexibility, because the body of available empirical studies builds on cross-sectional data, and therefore cannot explore the dynamics of processes of identification at all. It is inconclusive on the issue of "multiple identities" as there are both empirical analyses that lend support to the proposition that national and European identities can be combined (admittedly, this is the majority of recent studies) and studies that come to the opposite conclusion. Again, these contradictory findings may at least in part be due to the use of cross-sectional data. Positive (or negative) covariation at one point in time does not tell whether both identities co-evolve or whether one identity is on the rise and the other on the fall. Of course, these methodological facts are well known, but impossible to overcome with data sources such the Eurobarometer or the ISSP.

This paper digs into a rather neglected but unique data source: The German "Intervallstudie Risiko" provides panel data on young people's identification with regions, the nation, and Europe in 1992, 1993, and 1995. Though the data is old, its full potential has not been exploited yet. Employing structural equation modeling (SEM) the paper addresses the theoretical claims of identity dynamics and "multiple identities". Modeling the process of identification across the years, it is possible to judge how stable, flexible or even fluid these identities are. In addition the causal relations between identification in timepoint t1 and timepoint t2 as well as the influence of growth or decline in one identity over time on growth or decline in another identity can be tested. The aim of the paper is twofold: To show the potential of panel data analysis for assessing theoretical claims in social identity research; and to advance the scientific contribution to a highly relevant issue in European (identity) politics.

NATIONAL IDENTITY AND WELL-BEING IN EASTERN EUROPE. A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract: Among the factors associated with transition to market economy and democracy that are supposed to influence national identity of the citizens of the post-communist states, we've been interested in well-being, both objective and subjective. Using data from fifth wave of World Value Study (2005-2007), we tested the hypothesis that individual and perceived collective well-being have an influence on citizen's attitudes towards their nations and, in

turn, strong national pride and identification are associated with their subjective well-being. In Eastern Europe, higher GDP and average national life satisfaction are strongly correlated with national pride, while in Western Europe there is a significantly lower association. Historical and structural explanations have been proposed for this difference. Using multilevel techniques, we found that national pride and identification is correlated at individual level with life satisfaction, even when we control for socio-demographics and national characteristics. Finally, we proposed three causal models for the identified relationship.

THE 'WORLD-CULTURAL' MAKE-UP OF REGIONAL IDENTITIES: CASE STUDIES OF REGION-BUILDING IN CONTEMPORARY POLAND

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Abstract: Processes of regionalization are usually conceived as bottom-up processes of political and economic mobilization, or as discourses emphasizing particularistic collective identities. on sub-national scle In marked contrast to these conventional approaches to identiy it is argued in this paper that the current wave of regionalization in Europe should be understood as a vital element of increasing global integration, and that sub-national regions are constitutively shaped by and embedded in a wider transnational institutional context ('world-polity'). This external institutional context encourages the 'reflexive resurgence' and the 'staging' (Goffman) of regional identities in terms of most contemporary notions of development, such as innovation, cohesion, competitiveness, sustainability and so forth ('world-culture'). In Europe, this has been encouraged in particular by the EU Cohesion Policy which specifies, reinforces and accelerates the diffusion of certain transnational models of 'good' regional development all over the EU territory. Starting from a *macro-phenomenological* research perspective (in the tradition of the so-called world-polity- approach of John Meyer and colleagues) this contribution focuses on the emergence of new administrative regions and practices of regional mobilization in contemporary Poland. These new administrative Polish regions which were just created about a decade ago constitute an ideal ground for exploring and analyzing the emergence of 'world-cultural' regional actor-identities and the role *transnational expert models* and *expert practices* of (regional) development play in this context. Accordingly, the aims of this paper are threefold: providing, on the one hand, a detailed analysis and explanation of what I call the "world-cultural" make-up of sub-national regions in contemporary Europe based on the theoretical premises of macro-phenomenological sociology; secondly, suggesting to conceive of sub-national regions as 'modern' world-cultural actors, which enact relatively general and standardized practices of regional development. This should show that regional identities are not just given and locally fixed but reflexively discovered, invented and promoted within a broader transnational social context. Case studies of regional development strategies in three different Polish 'regions', namely the Voivodships of Lower Silesia, Lublin and Sub-Carpathia will underline this argument.

WHAT IS WALES? CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE NATION AMONGST LOCAL STATE PERSONNEL

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Abstract: This paper examines constructions of the nation amongst local state actors in Wales. We argue that the national identities of local state personnel - who are neither 'ordinary' citizens nor 'political elites' - is a relatively under-researched field. Addressing this we present new data drawn from a series of qualitative interviews carried out with senior managers in local government and related public sector organisations. Our empirical focus is on the way these actors ground and locate Wales and Welshness in relation to their professional and policy concerns. Three particular themes are discussed: First is career or professional biographies – we explore how career trajectories shape their sense of orientation to Wales and Welsh identity; Second is knowledge provenance - we identify the types of knowledge drawn upon – for example local, professional, statistical knowledge – and the way these knowledges relate to different ways of knowing Wales; Thirdly is self-positioning - we examine how these actors position themselves (e.g. as responsible, involved, outside or set apart from) in relation to the political and social transformations in Wales. In providing new data in this area we contribute to a general interest to do with the national identities, discourses and imaginations of government actors who are engaged in the processes and practices of the devolved state and, thereby, engaged in the process of making and re-making 'Wales'.

HOW DOES ETHNIC COMPOSITION INFLUENCE SOCIAL CAPITAL? MODELS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN COLLECTIVITIES AROUND THE HUNGARIAN-ROMANIAN BORDER

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Abstract: Controversy surrounds the presumable effects of ethnic diversity on social trust, community involvement and associative participation. According to many social scientists, including Putnam, ethnic fragmentation produces mistrust and an erosion of community bonds. Not all the research and theorization on this topic has provided, however, results that converge with the previously mentioned pessimistic view, the counterarguments highlighting either a positive or lack of relationship between diversity and social capital or the fact that between the two dimensions the relations are far more complicated than assumed by the proponents of negative relations. The ethnically diverse area around the Romanian-Hungarian border is an ideal setting for testing the effects that variable ethnic composition may have on trust and sociability. My article will investigate the variations in trust, community involvement and voluntary membership with regard to individual and contextual variables using the data from the ENRI (European, National and Regional Identity) surveys in Hungary and Romania in hierarchical linear regression models. Masurement tools for trust, associative membership and community involvement are tested on samples of around 800-1000 adults randomly selected from 4 bordering counties of the two conutries and between-country comparisons are provided. Then, between-individual variation in scores of social capital are modelled using both individual variables as well as the contextual focal variables - type and size of the settlements and especially their ethnic composition. Results are discussed from a theoretical and a policy point of view.

CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL IDENTITIES THROUGH THE INTERNET ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE UPPER SILESIA IDENTITY

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Abstract: Regional identity may be defined as a particular case of social and cultural identity based on both regional tradition referred to exactly defined territory (place), its specific social, cultural (symbolic), economic or even topographic features which distinguish it from other regions (places)" (Szczepański 2006, 22). Territory is thus the key element of the definition. However, it seems that regional identity is in large measure revived thanks to the Internet, which is principally territorial. As Castells notices, globalisation trends in contemporary world conflict with identity trends and cause revival of ethnic and religious movements.

I shall present the identity discourse and rebirth of the Silesian identity on Internet forums and social websites on the example of Upper Silesia. Thanks to those tools of communication, the Silesian identity, defined as a membership of regional group, may be realised outside the territory (in case of Upper Silesia a serious social problem are migrations, particularly to Germany). The question which appears here is if the discussed and defined Upper Silesian identity in the Internet may still be treated as regional identity?

The second important element of the presented text is constructing the language for the needs of Internet communication. The Silesian dialect does not have a language status or any rules of spelling.

The revival of the Silesian identity discourse contributed to several consequences, important from the point of view of the region, among others: trials have been undertaken to grant the Silesian dialect the status of a regional language, the coalition governing the Silesian authorities was joined by the Movement of Silesian Autonomy (Ruch Autonomii Śląska), during National Common Census it will possible to declare the Silesian nationality for the first time.

The theoretical frame for research is Social Representation Theory (Moscovici, Wagner) and mass media theory by Hans Kepplinger.

Upper Silesia is a region of cultural borderland, which is a laboratory of multiculturalism in homogenous Poland, interesting for a sociologist. Silesian identity, not supported by many (e.g. education was made difficult for children who spoke the Silesian dialect), today is being revived in large measure thanks to the Internet.

STRONGHOLDS OF EUROPE: EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND ETHNIC MOBILIZATION AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES IN EASTERN EUROPE

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Abstract: Development of the European identity in Eastern Europe is challenged not only by the shifting borders and recent accessions to the EU, but also by a complicated ethnic make-up of the new EU members and neighbours. The paper will examine how the strength of ethnic identification, the degree of mobilization in various minority organisations, and the relationship of ethnic minorities with titular nations in the region influence their attitudes towards Europe and their European self-identification. The analysis will present new evidence based on the recent interviews with members of ethnic minorities and with activists of ethnic minority organisations in eight Eastern European countries, collected within the FP7 Project ENRI-East*, Interplay of European, National and Regional Identities: Nations between the States along the New Eastern Borders of the European Union.*

STATE YOUR IDENTITY: THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL BASES OF BRITISHNESS IN SCOTLAND

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Abstract: Over the last several decades Scotland has proved a highly illuminating 'test case' in which to understand sub-state identities in Europe. The investigation of Scottishness, in particular its largely civic and territorial construction, has produced influential insights into the 'markers and rules' of national identity. Yet, perhaps surprisingly, the study of Britishness in contemporary Scotland has thus far escaped systematic study.

Research has consistently shown that feelings of Britishness need not conflict with feelings of Scottishness. Indeed, for many in Scotland, the identities are complementary rather than competing. But is Britishness simply a 'state' identity, doomed to fading relevance as Scotland wins increased autonomy within and from the United Kingdom? Or does Britishness in Scotland possess 'national' qualities which would ensure its continued relevance even in a politically independent Scotland?

This paper unpacks the social and political bases of British identity in contemporary Scotland through analysis of large scale social surveys. Britishness is no monolith: it has quite distinctive bases founded upon discrete social aspects including age, place of birth, and religion. Likewise its relationship with politics is complex, simultaneously possessing right- and left-wing variants. One cannot straightforwardly 'read' an individual's politics – whether party allegiance, view of European integration, or attitude to Scotland's position within the United Kingdom – from their feelings of Britishness. The paper will investigate this 'non-alignment' of political views and state/national identity and ask, given this, whether Britishness 'matters'. The paper concludes by speculating on the future role of Britishness in a Scotland likely to garner even more political autonomy within the UK state.

THE EUROPEAN EMPIRE AND ITS WALL. SOCIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE NEW IRON CURTAIN BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE

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Abstract: The European Union itself, but also some social scientists see the EU as a new cosmopolitan unit, transcending the traditional, parochial and egoistic nation state. Yet, the abolition of the borders between the member states has gone hand in hand with an enforcement of the outer borders of the EU. This is particularly so in the case of the border between Africa and Europe. A new, invisible but highly effective Iron Curtain has been erected which makes it practically impossible for an ordinary person from Africa to travel to Europe. (Quite a similar situation, however, exists at the border

between Mexico and the USA). On the other side, the border can easily be crossed by Europeans. This is much the same as it was the case for the walls which historical empires (e.g. the Rome, China) have built around them. In my paper, I will proceed in four steps: (1) Show similarities and differences between the walls of historical empires and that surrounding the European Union today; (2) elaborate the main reasons for the erection of the new wall; (3) confront the border control and the treatment of refuges and illegal immigrants in the EU with the self-proclaimed ideals of the European Union; (4) show some alternatives and the prospects of their realization to the present form of locking out of Africans and people from other poor regions of the world.

RS 23 Bringing Lefebvre Sociology Back in Urban Studies

DESCENDANTS DE LEFEBVRE, LEVEZ-VOUS! QU'EST CE QUE PENSER AVEC LEFEBVRE AUJOURD'HUI?

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Abstract: Même s'il a été pendant quelque temps oublié en France, la pensée de Henri Lefebvre connait actuellement une large postérité, en particulier dans le monde anglo-saxon, et surtout dans les études urbaines. Un constat s'impose: une grande partie des concepts qu'il a élaboré sont très fructueux pour étudier la ville et les phénomènes urbains d'aujourd'hui. Que ce soient les concepts de centralité, de production de l'espace, de différence, de vie quotidienne, de rythmanalyse, de droit à la ville... de nombreux travaux s'en inspirent. Il s'agira de faire un rapide état des lieux de ces applications et diffusions. Mais la réalité urbaine a changé depuis l'élaboration de ces concepts, qui remontent pour la plupart aux années 1960-1970. Si on peut constater leur application parfois facile à la description des situations actuelles, n'est ce pas oublier leur contenu proprement subversif à l'époque de Lefebvre? Dès lors, cela ne nous incite-t-il pas à réfléchir aux conditions de l'utilisation de ces concepts aujourd'hui? L'état des lieux de la réception de Lefebvre nous permettra de situer les enjeux de sa réception, alors que la condition urbaine a radicalement évolué depuis les années 1980. Et plus largement, elle posera la question: qu'est ce que penser avec Henri Lefebvre? Cette question est cruciale face aux enjeux qui sont propres à cette période de crise et à la conflictualité qui est inhérente aux processus urbains actuels.

HABITER ET MONDIALISATION AU REGARD DE LA PENSEE D'HENRI LEFEBVRE

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Abstract: Cette communication interroge la pertinence d'une problématique de l'habiter dans un monde dit « globalisé » au travers d'une perspective centrée sur le « droit à la ville ». Selon Henri Lefebvre, l'habiter est mis à mal par la domination de la technique, du pouvoir politique et de l'économie capitaliste. On sait combien Lefebvre a été clairvoyant sur les « effets néfastes » de l'urbanisation moderne qui a produit de l'« anti-ville » ou la « non-ville ». Pour Lefebvre, l'habiter correspond à un contenu lié à la dimension humaine. La complexité de la réalité sociale montre bien que l'habiter ne peut être analysé comme une simple question technique car les manières d'habiter et la spatialité appartiennent à la logique de l'expérience et s'inscrivent de fait, dans l'histoire des sociétés. H. Lefebvre a insisté sur l'importance de l'espace dans la vie quotidienne en mettant en relief la place du quotidien dans l'approche des conflits essentiels de notre temps. Il s'agit de "*la pratique sociale dans la totalité*" qui selon l'auteur, signifie la concentration de richesses, de pouvoir, d'information, de connaissance, de culture, de rencontres, de simultanéité, etc. C'est en ce sens que la vie quotidienne permet l'amorce d'une problématique où la trivialité, la banalité et le routinier sont par certains de leurs aspects liés au structural. Cette proposition de communication a pour objectif de montrer combien la pensée d'Henri Lefebvre a été clairvoyante et permet de comprendre les réalités sociales dans un monde de turbulences.

LEFEBVRE'S RHYTHMANALYSIS RE-EVALUATED: A NEW PROJECT

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Abstract: Henri Lefebvre's notion of a trans-disciplinary 'new science' of rhythmanalysis is potentially one of the most effective and interesting tools of political and sociological analysis, especially in its application to the condition of modern cities. Rhythmanalysis concerns the analysis of opposing natural rhythms and artificial repetitions and their interaction within society, and in urban society in particular. It incorporates ideas both from Lefebvre's period of study of the urban during the 1960s which culminated in such political works as *The Right to the City* (1967) and *The Explosion: Marxism and the French Revolution* (1968), and from his more abstract but still very political work on urban space of the early 1970s, in which he wrote *The Urban Revolution* (1970) and *The Production of Space* (1974).

The contemporary relevance of rhythmanalysis is discussed with brief reference to recent literature. A new urban rhythmanalytical project is proposed, with a restored political focus, centred on a particular place: the French Mediterranean city of Marseille. It is based mostly on ideas from Lefebvre's posthumously published *Rhythmanalysis: Space Time and Everyday Life* (1992) and in particular on two essays from this book: 'Attempt at the Rhythmanalysis of Mediterranean Cities' and 'Seen from the Window'.

Despite Lefebvre's ability to predict future trends, for a contemporary rhythmanalytical project to be effective a re-evaluation of Lefebvre's ideas on Marxism, the State and the urban is necessary given the changes in the world situation twenty years after his death. The place of nature within the urban and the concept of the environmentally sustainable city are also examined in the light of Lefebvre's emphasis on, and perhaps favouring of, natural rhythms. This new project would also involve a change of emphasis from Lefebvre's over-reliance on the self-trained rhythmanalyst's subjective perceptions of certain rhythms and repetitions of everyday life so as to be able to include others which are more deeply hidden within both the social and the more material strata of the city.

THE RIGHT TO THE CITY: RIGHT(S) TO "POSSIBLE-IMPOSSIBLE" VS. A MERE SLOGAN IN PRACTICE?

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Abstract: Lefebvre had elaborated the survival of capitalism and its growth from its means of occupying space and producing a space.

He puts forward the right to the city, like a cry and a demand; however as a transformed and renewed right to urban life. Especially from the preparation meetings for European Social Forum, the right to the city is tried to be proposed as a unifying slogan "in the making" by various urban oppositional groups, multiple agents against over-imposed urban projects, abstract spaces of homogenization and commodification in Istanbul. It gains various meaning by different groups even by associations of newly (re)formed gecekondu neighborhoods in Istanbul and activists, intellectuals outside neighborhoods mobilizing against demolitions in gecekondu and historical areas, as a bridge to form alliances with different urban social movements all over the world. The concept will be questioned in what extent it could be a bind between practice and theory, an integrative expression of "lived experiences" for different urban grassroots groups of different neighborhoods having different political identities, histories, characteristics. The right to the city of Lefebvre will be elaborated in terms of the production of space and of the transformation of the city by changing ourselves in collective struggles as "a collective right to be seized" with its theoretical inspirations on Harvey, Marcuse, Soja, Mitchell, de Souza, Dikeç and Purcell including recent discussions in Turkey. The right to the city beyond being a mere slogan should be considered in the framework of challenging the right to dwelling based on possession/property, as a horizon for the right to oeuvre and appropriation, the right to participation, "autogestion" and to the priority of the use value over the exchange value. In the construction of transformed and renewed urban life, the right to the city paves another way for defining another type of citizen. The paper aims to reveal the core of the right to "social space" on the path to another city, to "another society" inherent in Lefebvre in terms of practical implications and different appropriations especially in urban resistances in Turkey, Istanbul of this concept with "which right" and "whose right" questions in mind.

CONTRADICTORY SPACES OF LABOR: THE SOCIAL AND SPATIAL PRACTICES OF WORK LIFE IN ISTANBUL

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Abstract: Whether advocating or criticizing, most studies on urbanization and globalization are based on a hidden functionalist notion of "a working global economy." In this line of thinking, even though its outcomes are contested or questioned, integrating into the global economy becomes "the only solution" for every locality. Such perspective is especially problematic for scholars interested in examining the cities of the developing countries. In order not to repeat similar fallacy, we need to question the notion of "a working global economy" at the beginning. A global economy is working, but it does not work like "a system."

On the basis of a qualitative field research consisting of social and spatial practices of 80 occupations, I am planning to explore how people working in different economic sectors make their living in Istanbul. "Making a living" can help us to show how working people ranging from workers in manufacturing sectors to professionals in service sectors reproduce certain social and spatial practices, and how their practices encounter the dominant ones. Indeed, people can make their living in places and by occupations which are devalued or ignored by the dominant image and practices of the global economy, or people's effort of making their living can be directly prevented by these dominant practices. Such notion can help us both question the ongoing spatial and social practices in cities and propose alternative ones which aim to enhance the well being of people rather than "the working" of the global economy.

In this regard, Lefebvre's works on space, especially the concept of contradictory spaces, have significantly inspired my research. He acknowledges that in every society economic practices lead to certain level of "consistency" and "coherence" within its social space. Indeed, the mainstream globalization and urban studies mainly emphasize this aspect of the contemporary world economy. Nevertheless, as Lefebvre rightly argues same processes have also produced their contradictory spaces, thereby simultaneously challenging "the cohesiveness" in a social space. In this paper, as I explore how people make a living in a city, I will utilize Lefebvre's "contradictory space" concept as an alternative urban research agenda to overcome the hidden functionalist notion of "a working global economy."

PRODUCING THE SPACE, CONTESTING THE CITY: URBAN WILD SWIMMING

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Abstract: According to Lefebvre (1991), 'lived space' is (re)produced through social actions; even theyare marginal and go far beyond everyday life, contesting the mainstream principles of the city. An interesting example of producing space by questioning the rules of symbolic economies of the city is the urban wild swimming. Security is an obsession of the city's citizens, but sometimes they also go out of control: youth, children and adults are using the city environment for swimming, taking bath in the urban ponds, fountains, city rivers, even in industrial areas (ports). All urban swimmers, those who are making jump from the bridges, taking showers in fountains, practicing urban sports or 'urban olympics', taking regular baths in industrial reservoirs are also producing their own notion of non-commercial leisure space, regardless of how dangerous or irrational it is.

For sociologists, urban wild swimming can be placed somewhere between alternative sports and practices of everyday life: swimmers are less organised than parkour runners (traceurs) and much more unpredictable and inappropriate than regular walkers described by de Certeau (1984). (Half) naked urban swimmer's body presented in the public space cause sensations, smile, scandal, but it makes primarily a comment to the urban social text. Their practices are similar to those presented in Iain Borden's study on skateboarding as a form of performative critique of the city. Both (swimmers and skateboarders) can be viewed as city-contesters, as they 'produce themselves bodily and socially, and they produce the city in terms of their own specific bodily encounter with it' (Borden 2003:296). Thus, urban swimmers make an opposition to the existing rules of leisure, demand their 'right to the city'. In this paper different forms of urban wild swimming will be discussed, in terms of Lefebvre's theory of constructing the social space of the city, referring to selected examples from European cities.

RETHINKING 'URBAN RESTRUCTURING' AT THE JUNCTION OF LEFEBVRIAN SOCIOLOGY WITH

MOLOTCH AND BOURDIEU: THE SEARCH FOR A UNITARY THEORY FOR THE CASE OF ANTALYA

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Abstract: This paper aims to outline a unitary theory to explore the relation between cultural policies and global capitalism, and its impact on restructuring Antalya in social, spatial and cultural context. My reference point for studying this subject dates back to the end of 2002, when I started working as a Research Assistant in Akdeniz University in Antalya. Living and working for about two years, I felt, I had been grabbed by the rhythm of the city. As Lefebvre (2004) coins the term, '*Rhythmanalysis*', refers to the analysis of the rhythm of everyday life found in the workings of towns and cities, in urban life and movement through time and space. Lefebvre also proposes that to properly analyze the rhythm of a city, "one must get outside of [this grasp]" (Ibid: 88). Thus, my 'outsider' position in Antalya as a Simmelian 'stranger', allowed me to analyze the rhythm of the city.

Above all, any *rhythmanalysis* necessitates a 'feeling' of transformation from one phase to another. First and foremost, it requires almost an observable change beforehand, a signal of structural transformation or restructuring because at that moment any 'arrhythmia' as the discordance of 'rhythm' can be analyzed.

Still, the starting point of my conceptualization of all of these happenings in Antalya took place after reading a statement made by Menderes Türel, the Mayor of the Antalya Metropolitan Municipality after the April 2004 election:

"I am determined to make Antalya soar. To this end, I am going to pave the way for the private sector. You will see that the most famous universities will establish campuses here. At least 30,000 international students will come and study in Antalya. We are going to turn the Golden Orange Film Festival into an international film festival organization like the Cannes Film Festival. Meanwhile, celebrities will come to Antalya and buy villas here. I plan to build a hotel in the sea with an aquarium" (*Hürriyet*, 12.04.2004, accessed on 08.01.2005).

In the endeavor to outline a 'theory of practice' for the actors comprising a 'growth machine' in Antalya for urban restructuring, Lefebvre sociology is complemented with the theories of 'growth machine' (Molotch) and 'transformation of forms of capital' (Bourdieu).

THE ANTINOMIES OF (NEW) URBANISM. HENRI LEFEBVRE, HAFENCITY HAMBURG AND THE PRODUCTION OF POSTURBAN SPACE

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Abstract: Current urban renewal sheds a light on contemporary political antagonisms in a controversal way. To camouflage political struggles it has to act in the name of the social. This post-political situation on debates about urban futures have to claim to be democratic and just, but in the name of experts, who perform the ‚democratic' representation of the city's people. So, these projects are moderated by the bourgeoisie in the sense of their interests. The result is a new regime of 'democratic' exclusion: no one has to be offensively expelled nor gentrified, as the new 'governmental' urban landscapes are designed for social groups that claim to be middle class or »creative« and shall thereby represent the future citizen: the succesfull, ecological and cosmopolitan entrepreneur.

My contribution would like to analyze these antagonisms in urban planning by referring to one of the most prestigious projects of waterfront development in Europe, and how it struggles with the complexity of urbanity: HafenCity and Wilhelmsburg Hamburg. It focuses also on the counter actions by residents in Wilhelmsburg, an old quarter of immigration nearby, which is envisioned in this process to get a »green« and »social« district, which often means to get rid of its former inhabitants in an 'intelligent' way: by green economies, creative industries and governmental politics.

To show this, I would like to develop the idea that planned urbanity is a post-political antinomy in the Zizekian sense: it makes urbanity both possible (for the hegemonial politics and a new urban elite) and impossible (as a lived space (Lefebvre) for the current inhabitants). Some insights are given into this problem, which is regarded as a severe restriction of urban redevelopment projects. In getting aware of these antinomies, it is hoped to foster further critical thinking on enhancing critical urban performances.

RS 24 The Sustainable City and the Arts

THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ARTS IN URBAN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS - CASE STUDIES IN HAMBURG, GERMANY

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Abstract: For about two years a combined artistic, political, and social movement has evolved in Hamburg that was launched by the manifesto *"Not in Our Name"* (NION, see www.signandsight.com /features/1961.html). This strong crossover of artistic, social and political objectives (e.g., against neoliberal urban development strategies of the city government and for modestly priced artists' living and working quarters) is without comparison, at least in Europe. The NION movement created a strong international media echo plus a renaissance of political consciousness for a liveable and socially non-exclusive urban environment. I will describe five Hamburg case studies that - in different degrees - relate to the NION manifesto and that - in different degrees - give proof to the collaboration of artists with political activists and to the amalgamation of urban arts and urban politics. Together with students in a recent cultural sciences project we have tested five urban sociological approaches (from Lefebvres' "Right to the City" approach to Molotch's "Growth Machine" concept) on their explanatory value for this politico-artistic movement. Last but not least I will describe and assess the Hamburg case studies with respect to sustainability issues such as the degree of auto(eco)poiesis and the sustaining effect this movement might have in the long run.

SUSTAINABILITY AS GENTRIFICATION; URBAN SUSTAINABILITY SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF THE NON-WESTERN OBSERVER

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Abstract: Between 1880 and 1910 the former Mexican president Porfirio Diaz redesigned parts of the center of Mexican-City. Diaz strongly believed in European superiority and he created a city with a more European look. The now fashionable neighborhoods of “La Condesa” and “La Roma” are copies of French/Italian style neighborhoods; comfortable places seen through the eyes of the western tourist, the expat, the artist and the representative of the Mexican elite. Diaz is recognized as the president that introduced modernity in Mexico, but at the cost of marginalizing mestizo and indigenous cultures and creating an ever larger gap between the elites on the one hand and the majority of the people on the other hand. His presidency led to the 1910 Mexican Revolution.

Is something similar going on now, under the heading of sustainability? The actual city government is currently changing the city center to improve it according to western environmental standards. The ambulant salesmen in the streets are removed, the pavement renewed, and various environmental measurements are realized such as car-free zones, 300 kilometers of bicycle paths, a bicycle rent-to-go system and more. The aim is to change the city into a more sustainable place. But making the city more sustainable is contributing a lot to the gentrification of the city. “La Condesa” and “La Roma” are now more than before the places “par excellence” to manifest western twenty-first-that-is-sustainable urban lifestyles. The large majority of the population is excluded and the gap between the elites and the masses is again widening.

The paper will describe the changes currently taking place in Mexico-City, and will analyze them in the context of three key concepts: the concepts of “sustainability”, “urban culture” and “gentrification”. It will put forward that gentrification is the result of using a western definition of sustainability and linking this definition to a wrong idea of urban culture. It will present alternative views on sustainability and will address Castells notion of the myth of the urban culture meaning that these cultures are rather modern than urban. Urban sustainability-without-gentrification in non-western cities implies the redefinition of sustainability and of urban cultures.

REVITALIZATION OF CITIES IN THE ABSENCE OF LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT: A CASE OF UNSUCCESSFUL POLITICS AND OVERACTIVE POLICIES, FROM POZNAŃ, POLAND.

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Abstract: The problem of revitalization would seem to be especially important for Central and Eastern Europe. The reasons for this relate to the problems of the radical reorientation which began 20 years ago. In consequence, the deindustrialization and urbanization of city centers took place very quickly.

The crux of the problem might be described as a theoretical challenge, in which the answer to the possible questions depends on the answers to other questions. First of all, we need to enquire about the ideological formula of the city, and particularly the question of just what is the *machina* of growth, or the process of shrinking in time.

The revitalization of an old quarter, Śródka, in the city of Poznań, Poland, was based on the local community’s idea of self organization. The city government supports locals only through social programs and cultural integration projects. The Jordana Bridge in Śródka was rebuilt to improve communication, and as a part of a local tourist trail (*Trakt Cesarski*). An open consultation and social revitalization plan was prepared by local activists in the prelude to the project. After 5 years of the project, the revitalized area was no more vital, there seem to be symptoms of gentrification, and the number of long-term inhabitants has decreased.

The text discusses the reasons for the project’s disappointing results, as an example of the problems that affect revitalization in Central and Eastern Europe. The interpretation is based on quasi-evaluation consists of observation, sociological investigations, and a reconstruction of the dynamics of property pricing in collaboration with scientist from varies disciplines, and universities.

THE AFFECTIVITY OF THE CITIES IN TRANSITION

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Abstract: During the last years, several Italian town-planners have considered the concept of urban transition only in a positive way, like something aprioristically able to produce new social practices and new paradigms to represent reality.

As a consequence of the application of the principle of functional urban area (FUA), coherently with the Lisbona and Gotheborg decisions, the urban systems have supported many structural changes with the aim to develop the social cohesion and to improve the sustainability. These structural changes outline the growth of an urban polycentrism, which considers relevant not the city, anymore, but rather the network of cities of the metropolitan area. So that, the overcoming of monocentric town model upsets the urban condition, because for people the adaptation to the polycentrism involves new codes to face the action-reaction relationship with the urban environment.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the transition effects in the metropolitan area of Bari (a large town located in Southern Italy) to evaluate whether this transition is important just for the territorialization of the local policies, rather than for the social community. At last, it is conceivable that this kind of transition is a governance strategy. In fact, most of the recent public works ignore the need of empathy, useful to outline a genuine urban contest. In particular, the territorialization affects the ways through which citizen attention develops. Because the level of attention regulates the empathy, citizen attention is essential to distribute the affectivity into human relationships as well as into relations toward public institutions.

Since this thesis takes the cue from the results of recent studies regarding the negative effects on the affective tone produced by the botulinum toxin used in plastic surgery, this paper argues that public works are performed according to an aesthetic view that denies the value of beauty as sociability. In few words, the transition fights the affectivity, because the transition determines a new normative tension that tries to reconfigure the human being and his forms (feelings, emotions, values and languages).

Key words: urban planning, governance strategy, local policies, citizen attention, empathy and social identity

‘CREATIVE CITIES’ AND/OR ‘SUSTAINABLE CITIES’: DISCOURSES AND PRACTICES

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Abstract: This paper reflects on the notions of ‘creative cities’ and ‘sustainable cities’, aiming at conceptual clarification of debates on these topics and related urban practices. While it addresses a wide range of issues implied by these notions, the focus is on the arts and their role in achieving urban creativity and sustainable development. First it explores the emergence of creative cities discourses and practices and the conditions of sustainability for the urban and artistic environment and development. Is it about shaping viable urban communities rather than about entertainment, profit and property development (as in the managerial discourse)? Individual creative artists are they only dispensable tools of urban regeneration or did/could they play a key role in fostering a wider sense of place and of community? The main argument is that different approaches to the issues of creativity and sustainability, as well as different strategies for building the creative city, depend not only on various levels of urban space and agents considered – cultural district / city, small cities / metropolis, individual artists / artistic institutions –, but also on values. For example, the value attached to risk taking versus status quo, or to the advent of creative cities in the context of ‘the new economy’, by highlighting not only its positive but also its ‘darker dimensions’. While claims to scientific objectivity are common, most approaches are not merely descriptive but largely normative. Therefore, the ideological and political implications of these topics are relevant, a program of social democracy standing out against the neoliberal political agenda. The polemic is exemplified, among others, by A.J. Scott versus R. Florida debate on the nature and significance of creative cities, where the implementation of the elementary principles of social equity, justice and participatory democracy as conditions of viable creative cities is contrasted to the global competition to attract, retain and nurture talented individuals – ‘the creative class’– in creative cities, expect to dissolve the classical division between the productive bourgeoisie and the bohemian, and give rise to a new creative subject.

Keywords: arts, creativity, creative cities, sustainability, sustainable cities, urban development

CULTURES OF SUSTAINABILITY IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE - A CULTURAL PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTION ON URBAN CHRONOTOPES FOR SUSTAINABILTY PROCESSES

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Abstract: “*Cultural values are a key to sustainability and (..) deliberate strategies and criteria are needed for the arts and creative industries to assist sustainable development*” (Rhodes, 2004)

“*Culturally instigated innovation leading to cultures of sustainability needs to encompass a mix between authenticity and complexity. The first is the clue to the past, the second to the future.*” (Koefoed, 2010)

Taking its departure in dialogues with cities opting for the title of European Capital of Culture 2017, a study will be carried out amongst ECoC cities. The aim is to uncover how the EcoC cities manage to incorporate such a perspective in their work with long-term, excellence-oriented cultural policy programs. The cities are forced to at least some degree of long-term thinking. But, as many theories of cultural economy and urban development show, cities are complex machines that do not easily offer themselves for controlled processes of policy and planning. Another issue is the interplay between ambitions of the city team and the other actors in the networks around them; policies of the European committee as well as the member state; pressure from inside and outside; and the character of the cultural arenas in the cities. Inspired i.e. by Bruno Latour, Eric Beinhocker, Edgar Morin and others, we will look at cities as examples of networked complex adaptive systems in which the relation between culture, economy, and sustainability must be seen as intrinsic, rather than as mutual externalities.

Central to the study is the issue of the role of culture as potentially playing an important in a possible transition to more sustainable society (see Dieleman (2006, 2008), Kagan (2008, 2011), and Hartley (2009)); as well as the potential of cultural policy in highlighting sustainability (social, environmental, economic, and cultural), and raise questions such as: do the EcoC cities prioritize cultures of sustainability in their planning, bidding, and real work that follows with the title? Do they opt for commercial solutions in times of crisis – and is this beneficial to the cultural fiels? To what extent does the EcoC framework allow for processes of cultural experimentation, and how does this further or impede with cultures of sustainability? Etc.

The study will take place through a combination of interviews, document analysis, and visits to the cities in case; lasting from june to december 2011.

HAVE CREATIVE CITIES A DARK SIDE?. SOME IDEAS AND EVIDENCES IN SPANISH CITIES

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Abstract: This paper attempts to introduce some arguments and analysis about the pay-offs between 'economic sustainability' and 'social sustainability' of creative cities. In fact, theoretical elaboration about culture and creativity show these could perform an effective role promoting local development. Normally, these stress the impact of culture on economic development. However, cultural projects and strategies oriented to promote a creative cite model could also promote inequalities inside the city.

The pay-off of creative class attraction or visitors could be, for instance, new segregation processes and the generation of 'tourist bubbles'. This paper tries to show the impact of the creative city strategies in three big Spanish cities analysing the impact of cultural scenes on urban segregation. Cultural scenes are cluster of cultural amenities (museum, theatre, galleries, scenic places,.. and so on) that stress different opportunities to cultural consumption oriented to specific publics. The bohemian scene and tourist districts could attract creative class and visitors, but could also to expel traditional inhabitants. These scenes are measured across neighbourhoods in tree cities (Madrid, Barcelona, and Sevilla) according to existing cultural amenities. Their relation with inhabitants traits are analysed (occupation, level of formal education, immigration and ethnic origin,…), segregation index are computed, as well as maps, to show the impact of these scenes on social inequality.

NO MAN'S LAND BUT SUSTAINABLE. URBAN SPACES AS HIEROGLYPH OF POWER

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Abstract: Public and social spaces must put human beings in touch with their senses and with nature, and arise as a fundamental condition of democracy since they let to establish and maintain relationships. Here I'll focus on some aspects of sustainable urban development in its relationship with power and territorial ambitions, and with the symbolic and political uses of nature, without forgetting the relationship between cities and nature. In the present day, cities in developed countries are primarily faced with "green" problems (Nu, 2008). Following Čapek (2010) I'll suggest that urban sociology would benefit from a socio-ecological approach that enriches our understanding of nature and city and that allows us to participate more fully in discussions of sustainability. The social construction of space, by means of an economic and social landscape, is seemingly distancing from nature, as it is building also territoriality. According to Zukin (2002) I'll tryto confront the construction of urban spaces with the patterns of urban plans that are, at the same time, "hieroglyph of environmental, economic, and social power". So I'll consider some case-studies, as the sustainable architectures of Sheppard Robson, with their aspiration to a more "responsible" architecture, conceived as a process of redefinition of the possible relationships among environmental, social and economic aspects of the sustainable project. It will be part of my aim to consider the example of the mega events (see Milan Expo 2015) through the principles of the sustainable development. So Bob Allies and Graham Morrison are the creators of the London big Olympic project 2012, which involves both the concepts of regeneration and of post mega event planning, to make a real and normal city (a city as a system, following post-industrial functionalistic principles) after the Olympic games.

As part of the largest social problems of our time, I'll seek to examine how and if it is still possible to rule through landscape, as in the case of historic gardens (Mukerji 1997, Verdi 2004). I shall finally approach to new land art expressions, bringing provisional and conceptual meanings.

Keyword.s: space and power, nature and city, eco-sustainable buildings, urban development, new land art

CREATIVE CITIES: A SUGGESTIVE FASHION OR A RELEVANT SIGN TO CONTEMPORARY URBAN SUSTAINABILITY?

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Abstract: The actual debate on urban phenomena and urban economy reflects the rising of some new approaches that emphasizes some immaterial dimensions of the contemporary cities. Those issues lead, by one hand, on the consideration that cities emerge as relevant economic actors in the beginning of the 21st Century and, on the other hand, that the question of cities identity is more and more important for its economic development, quality of life and sustainability.

For some authors, the internationalization of the economy and the crises of the central state gave to the urban spaces a new social, economic and cultural protagonism and a new role on contemporary societies. More than local and regional organizers of the territories, cities are seen as actors playing in wider scales, taking place as «global cities», on the famous expression of Saskia Sassen. At the same time, the urban crises emerging from deindustrialization posed relevant questions about the patterns of future economic urban development, with a search of new spheres of activities, capable to support the competitiveness of urban spaces in a social, cultural and economic internationalization.

In this context, the proposals related to the concept of «creative cities», which Richard Florida introduces in the debate, are relevant in differential perspectives. From an economic point of view, the creative cities are often presented as the adequate answer to the

economy contemporary challenges to the urban spaces. And from a sociological and cultural point of view, «creative cities» underline the importance of immaterial dimensions as the identity, attractiveness, quality of life and sustainability.

But the concept of «creative cities» also involves critical dimensions. The question of the meaning and the criteria needed to evaluate creativeness in urban spaces, by one side, and the question of scale and political significance, on the other side. Discussing the concept of the «creative cities» and its implications to the urban contemporary challenges it's the main the purpose of the presentation.

I LOVE NH. THE POSTINDUSTRIAL LIFE OF THE IDEAL SOCIALIST CITY.

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Abstract: New Huta in Krakow, which was founded in 1940. directly next to Lenin's Steelwork, was one of the most impresive example of an ideal socialist city. After a period of stagnation in 1990., this industrial district of the city bacome a place of both top-down and spontaneous processes of the restoration.

By focusing on the new and limited group of gentrifiers, the paper is trying to capture the transformation from working class district to the creative class one. The paper is presenting the initial and romantic phase of gentrification to identify ongoing restoration proceses and to identify the transfer from havy industry to cultural industry in very local and highly specific socio-cultural context.

The paper is intended as point for discussion about the usefulness of such concepts as gentrification, cultural industry and creative class in the context of postsocialist urban reality.

THE CREATIVE CLASS IN THE REDESIGN OF THE METROPOLIS. NEOLIBERAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF CLASS

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Abstract: The restructuring of the use of contemporary cities, reconfigured as the new factories for production, consumption and innovation, must employ novel ideological paradigms to sustain themselves. This is the case of the "creative class," a branding concept which is used as one of the engines of neoliberal policy of the space. The postindustrial city is reborn as a vessel for cultural production, a key element in postmodernism. Because the innovation process requires high concentrations of creativity, people become the natural resource and the source of a new model of accumulation, with the goal of "catching," so to speak, the knowledge of such creative workers in the global inner city. This paper is an inquiry into the hidden intent behind this formula: a) The prioritization of the public policies capable of distinguishing the lifestyle necessary for the creative class—fulfilling needs like inspiration, leisure and security-- through the gentrification process, while simultaneously subordinating the space to these needs by transplanting the right to the city exclusively to this class; b) The restructuring of "class" as a concept, so that it is no longer connected with property holding, but with a combination of one's lifestyle and profession; c) A new sociospatial relationship that articulates certain consumption patterns, which serve to redefine the middle class in posfordism, through the harnessing and translating of the cognitive capitalism into major global cities.

KEYWORDS: creative class, gentrification, cultural production, global city, neoliberalism

TOWARDS A CULTURALLY ACTIVE PUBLIC: CREATIVE NODES ON AUSTRALIA'S GOLD COAST

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Abstract: Australia's Gold Coast is often culturally stigmatised as being creatively deficient. Although a culturally active public is indeed missing from the Gold Coast, there is actually an abundance of practising artists and cultural workers residing and working in the city. This discrepancy between the volume of artists and the lack of a culturally active public can be accounted for through an analysis of Gold Coast cultural networks. There are several factors which lead to this cultural stigma and discrepancy.

Firstly, the Gold Coast's economy is based in tourism and development, branding it as a space of leisure and mass consumption. Secondly, the Gold Coast is an exopolis, one that is geographically dispersed along a rectangular plot of coastline, with insufficient transport and services infrastructure. Finally, the Gold Coast is marked by a transient population and very rapid growth. These factors all work to produce constellated, occluded and often fragile cultural networks that are unable to pass resources through a common centre of communication. This makes it difficult for artists and cultural workers to engage with one another, let alone build a culturally active public around them. However, through deeper analysis we can observe important changes in cultural networks.

On the Gold Coast, key artists and cultural workers in 'weak-tie' networked positions act as 'nodes' and are vital contributors to a new shift in cultural production; their role is crucial to the sustainability of these networks. My research suggests that by identifying these creative nodes and working with them to create a space of mass self-communication, we might strengthen and engage cultural networks. By doing so, we might provide the conditions for a culturally active public to be engendered and therefore a sustainable arts practise.

This paper will present some findings from my PhD research, which consisted of a mix of large- and small-scale conversations with up to forty participants as well as interviews. It will demonstrate how we might identify and work with key creative nodes in dispersed urban settings, and in doing so, provide the conditions for a culturally active public to be created, reinforcing and sustaining the regional landscape.

'A TALE OF TWO CITIES': ART AND ECOLOGY IN BEIJING AND TAIPEI

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Abstract: Despite their political and ideological differences, Beijing and Taipei market themselves as 'Creative Cities' (Landry 2000).

While this image is promoted by the global Art World, each city's development trajectory sours exponentially at the expense of traditional cultures.

This paper considers two of the author's projects from 2010. Funded by ASEF (Asia-Europe Foundation), the first, *Making Our Futures: The Art of Sustainability*, was conducted between Manchester Metropolitan University and the Central Academy for Fine Art, Beijing. It considered the potential for future artists (postgraduate students) to creatively engage with the needs of local communities in each city, as civic authorities come under pressure from climate change and other 21st Century challenges.

The Taiwanese project reflects upon the new Taipei Artists Village at Treasure Hill. This development re-engineered a hillside cluster of vernacular dwellings to socially engineer a community, to become a popular tourism destination. In terms of sustainability, the real treasure of Treasure Hill may have more to do with the ancient art of Feng Shui than with 'Art'.

The paper compares and contrasts the two experiences, and explores both the loss of sustainability and cultural meaning as each city grapples with different stages of the post-industrial condition. Having dispensed with or erased their respective cultural traditions, each society seems now to be dependent on global markets to reinvent and re-present itself. So, as they each buy into the 'green economy', just how sustainable are these cities? And what role does Art play in generating 'futures capabilities' (Haley 2009)?

CITIES AS HOTSPOTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND AS HOTSPOTS OF CULTURAL CHANGE; THE CASE OF MEXICO-CITY

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Abstract: Mexico-City is the second biggest city in the world and responsible for 0.21% of all the CO2 emissions worldwide, approximately 60 million tons per year (in comparison, Portugal emits around 58 million tons per year). All the urban areas of the world together are responsible for 70% of the total global CO2 emissions. The world is urbanizing and the cities are "hotspots" of climate change. It is fair to say that urbanization is equivalent to increased climate change. The paper will raise the question if cities, and Mexico-City in particular, are also the hotspots of creativity needed to combat climate change, and to create cultures, technologies and lifestyles of sustainability.

The paper will explore the topic in various ways. In a short theoretical introduction the concept of the city as space of creativity will be addressed, followed by an exploration of Mexico-City as creative space and centre within Mexico. Various concrete activities and projects coming from the world of politics, science, design and art will be analyzed, such as the city´s action plan in climate change, the city´s virtual research center in climate change, as well as projects like the design project "Verticalverde", the artistic intervention "Rodar, rodar", Mexico-City`s participation in the massive public art installation 350 EARTH, the 2010 edition on climate change by the journal "Artes de México" and other projects.

The conclusion will be that Mexico-City can be regarded as a center of creativity in climate change activities, and that this creativity is strongly related to the city´s participation in transnational –formal and informal- networks. Foreign presence is essential in realizing most of the projects and activities. This presence varies from the involvement of the city of London in the development of the Mexico-City action plan to Danish artists in residence creating their projects in Mexico-City. The paper will evaluate this situation in the context of theories on creative cities and the network society.

SOME ROLES OF ARTISTS AND INTER-/TRANS-DISCIPLINARY PROJECTS IN THE EMERGENCE OF SUSTAINABLE CREATIVE CITIES

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Abstract: After the rejection of unsustainable creative cities models (such as Richard Florida's 'Creative Class'), which alternative models are being sought after, by artists and agents of cultural organizations concerned with issues of sustainability in urban development?

The self-understanding of possible roles of artists and art-based inter-/trans-disciplinary projects in the emergence of sustainable creative cities will be explored in the paper, looking into the discussions held at a workshop in October 2010 alongside the ASEM8 Summit, and in the extended report that followed (released in February 2011), coordinated by the author together with the Asia Europe Foundation. Gathering 16 participants from Asia and Europe, representing a selection of cultural organizations involved in alternative cultural projects, and a few researchers, the workshop highlighted many open questions, about e.g. the modalities of participatory processes and the importance of un-designated urban spaces.

The paper will focus especially on three cases presented in the report, i.e. projects conducted by the inter-/ trans-disciplinary collectives MARAA (Bangalore) and FoAM (Brussels), and by the ecological artist David Haley (Manchester), and will analyze them from the perspective of 'cultures of sustainability' and 'aesthetics of sustainability'.

THE NEW PUBLIC SPACES AND THE PUBLIC ART IN A POST-SOVIET INDUSTRIAL TOWN

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Abstract: The transition to a Post-Soviet situation has stimulated change in the strategies of the Russian cities and towns. Previously dependent from the planned economy, they became independent economic actors. The years 1990 and 2000 have seen new tendencies in the towns' development: the competition for workforce, the effort to create the positive image in order to attract migrants and to prevent the youth from migration. Nearly all cities and towns, except for the poorest, have made an effort of constructing new public spaces with monuments. What is the role and function of the beautiful urban things, what is the direction and logic of the symbolic transformation? My paper will be based on empirical research in an industrial town Cherepovets, 300.000. inhabitants, situated in Western Russia, hosting a concern *Severstal*, a giant entreprise of steel industry and chemical plants. The research is based on observations in the public spaces for several months in 2006 and on the analysis of the local press. I analyse the reconstruction and the use

of public spaces from the perspective of the sociology of memory. In this approach the urban space is regarded as a mediator which has a fundamental role in the transmission of the practices and visions of the past through the present to the future. The space plays its role for the continuity of the urban social groups (Halbwachs; Mazzella), it is used as a stage for the politics of memory such as commemorations, ceremonies, manifestations, fests (Nora, Assman, Ricoeur). The sociology of memory links the unintentional changes undergone by the urban space, the deliberate use of the urban space by the governors and the reworking of these changes by the conscious community. The pattern of the post-Soviet transition of Cherepovets can be described as the conversion from the "typical workers' settlement", as it presented itself in the Soviet times to an individualized town with its newly constructed history and relatively unproblematic collective memory. This mono-industrial town is characterized by the greater valorization of the Soviet heritage than the average Russian town.

"60X60 : FROM ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN TO ARTISTIC EXPERIMENT RESEARCH AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN THE CONTEXT OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT CHANGE (GENEVA)

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Abstract: In the trend of Contextual Art (Swidzinski, Ardenne), Art Interventionism and Social Practices (Sholette, Hirschhorn), the "60x60 Project" investigate a city area of Geneva - Cité Carl-Vogt Honegger - builded in the early 1960's for a mostly swiss working-class population. The housing complex was originally conceived by the architects to create a formal and functional environment "favourable to community life". 50 years after, the area is faced with current problems such as social and cultural segregation, individual distress, buildings in bad repairs, etc. How can artists intervene in contemporary urban change? What does it mean to produce art in public space considering the context of over-densification and housing shortage on the one hand, gentrification and real estate speculation on the other hand? Participation and "fluidization" (information, perception, relationship) could be the keys to open a field of research and of intervention by the means of art, reminding of the necessity to work with the people who are the first concerned by their environment giving them the opportunity to know it better for the purpose of having an effect on it.

2- 3 STRAßEN (2-3 STREETS): A PROJECT BETWEEN 'CREATIVE' URBAN DEVELOPMENT, ART AND A POSSIBLE LINK TO (UN)SUSTAINABILITY.

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Abstract: The art project "2-3 Straßen", initiated by Jochen Gerz, was part of the European Capital of Culture year RUHR.2010. The participants became part of a trade: one year of rent-free living in one of 3 cities of the Ruhr-region in exchange for continuous writing. Further aspects of "2-3 Straßen" were participatory projects in the neighborhoods, an installation in the Museum Folkwang, the publication of the "collective text", "visitor schools" as well as the large media coverage. We would like to present certain theoretical points and questions building on the results of our conducted study of this project. A way of reading this project is to understand the artistic intervention as a proposal towards the specific neighborhood, which connects itself to the existing structure, is open and offers new social contexts through collective effort. This interpretation can be based on approaches that emphasize artistic creativity as a "game" or "flow" and focus on its circumstances. Further, indications point to the artistic intervention of "2-3 Straßen" as ironically hinting but at the same time becoming part of Creative Class and Creative City strategies. Analyzing the perspectives of the questioned participants regarding the facets of the project and their environment shows a complex and differentiated picture. Critique towards the project as well as the overall artistic concept are among the aspects which allow for a consideration of the cultural perspectives of (un)sustainability. This enables us to identify and reflect upon rather unsustainable characteristics of the project. Empirically important critique such as the modernistic understanding of artistic autonomy can point to aspects hindering the openness of the project. Instead …the aim (…) to facilitate the emergence of local urban processes of social change in partnerships between artists, cultural practitioners and communities" (Kagan/ Verstraete 2011) is important. In this context Kagan's concept of the artist as a "double entrepreneur" can be pointed to, which requires reflexivity in Dieleman's sense of an "artistic mode of knowing". Whether indications for this reflexivity can be found within an inward and outward understanding of artist Jochen Gerz remains questionable.

Keywords: Artistic intervention, creativity, (un)sustainability

DEFINING LOCALITY: POSSIBILITIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN CURATORIAL PROCESSES

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Abstract: In my PhD I am discussing the institutional, contextual and authorial development of the curatorial practice by using theoretical concept analysis strategies. I am questioning the sustainability of existing, current curatorial methodologies, including evaluation, selection, display and contextualisation of art. I aim to redefine the character of the curatorial endeavor andto explore the prospects of a sustainable exhibition process in order to participate in the changing meaning and relevance of the artwork, which is epistemological, aesthetic and ethical in nature. I have arrived to the conclusion that local engagement, context and resources are in the core of sustainable artistic process and activity.Thus in defining sustainability the notions of *Locality*and *Legacy*play a central role.

This presentation will introduce curatorial practice and its development and consider locality focal in defining sustainability.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC CREATIVITY AND THE CREATIVE CITY

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Abstract: Since the 90s creativity has won relevance in urban studies. Creativity has appeared like a central key to development in

contemporary cities (Landry, Hall, Florida, Scott). The concept of creativity used within this kind of literature has many facets but it always makes a central reference to two aspects: the artistic and cultural creativity and the cultural workers. In this sense, it would seem as if the sociological analysis of the creation dynamics, well developed within the sociology of culture and the arts, should be extremely relevant for the study of creative cities. However, this analysis has a low incidence in that literature. One reason for that is that the sociological models about creation dynamics are built within sectoral disciplinary parameters of an implicit modern character while the creative cities literature is more sensible to the epochal postmodern change and it has a holistic sight of the cultural flows. In this paper we will develop a critical reflection on some of the main sociological models for analyzing artistic and intellectual creations: the models by Bourdieu, Collins, Farrell, Becker, Peterson, and Menger. At first, we will consider to what extent their different views could contribute to define an appropriate model for analyzing cultural creativity in a contemporary urban context and which are their flaws in this respect. Second, we will focus on two very relevant aspects in the contemporary urban context that those authors tend to ignore: on the one hand, the inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary relations between different artistic fields and between those fields and informal cultural practices, and on the other, the relations between artistic creativity and place. Finally, we will conclude stating some principles for a sociological analysis of cultural creativity in contemporary cities.

RS 25 Evolution and Sociology

ON THE EVOLUTIONARY STABILITY OF CULTURES OF CORRUPTION

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the possible equilibria between shares of subpopulations, representing opposite cultures like e.g. the use of majority- or minority-language or the acceptance or rejection of corruption. The stability and the location of these equilibria in the corresponding state-space determine, whether there is cultural co-existence or homogeneity due to processes of crowding-out of one of the cultures.

In order to be able to study such equilibria, we are following the paradigm of the analysis of evolutionary stability, originally introduced by J. Maynard Smith ("Evolution and the Theory of Games", 1982). It is based on the idea of interacting subpopulations, which may chose between different strategies of behaviour, corresponding to the norms of the different cultures. According to Maynard Smith, this corresponds to a two-party game with mixed strategies, which has a payoff-matrix that defines the returns of the players. Maynard Smith further assumes that the higher the returns of a strategy, the higher the population growth of the followers of the strategy. In the case of culturally defined strategies, population growth is of course not determined by biological reproduction but rather by immigration and emigration or by voluntary or forced conversion from the less to the more "successful" culture.

In this paper, the ideas of evolutionary stability are applied to the culture of corruption, which is opposite to a non-bribing civic culture of honesty. Being corrupt opens economic opportunities and risks for the briber and the bribee, which can be formalized in accordance with the paradigm of Maynard Smith. As a result, we are able to define growth-functions for the corrupt and the non-corrupt populations of citizens and officials, which can subsequently be analyzed with regard to the stability of the two cultures. Partly this is possible by formal mathematical reasoning, partly it requires computer simulations of the evolution of differential equations. The results of these formal analyses can be compared with international data about corruption in ca. 100 countries. This finally allows a preliminary empirical test of the evolutionary model proposed in this paper.

THE ADAPTIVE VALUE OF CITIZENSHIP: THE USEFULNESS OF AN EVOLUTIONARY UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP

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Abstract: Citizenship is a contested concept. Citizenship debates revolve around different ideas about membership, rights and responsibilities, and conditionality. Together with the extent to which some characteristics of citizenship can be considered universal. Citizenship is considered here from an adaptionist perspective, that is, the extent to which it can be understood in terms of evolved cognitive mechanisms for social exchange that proved adaptive in primitive human society. An adaptionist perspective is found to be useful in this context. A route is traced from the genetic to the social through the progressive selection for the discrete human traits of altruism, reciprocity and morality. The following assertions are made: i) Citizenship is an adaptive social mechanism which facilitates and protects the system of cooperation which constitutes human society by functioning as a mechanism for membership recognition. ii) The root-genesis of citizenship is the innate human disposition for altruism, as such citizenship is itself an intrinsic social mechanism. iii) Rights and responsibilities (reflected here in terms of obligation) are a universal characteristic of citizenship.

CHILDCARE AS A GRANDPARENTAL INVESTMENT IN EUROPE

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Abstract: Many studies have shown that grandparents are not in equal position in interconnection with grandchildren. Often this relationship is referred as a grandparental investment in grandchildren, because it usually means flow of time, care or other resources from a grandparent to a grandchild. The difference between grandparents in grandparental investment can be best explained by predictions made by evolutionary psychology. Theories of kin selection and parental investment predict stronger investment in children and grandchildren by women and maternal kin. Due to paternity uncertainty, parental and grandparental investments along paternal lineages are based on less certain genetic relatedness with the children and grandchildren. In addition the hypothesis of preferential investment in more certain kin predicts investment to vary according to available investment options. Using the second wave of the large and multinational Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), collected in 2006–07, we study the preferential investment hypothesis in contemporary Europe based on self-reported grandparental provision of child care. We predict that 1) maternal grandmothers provide most care for their grandchildren, followed by maternal grandfathers, paternal grandmothers and last by paternal grandfathers; 2) maternal grandfathers and paternal grandmothers provide equal amounts of care when the latter do not have grandchildren via a daughter; 3) women who have grandchildren via both a daughter and a son will look after the children of the daughter more; and 4) men who have grandchildren via both a daughter and a son will look after the children of the daughter more. Results support all four hypotheses and provide evidence for the continuing effects of paternity uncertainty in contemporary kin behavior.

ESR1 POLYMORPHISMS, ESTRADIOL, ANGER EXPRESSION, DAILY HASSLES AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS

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Abstract: Background: Sex-differences in depression have been studied extensively within the sociological, psychological and biomedical sciences with few instances of integration.

Prior research has suggested that estrogens, anger expression (inwardly versus outwardly) and social stressors may play a role in the etiology of adolescent depressive symptoms. In the current study we aim at a biosocial integration by studying how estrogens, genetic markers for estrogen receptor sensitivity, anger expression style and daily hassles predict adolescent depression.

Objectives: In this paper we analyzed (i) whether PvuII and XbaI, two polymorphisms on the ESR1 gene (Estrogen Receptor Gene α), and free estradiol (FE2) were related to depressive symptoms, and (ii) whether trait anger and/or anger expression mediated this relationship, (iii) whether daily hassles moderate the relationship between FE2, ESR1 gene polymorphisms and depression.

Methods: Data from a sample of 301 boys and 298 girls were analyzed using General Linear Model (SPSS 18.0).

Results: Analyses suggested that ESR1 polymorphisms are relevant to the intra-sexual variability in depressive symptoms in boys and as a moderating factor for the relationship between FE2 and depressive symptoms in girls. Additionally, ESR1 polymorphisms are related to anger expression styles in girls. Anger-related variables, however, did not mediate the relationship between ESR1 polymorphisms and depressive symptoms. Daily hassles were more strongly related to depression in boys with genotypes that indicate increased estrogen receptor sensitivity.

Conclusion: ESR1 polymorphisms are relevant with respect to the intra-sexual variability in depressive symptoms, and may help to understand the increase in depressive symptoms in pubertal girls, a period in which estradiol levels increase dramatically. We will argue that – next to an evolutionary approach – a biosocial approach that integrates findings from sociology, psychology and biomedicine in a theory-driven way, may advance our knowledge on phenomena of sociological interests and may be a way to avoid unwarranted sociological or biological reductionism.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TIMING IN MEASURING PARENTAL CONDITION. A TEST OF THE TRIVERS-WILLARD EFFECT AMONG THE SUPER RICH.

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Abstract: Based on evolutionary theory, Trivers/Willard (TW) predicted the existence of mechanisms leading parents with high levels of resources to bias offspring sex ratios to favor sons and parents with low levels of resources to favor daughters (Trivers/Willard 1973). A number of ensuing social consequences of male-biased sex ratios (e.g., Edlund et al. n.d.; Jin et al. 2010) speak for a high relevance of this topic also for sociologists. Despite numerous supportive studies, a similar number of negative findings, small sample sizes, and publication bias have left the decision for or against the hypothesis undecided (Brown/Silk 2002; Festa-Bianchet 1996). In a recent meta-analysis, Cameron (2004) draws attention to the timing at which parental resources are measured and shows that support for the TW hypothesis is very high when parental conditions are measured close to conception. This is consistent with the argument for a proximate mechanism at or even prior to conception in a recent theoretical synthesis (Grant 2007). Here, we will test the role of timing of wealth accumulation on the TW effect among US billionaires and extend previous research on the case of billionaires (cf. Cameron/Dalerum 2009). We draw on an improved data set, based on the 2009 "Forbes 400" ranking of the richest U.S. Americans - amended by information from biographical sources. Preliminary results based on the first 200 cases of the list confirm that timing of wealth accumulation plays an important role in determining the strength of the TW effect: the sex ratio in the billionaire sample is slightly higher than in the US population (112 boys to 100 girls vs. 105:100) (cf. Mathews/Hamilton 2005). For billionaires that inherited their wealth, i.e., who grew up in a wealthy environment before starting their reproductive phase, the sex ratio is even much higher (149:100). Regression results confirm the role of wealth inheritance and further reveal an important interaction effect with gender of wealth holder: the TW effect is only found among male billionaires. We discuss this finding against related research on the effect of occupational choice on sex ratio biasing among women (Ruckstuhl et al. 2010). We conclude with a possible theoretical explanation for this effect and make suggestions how future empirical research on the TW effect in elite samples can bring us closer to uncovering the underlying mechanisms for sex ratio biasing in this group.

RS 26 Global and Transnational Sociology

GLOBAL-LOCAL RELATIONS AS KEY DIMENSION OF THE GLOBALIZING WORLD SOCIETY. THE GLOCALIZATION OF SPAIN

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Abstract: Global-local social relations are a critical aspect in the constitution of contemporary societies. Together with the economic, political and cultural dimensions, the social dimension of globalization has received increasing attention, by sociology-inspired approaches to globalization. Moreover, the Westphalian model of nation-states has suffered an important opening up and downwards, and between the global and the local a multi-level analysis is increasingly necessary to overcome sociology's traditional methodological nationalism. While the global dimension is a necessary ingredient in contemporary sociological analysis, the local dimension is still an important source of meaning, interest and identity to many social groups. This analysis of the increasingly intertwining relations between global and local dynamics is better conceptualized as a *glocalization* process. In order to analyze glocalization processes it is necessary to look at both incoming effects from the global to the local, and outgoing elements from the local to the global, and to identify the key social groups and societal actors behind the process. Quantitative and qualitative longitudinal or evolutionary methods are necessary to capture the mutual shape of the global and the local.

These questions are analyzed in the case of Spain, a middle-sized country, with an increasingly active engagement in the European Union integration and in global issues, and with a relatively high and diverse internal heterogeneity. Various examples of glocalization in economy, politics and culture are presented as evidence of the globalization dynamics. However, the analysis stresses the importance of the social or societal glocalization, and looks especially at the dynamics of two specific social groups: a) the policy circles, who have promoted market-orientated neo-liberal global policies and practices; and b) the emergence of a new scientized and internationalized elite generation, based on two sub-dynamics: the high participation of young students in the EU's university exchange programs, like Erasmus, and the networking effect of various globally-oriented private business schools. As conclusion, it is argued that substantive changes in the Spanish society in the last three decades can be partially explained by its intensive glocalization process, and it is also emphasized the important role of the local social forces and groups in shaping glocalization.

COORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES OF ADVOCACY NGO NETWORKS: THE ROLE OF AN INNER CIRCLE IN A NETWORK OF ADVOCACY NETWORKS

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Abstract: Advocacy NGOs frequently join networks of advocacy NGOs as a means of advancing their policy goals. How do NGOs cooperate with one another in these advocacy networks? In my doctoral thesis at Sciences-Po (Paris), I studied a set of ten advocacy networks consisting of 436 NGOs in 75 countries. The NGOs belonged to one or more networks in the set which was devoted to environmental and development issues.

A study of joint NGO memberships among the advocacy networks revealed that twelve NGOs belonged to four or more advocacy networks. The activities of members of this 'inner' circle included participation in the governance of the advocacy networks and in the development of long-term relationships with foundations that funded these organizations. The presence of these twelve organizations in several networks contributed to the exchange of information and expertise that facilitated the accomplishment of the goals of these networks. Members of the inner circle were also more active than other NGOs in the production of information and knowledge in the form of reports posted on NGO websites and NGO advocacy websites.

My findings strongly suggest that the network of advocacy networks was a social community in which member organizations and networks cooperated with one another. Instead of several isolated networks working separately to advance their causes, the result of the activities of the inner circle was a network of networks that presumably heightened the visibility of its members among target IGOs and policymakers at the national and international levels.

TAMING TERROR: MEDIA DISCOURSES DOMESTICATING THE WAR ON TERROR IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract: This paper addresses the question of how the global War on Terror has acquired a national paradigm status in the media sphere in Pakistan. The War on Terror, inaugurated by the United States administration in the wake of 9/11, marks a global moment of securitisation across the world, resulting in homogenous security-oriented policy environments. However, despite the United State's initiative of beginning the War on Terror, in the full glare of mediatised history, increasingly the popular discourse it has spawned has acquired a distinctly national flavour in other countries such as the "frontline" state of Pakistan. Scientific realist theories of international relations and politics can explain how external coercion and internal legitimacy-seeking lead to governmental policies that are globally harmonious yet domestically popular. By contrast, there is less attention to, and no obvious realist explanation for why, the term and its associated discourse have rapidly increased in the relatively independent media in Pakistan while at the same time becoming a popular framework for national concerns: from being "their" War it has become "our" War. I explore how the same process leads to globally isomorphic, security-oriented sensibilities on the one hand and a strong "nation-speak" on the other. Building from a sociological institutionalist perspective of World Polity Theory, the paper utilises a framework of domestication of global policy models to discuss media discourses in a popular English language daily in Pakistan. Comparing newspaper articles in 2002 and 2010 on the War on Terror, I show the notable increase in frequency, even though the term's usage drops within the US me-

dia. The analysis also reveals how the content demonstrates increasingly national ownership of the discourse by application to thoroughly ”national” issues such as the dispute with India over Kashmir. Finally, I analyse this and related findings to suggest some implications of this domestication. These include exploring how globally similar, or isomorphic, attitudes emerge alongside ”banal nationalism,” eclipsing exogenous influences to naturalise the discourse by nationalising it and shaping actor roles to convey a sense of local agency.

THE GLOBAL DIFFUSION OF TRUTH COMMISSIONS

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Abstract: How do societies deal with past human rights violations in the wake of democratic consolidation? With the breakdown of Latin American military dictatorships this question drew the attention of political actors, NGOs and academia and led to the rapid development of transitional justice research. Apart from questions of legal prosecution or amnesty, another major emphasis was put on truth commissions. Since the 1980s, 36 truth commissions have been established worldwide to disclose the “truth” about past human rights violations in order to bring “reconciliation” to shattered societies.

In contrast to most of the research on truth commissions, which has focused on questions of national past politics and effects on democracy, this project addresses truth commissions as a global phenomenon, conceptualizing them as institutionalized organizations for dealing with past regime crimes. Following recent trends in world polity and new institutionalist organizational theory, it sheds light on the institutionalization process on both the macro and the micro level, thereby highlighting the particular role of *narratives* (Colyvas, Powell 2008; Meyer, Bromley, Ramirez 2010).

The project is guided by the question why truth commissions could spread worldwide across cultural diversity and political divides. In other words: Why have truth commissions become accepted as a legitimate solution to the problem of massive human rights violations after political transitions?

Following the assumption that truth commissions are constituted because the *formally institutionalized myth* (Meyer, Rowan 1977) of “truth leading towards reconciliation” has become accepted globally for legitimating this particular kind of transitional justice, the global diffusion of truth commissions is analyzed as the institutionalization of a narrative on organizational legitimacy which is formally organized in truth commissions.

The project aims at introducing truth commissions as institutionalized organizations for dealing with past regime crimes to world polity and organizational research in order to explain macro processes of the global diffusion of structure and meaning on the micro level of organizational legitimacy.

THE NATIONAL TRUTH OF PISA - THE DOMESTICATION OF THE OECD PISA STUDY BY THE FINNISH MEDIA

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Abstract: In this article, the task is to describe a process in which transnational policy model or idea is introduced and discussed at the local level and its possible policy implications. The Finnish media interpretations of the OECD PISA Study, and in more particular, results achieved by Finland in it, are taken as a case in point. The starting point for the study is that there is a growing isomorphism among nation states’ policies and their political systems worldwide. It is assumed that the international governmental organizations (IGOs) among others play a crucial role in this harmonization process. By providing the nation states with comparative statistical information about nation states’ policies and about how these could be improved IGOs urge nation states to adopt similar policies. However, local players ultimately determine the nature of a policy in an individual nation state. The national media is one such player. By framing exogenous news events, such as the PISA Study, the media ‘domesticates’ international information for national audiences, i.e. it reports what it means to ‘us’ as locals. These interpretations provided by the media of international events or phenomena are further used by different local actors aiming to further their political interests and strengthen their positions in a new political situation. The question posed in this article is: *How is it possible that in tandem with the public PISA discussion in Finland a Reform of the National Core Curriculum for Basic Education was carried out, which seems to be essentially at variance with how the national PISA success is explained in Finland?* To answer this question, the Finnish media interpretations of the PISA Study and of the curriculum for Finnish basic education alike are analysed. The main finding of the analysis is that because the media did not provide one single grand interpretation of how Finnish basic education should be improved in compliance with the PISA Study, it was possible in Finland to carry out a reform which needed no public justification. That is to say, because the media interpretations expressed general satisfaction with basic education, the reform work can go ahead.

BEYOND METHODOLOGICAL NATIONALISM: OVERCOMING METHODOLOGICAL GAPS IN TRANSNATIONAL STUDIES

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Abstract: Addressing isomorphic change and formation of transnational models transnational studies are confronted with various methodological challenges. This paper summarizes five of these and suggests an innovative methodological strategy to overcome them.

First, when analyzing isomorphic cultural change sociologists sometimes fall into the trap of methodological nationalism. Looking at, for example, the successful diffusion of world models in different nation states they unconsciously refer to the “container” of “national society” (Wimmer and Glick Schiller 2003).

Second, when studying the diffusion of world models in global “space” scholars often assume a static view on spatiality, without considering spatiality as historically changeable and socially constructed. To put it in other words, attention needs to be paid to how social (political, economical etc.) processes of territorialization and de-territorialization take place and form transnational and global socio-spatial scales (Brenner 2004).

Third, while referring to the local level of world culture social scientist sometimes implicitly mean ethnic belonging. Arguing in this way

we fall into the trap of "ethnic lens" by implicit reduction of local phenomena to ethnic phenomena (Wimmer 2008).

Fourth, with the focus on the global diffusion of world models social scientists overlook the dimension of time and history. Thus, we sometimes assume a teleological notion of (one) history of world society, instead of referring to the non-teleological concept of entangled (multiple) histories of world society (Epple 2010).

Finally, introducing the term "world culture" researchers sometimes forget to reflect on their own scientific position within societal discourses. However, according to post-colonial studies only by reflecting on the own positionality we will be able to overcome the implicit Eurocentric reasoning within our studies (Spivak 1988).

In order to overcome these methodological traps the author introduces the concept of methodological transnationalism, which denaturalizes nations, spaces, ethnicities and histories on the one hand and reflect on researcher's on the other.

RESEARCHING MIGRANT IDENTITIES: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE CONCEPT OF IDENTITY AND THE CHALLENGE OF METHODOLOGICAL NATIONALISM

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Abstract: The following paper attempts to sketch out an approach to the study of national identities that challenges the ubiquitous assumption that the nation is the natural basis of analysis in modernity—*that is, methodological nationalism*.

In recent years the term identity has been challenged as an adequate tool for the analysis of the increasingly complex realities encountered by individuals today. Its usefulness has been questioned by theorists particularly when studying nationalisms and other forms of collective belonging. Whilst some suggest that the social sciences should abandon "identity" as an analytic idiom, here I rather offer an alternative approach by which identities are understood as a subject positions, held by protagonists when constructing/negotiating the symbolic boundaries of a *perceived* "national community". In addition to the above, this paper also presents a cognitive perspective which treats nations as sets of collective cultural representations through which the social world is interpreted. In this sense, I understand nations as institutionalized cultural and political forms, and reject the "groupist" social ontology that treats nations as real entities *per se*.

By understanding nationness as a category of practical knowledge that is strategically and selectively employed when positioning oneself as a member of the "national community", I seek to develop insight into the ways in which transnational migrants construct a "national identity" and its symbolic boundaries, whilst avoiding the pitfalls of methodological nationalism.

SOCIOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN SEARCH OF RESEARCH AGENDA

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Abstract: The paper argues for the need to distinguish sociology of international relations. It addresses the question of its theoretical, empirical and methodological conditions. Starting from the classical works of Marcel Merle and Raymond Aron through the constructivist turn in international relations and departure from methodological nationalism in sociology, the author traces the shaping of the discipline. The paper stipulates that there are three main areas of intercourse between sociology and IR: a) the common theoretical ground (mainly in direction from sociology to IR, as shown in the seminal work of K. Waltz, *Theory of International Politis* and recent works of A. Wendt, especially *Social theory of international relations*), b) common empirical ground (mainly global social processes transcending the boundaries of both disciplines), c) common methodological tools. It also discusses the research agendas in sociology of international relations to date, particularly the McSweeney's idea of reflexive IR and A. Holzcheiter/S. Stetter enumeration of areas of empirical interest common to sociology and IR. At the end, the author presents her own proposal of research agenda in sociology of IR.

GLOBAL MEDIA, PIRATE CULTURE AND NATIONAL IDENTITY: THE RISE OF NEW MEDIA IN SOUTH KOREA IN THE 1980S

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Abstract: This study investigates the dynamics of the relationship between the global and the local in South Korea to understand the social and cultural changes that have been brought about by global media in East Asia. It does so by examining the phenomena related to new media, such as video, walkman and satellite TV that emerged in South Korea in the 1980s. The study ultimately attempts to explicate the cultural contradictions involved in and the struggles between global media environment and local cultural orders to which the new global media has given rise. In South Korea, the authoritarian government has imposed various institutional and discursive disciplines on mass media such as broadcast, film, and popular music to identify and control the characteristics of national media culture. Some disciplines were practiced on an ambiguous and unstable basis, devoid of a firm structure, from the time it was imposed. At the same time, violation of these disciplines has given rise to characteristic cultural experiences. The most noticeable phenomenon is the rise of "pirate culture" in the country. The experiences among pirates have been accumulating on both the public and individual levels. This study shows that the pirate culture by uses of the new media in the 1980s has shown a number of contradictions and struggles between the global and the local, as in the following: 1) enjoyment of the new global media and cultural disciplines, 2) global regal/institutional system and the domestic cultural politics, 3) authority of public media and emergence of private copy media, and 4) new technology of the global media and the domestic cultural policy. Cultural flows and media consumption through these pirate culture, elements that seemed to compromise the clarify of national being, have created new local identification in the context of globalization. The world of politics, which had played a fundamental part in the development of national cultures and identities, has been subordinated to the world of economy and the world of cultures.

HISTORIES OF THE VENICE BIENNALE: FROM NATIONAL CULTURAL DIPLOMACY TO A COSMOPOLITAN PUBLIC SPHERE

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Abstract: The Venice Art Biennale was the first of its kind, coining a term and a format, the Biennial, that has become a dominant structural feature in contemporary art worlds, especially in the global art world. In other European metropoles first and then gradually expanding towards geographic and cultural 'peripheries', Biennials (and their variants Triennials, Quadriennials, etc.) rule the day. In Venice, the original format of National Pavilions competing for a prize has characterised it since its inception in 1895, and is maintained but also increasingly challenged by the Biennale's own expansion and diversification. The politics of display in international cultural diplomacy has become just one of the possible narratives of an increasingly transnational, global public sphere. By looking in-depth at the Biennale and its evolution it is possible to probe into the rise and fall of these competing narratives that provide a content for current, globalised trends in cultural production and participation. This paper will first trace the genealogy of the Venice Biennale from 19th century world fairs as providing an important interpretative key to the Biennale as a whole (and not only its most renowned sections, Art and Cinema), as well as to the so-called more recent biennalizationof contemporary art well beyond – but originally out of – the Venice Biennale and the World expo concept. From this angle, the paper proceeds to revisit the long and troubled history of the Biennale. On that basis, it will then reassess its implications for cultural politics, with particular reference to the role it plays in reaffirming, challenging or inventing inter- or trans-national models of representation and practice in the art world. The paper draws on ongoing research on festivals and public culture in Europe; it reports on the case study of the Venice Biennale, based on historical and documentary sources, fieldwork observation and interviews with key informants.

SPREADING GLOBAL MODELS AND ENHANCING BANAL LOCALISM: THE CASE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CULTURAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: This paper addresses the question of how cosmopolitan consciousness coexists with persistent banal nationalism or localism. The argument put forward is that these two phenomena are reinvigorated by a single process, here called the domestication of transnational models. The newspaper media coverage of an R&D project aimed at developing local government cultural activities in Finnish towns and cities is the object of a case analysis. The results show that although the project contributed to standardizing local government cultural activities and spreading the idea of cities as strategic actors, through the way in which the project was covered in the local media, it strengthened a local viewpoint on the whole process. It drew on and constituted residents' identification with their local domicile and the idea that local government citizens are members of a team that has to do well in global competition. Second, the comparative data made available was capitalized in local politics.

THE DOMESTICATION OF GLOBAL NEWS: NATIONAL COVERAGE OF THE 2011 UPRISING IN EGYPT

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Abstract: The paper reports on a discursive analysis of how the 2011 uprising in Egypt was covered in Finnish and British newspapers. Previous research on the domestication of foreign news items has concentrated on showing how the framings of the stories are tied to the interests of the nation in question, but such a perspective overemphasizes the role of journalists and downplays the role of news media in maintaining banal nationalism. The analysis of the press coverage of the Egyptian uprising in Helsingin Sanomat and The Times shows that the news are linked to domestic events and actors in various ways, for instance by reporting on the situation of compatriots or on domestic demonstrations. The news items are adequate information for the domestic readers but at the same time they reflect and reinvigorate the self-evidence of nationhood and the national order of things.

DOMESTICATING THE KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY IN FINLAND

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Abstract: The economic model of the so called *knowledge-based economy* has spread into national policies all over Europe, United States and more. Since the mid 1990s a country and international coalition after another has announced themselves as knowledge-based economies. Knowledge including education, information technology, research, development and innovation is highlighted in strategies and reform programmes on all policy sectors as contributing to the competitiveness and economic growth.

In this paper the discourse of knowledge-based economy is studied as a world cultural model adding to isomorphic change among nations. It is studied from the perspective of the neoinstitutionalist world polity theory concentrating on its domestication process on a local level. The results of the paper aim to shed light on the process of local use of such models, and to add to the understanding of why local actors are so keen on domesticating them into their own policy argumentation without any external coercive pressure. The empirical data analysed consist of Finnish ministry documents of the past two decades. The method used consists of discourse and rhetorical text analysis.

Analysis showed that the discourse of knowledge-based economy is a useful measure for the ministries as they take part in a local field battle over limited resources. Due to the accepted premises of the discourse about how society and economy work, it functions as already tested and valid argumentation, a framework, which local actors can use to justify their existence and aims. By successfully implanting their duties and aims into the framework, the acceptance of the premises is spreading to cover them as well. The

use of the discourse as ammunition in this regard is crucial in a situation where the actors need to constantly update their social significance and entitlement for resources in the eyes of decision makers.

There are two characteristics in the discourse that make it especially useful in this regard. First of all, the discourse has grounds on scientific knowledge, which adds to its credibility because it appeals to the widely shared value of evidence-based policy. Secondly it is rarely thoroughly opened and explained which adds to its blurriness and flexible nature, providing almost unlimited affordances for the actors to use.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION IN TIMES OF FINANCIAL CRISIS: A CASE STUDY ON A LARGE EUROPEAN SOFTWARE CORPORATION

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Abstract: I present findings from my doctoral project on the installation and first legislature of the works council at SAP AG, Germany. I would like to discuss findings from 20 expert interviews, conducted with employee representatives at SAP AG. My presentation will focus on accounts of events at SAP AG in the aftermath of the financial crisis in 2008. Regardless of the political grouping the interviewed actor belonged to, all acknowledged the significance of the executive board's reaction to the financial crisis.

For the executive board of a European corporation, a country like Germany, with a rigid social legislation, is difficult to handle. The interviews showed that lay offs in countries without a substantive legislation, the Czech Republic was often named as example, were executed immediately. In Germany, the executive board had to adhere to the Work Constitution Act and inform the works council of its plans to cut jobs. I argue that the 30 page long agreement between the executive board and the works council, presented to the public on the 14th of March 2009, is a direct consequence of a *substantive rationality of labour*, ensured through the Work Constitution Act and enacted through the works council at SAP AG.

The questions addressed in my presentation are: What was the exact consequence of these management decisions for the range of possible actions to the works council? What would have happened if the board of directors would not have issued a list of austerity measures and a lay off plan for Germany? Did the historical instance of a financial crisis alter the development of political practice of employee representation at SAP AG significantly? How can the findings at SAP AG be positioned in the wider European context?

DISCONNECTION BETWEEN WORLD POLITY MODELS AND LOCAL TERRAINS. MULTICULTURALISM POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA.

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Abstract: The ensemble of normative and legal frameworks supporting ethnic, cultural or religious minorities' rights resumed as policies of multiculturalism has been often discussed as an exemplification of a world polity model.

The recent and fast career of multiculturalism as a public slogan in South Korea represents a puzzle both in contrast to the boldly fostered ethnic nation-state model of Korea and multiculturalism's struggled discursive history in Western societies. Conceptual concerns, opposition against its practical contents, and refusals to accept multiculturalism merely as a demographic de-facto situation by policy makers are only some of the examples of the multidimensional critiques which have been expressed in Western societies. How can we therefore make sense of the sudden emergence of multiculturalist debates in Korea, the seemingly quick embracement by public authorities, NGOs and the academic community? Which implications can be drawn about the incorporation of migrants and minorities in Korea?

Research contributions on multiculturalism policies are largely focussing on local and national variations by comparing the ways of incorporation of migrants or minorities. However, through the Korean example, I would like to focus on another empirical and theoretical alternative to differentiate the research on world polity models, the necessity to study the disconnection process between a world polity model and local practices.

GLOBALIZATION AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBAL SYSTEM. A SYSTEM LEVEL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL GLOBALIZATION ON INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION AND INEQUALITY.

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Abstract: Globalization, the increasing interdependence and interpenetration of countries and regions, has sped up substantially since the 1960s. This paper examines how globalization affects the structure of the global system. Two central questions are asked: 1) Does globalization affect all dimensions of the global system equally, or does it differ in its effect on economical and political integration; and 2) How does globalization affect the inequality among countries. According to the liberal or modernization perspective globalization should decrease international inequality by providing opportunities to the least powerful countries, while according to the world system model globalization continues and even reinforces the existing inequalities between countries. The latter model also emphasizes the predominance of economic relations rather than political ones.

Although globalization is said to weaken international borders and to undermine the role of states, countries do remain important actors in the global system. In this paper we examine annual data on economic, political and military relations among countries from 1965 to 2000: imports, exports, trade in major weapon systems, presence of troops, alliances and diplomatic representation, and examine how these are affected by globalization. Globalization is operationalized using a series of political and economical indicators including global measures for alliances, diplomatic relations, trade, foreign direct investment etc. Standard social network measures such as density, reciprocity degree variance and prominence are used to operationalize the structure of the global system. Blockmodeling is used to discern countries' global system roles.

Results show that the global system over time remains comprised of significantly different hierarchical blocks in a core-periphery structure, but that substantial mobility takes place. Globalization

thus has certainly reproduced and even amplified inequality and hierarchy in the global system. The global system is integrated more politically than economically and the inequality is larger in political than in economical networks. Furthermore, political and economical globalization have diverging effects on this integration and inequality in the global system.

THE GLOBAL SYSTEM AND POLITICAL REGIMES. A SYSTEMIC EXPLANATION OF THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF COUNTRIES.

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Abstract: That the integration of countries in the global system affects their political regime is widely recognized. However, there is still a debate about the nature of this effect. Where (neo-)institutional theories consider integration as a way to spread democracy, world system and related theories stress how dependency and a peripheral role in the global system hamper democratization. In this paper we examine whether the role of a country in the global system influences its level of democratization. The theoretical basis for this study is provided by world systems theory and the theory of imperialism, but with a (neo-)Weberian twist.

The global system is conceptualized as a multiplex power system, and operationalized using network data on the political, economic and military relations between countries. To operationalize democracy and take into account its multidimensional nature, a series of indicators is used: (1) Vanhanen's index of democracy (2) Tedd & Gurr's polity IV-data and (3) Coppedge et al.'s components of political contestation and inclusiveness. Longitudinal analyses are performed on annual data for the period 1965-2000, using social network analysis techniques and growth curve models.

The results show that (1) the degree of democracy varies according to a country's role in the global system, even after controlling for the effects of economic development; (2) the effect of world system on the degree of democracy differs according to which dimension of democracy is included in the analysis; and (3) within global system roles significant differences remain regarding the level of democratization.

The findings confirm that a country's integration in the global system affects its political regime, but that the effects are different depending on what aspects of democracy are emphasized.

ALL THE WORLD'S SAME STAGE?:HOW ARE CULTURAL PRODUCTS REGIONALIZED?

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Abstract: Migration from Taiwan to China has picked up speed and volume during the past decade, due to a removal of legal barriers for Taiwanese to work and live in China. This paper analyzes the resulting regionalization of cultural products brought about by Taiwan migrants working in cultural industry in Chinese settings. By cultural industry, this paper refers to those business sectors involving the production of goods and services, with aesthetic or semiotic content. Just as the economic geographer Allen Scott(2008) has pointed out, that cultural industry is increasingly concentrated in a number of large cities world wide; among them, Shanghai and Beijing is on the rise. Drawing from in-depth interviews with Taiwanese workers in advertisement, publishing, art, and design sectors in Shanghai and Beijing, this paper aims to highlight the ways how Taiwanese migrants have made cultural footages, in some quiet corners of Chinese big cities.

While cultural skills are not as generic as other professional skills such as information technology, the "new world" is not necessarily the same stage for delivering the same performances. The understanding on how Taiwanese transplant and transform cultural senses and sensibilities to work with Chinese local contents and create a regionalization of cultural products will shed interesting light on how cultural products and producers travel and negotiate their "settlements" in an era of regionalization. In some areas where the cultural production and consumption has become regionalized, migration of cultural workers, as in this case of study, often plays a significant catalyst.

THE DOMESTICATION OF ETHICAL POLICY ADVICE: ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD ON HEALTH CARE ETHICS IN FINLAND

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Abstract: The national bioethics committees advice governments in making health policies and regulating developments and uses of life sciences and medical technologies. During the last decades, national bioethics committees (and similar bodies with other names) have been established in most countries with advanced economies. What is new in this development is not so much the use of expert advice in itself but the emphasis on the use of ethically qualified expertise in policy-making. In this paper, the idea of "ethical policy advice" and the concept of "national bioethics committee" are conceived as transnational models domesticated by nation states.

While the world polity theory is well suited to explain the global diffusion of transnational policy and organizational models, the actual process in which models are enacted by nation states has remained to be explained more thoroughly. This paper analyzes the case of establishing the *National advisory board on health care ethics* as an example of the domestication of the ethical policy advice in Finland. By examining the domestication process, the paper aims to add understanding about the globalization of political bioethics and, more generally, aboutthe logics of institutional isomorphism between different nation states.

The data, consisting of policy documents and parliamentary discussion, is analyzed discursively and rhetorically to shed light on rationalities underlying the need to establish a national body of ethical expertise. In order to get grasp on the interfaces of national and transnational when the introduction of a new policy model takes place, the paper focuses in the various roles and functions the "international", as a point of reference in the rhetoric of policy-makers, plays in the early stages of the domestication process when the reform is justified. The empirical analysis shows how the examples from other countries are used to make sense of a novel governmental technique, the ethical policy advice. The conceptions of the present realities of other countries are also used as resources in imagining and governing the domestic futures.

THE PRINCIPLE OF FRATERNITY AND MIGRANTS' ROLE IN THE CO-DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AS TRANSNATIONAL ACTORS. AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN ITALY

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Abstract: The paper aims to analyse how transnationalism contributes to the definition of the Migration-Development nexus. It focuses on co-development as a strategy that is capable of addressing the needs of home and host countries. The Italian literature on co-development dealt with this topic by reflecting on its link with globalization and transnationalism and by focusing on the empirical evidence provided by case studies proving the applicability of this strategy (Ambrosini-Berti, 2009). Furthermore many pieces of research were conducted by CeSPI concerning the analysis of transnational phenomena that can be put to value for the implementation of co-development. Actions for the implementation of a nation-wide policy of co-development able to overcome the fragmentation and the small scale of actual experiences have also been studied (Stocchiero 2007, 2009). About the fraternity principle, as a principle that promotes people's diversity and forms of reciprocity between them, some research perspectives have developed aiming to rediscover its actuality from a political (Baggio, 2007), juridical (Marzanati and Mattioni, 2007) and economical (Bruni, 2006) point of view. But they didn't take into consideration its implications for the migratory issue. Starting from this state of the art, the paper proposes to analyse co-development, as a transnational phenomenon, and its potentialities through the principle of fraternity.

The main question the paper tries to answer is: can the fraternity principle be useful to interpret co-development and how can it contribute to the affirmation of this model of cooperation?

I tried to address such question using an empirical research based on a case study relating to the Tavolo "Migrants and Cooperation", created by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region. A qualitative approach was privileged for the analysis.

The paper aims to bring together the research fields about co-development and about the principle of fraternity, introducing the principle of fraternity as a theoretical element for understanding the transnational dynamic of co-development's strategy and its triple effect for migrants and for host and home countries.

The fraternity principle highlights that the Migration-Development nexus can be fully implemented by co-development that is to say through a synergy between integration and cooperation policies.

THE USE OF THE OECD IN DEBATING POLICY REFORMS

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Abstract: During the past two or three decades, all advanced market economies have undergone a number of fundamental changes. Despite some national distinctiveness, these changes have been remarkably uniform on their basic characteristics. Significant reason for the equality of the changes has been the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that has played a key role in affecting and coordinating policy reforms in its member countries. Despite the uniformity, the processes by which these changes have come to exist have differed more or less from country to country. When new policy ideas originating elsewhere are introduced in the country, their reception and success depend largely on national cultural representations and institutional legacies. When policy ideas are implemented into concrete reforms, changes made in the legislation and actual changes in existing practices and procedures are always outcomes of national political skirmishes and compromises between different parties and other powerful agents. This national context is a linchpin of this paper. It intends to shed light on the complicated process in which supranational models and trends are absorbed into part of the national frames of interpretation and structures of sense-making. In this paper, I examine how the ideas, recommendations and reports emanating from the OECD get used at the national level. To do that, I analyse the references to OECD in the records of the parliamentary debates in two OECD member countries, Finland and Canada, in 1997-2009. The main questions asked are: In what ways is the OECD referred to in parliamentary debates in these two countries? Why is referring to OECD perceived as an appropriate device for advancing or justifying the reforms in question? Is there any conformity regarding of what kind of contexts referring to OECD is interpreted as useful or worthwhile? It should be noted that the objective of this paper is not exactly to demonstrate the similarities or differences between the uses of the OECD in Finland versus Canada, but to analyse the uses as such.

RS 27 Russian Sociology in Time, Social Space and Transition

RUSSIAN SOCIETY IN GLOBAL DIMENSION: CIVILIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: Civilizational changes in Russian society of the early 2000's have two clearly marked tendencies. Firstly, they have become the leading form of transforming the social and cultural order. Development of economic and political institutions in Russia has slowed down and stepped to the background, despite its much acclaimed public priority. Secondly, civilizational processes have become a way of embedding of different social groups in a global environment. The search and design of civilizational identity (J.P Arnason, S. Eisenstadt, N. Elias, B. Wittrock) at societal, group and individual levels become the dominant form of social and cultural self-determination, the strategy of life course. Sociocultural identification is a process of choosing among multiple modernities and trying to appropriate them. The diversity of fluid modernities (P. Wagner), which constitutes the environment of Russian society, is a new format of global realities. Definitions of contemporary global society are multiple: information society, knowledge society, society of education, consumption society, creative society, network society, society of communication, etc. The multiplicity of modernity forms, with all the cultural distinctiveness of different societies, becomes the main means to moderate social inequalities at the global level. Socio-political revolutions in Eastern Europe and the Arab world are not only an example of modern civilizational change, but gaining a new modernity's global type. Russian society is already assimilating new global modernity's forms. This process is likely to be called a civilizational modification of the Russian society in the global contemporary realities.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF RUSSIAN SOCIETY MODERNIZATION: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: Post-reform Russia needs a modernization leap which is crucial to its survival under the conditions of modernity. Such a leap is associated with Dmitry Medvedev's initiatives to establish a politically stable, democratic and jural state with a high-tech economy and developed social sphere. A true solution to this problem is equivalent to the formation of a competitive society able to come out to the forefront in the world and provide high levels of welfare. The very cornerstone of effective functioning of society must be reconstructed thereto. Namely a socio-economic system capable of self-development and quality growth has to be established. It means that Russia is to go through the profound transformation of the established social order, to make the transition to a new development model, to create an effective and diversified economy. The main specificity of Russia is that it needs not unidirectional, socially and politically limited, but *system modernization*, i.e. qualitative renewal of Russian society both horizontally and vertically. System modernization should cover all spheres of vital activity and all levels of an organization of public life. To what extent are the interests of the state model of modernization compatible with the interests of millions of people involved in implementing this model? Does the proposed model of Russian society modernization meet the requirements of our citizens? Who can become an active participant and who just indifferent witness to this process? Above questions are of the utmost importance since the task of modernization is put forth under hard conditions of ongoing world economic crisis. This means that recognition of modernization objectives set at the state level should go along with understanding the mindset of the society, determination of whether the model of modernization proposed «from above» corresponds to mentality, interests, abilities and capacities of the population. This article presents the results of the first national sociological investigation conducted by the Institute of Sociology RAS in March – April 2010 that has as its objective an evaluation of various aspects of Russian society modernization.

CREATIVE CLASS IN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract: The supreme political government proclaiming the head for modernization supports formation of social groups presenting the locomotive of the process of modernization.

The creative class's formation in Russian society defines the ability of the society to produce modernizational spurt by using cumulative scientific potential and social energy of those groups that in terms of "resource-expensing" economics are forced change their profession or doomed for emigration. The potential of creative class exists in student youth and socially active people. As for the point of transformational activity of elites and adaptive inclination to innovation of the basic structure of the society this point remains for the creative class the "status" of intellectual "service staff"and of a group of intellectuals that are busy with earning money. The creative class is notable for professionalism as the alternative to dilettantism of many modern managers that don't have an elementary notion about organisational and technological parameters of the determined social and professional activity. The creative class is in need of legal guarantees, taking of prestigious social and professional niches and of mechanisms of influencing on the dialogue between society and state.

This category is not a product of socilogical imagination and complication of its analysis consists in not being occupied with transference of modern patterns like it happened with "middle class".

Probably unexpected for itself creative class changes into that socially and initiative mass being in constant self-determination which doesn't delight the powers yet but presents not ordinary but the only and the most safe ally on the way of the social life's transformation. Each epoch produces its own view of ideal class. XXIth cen-

tury is a century of bourgeoisie's end and awareness of the fact that none of the groups is not able to immortalize stability.

Under the conditions of growing social dynamics and uncertainty only one class is able to win, carry out historical revanche, become social advance guard since this is the class that is open to self-development, social self-criticism and it can give answers to global challenges of up-to-dateness, fascinate the society with the idea of universal creation that is not connected with the narrow group social privileges.

HOUSEHOLD IN THE CONDITIONS OF CHANGING SOCIETY

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Abstract: In the conditions of transition to a market economy and a deep slump in production the serious economic role of households becomes obvious, because of its importance as a stable and capable to adapt social and economic unit of society. Households may provide the survival of society in difficult conditions, ease the consequences of unemployment and redistribution of employment.

The concept of household includes private subsidiary farms, sole proprietorship, family trade, leasing of real estate or consumer durables, purchase of securities. Increased expenditure on food and the threat to the existence of semi-starvation caused unheard surge of activity of families in food self-sufficiency. As we move to the south private subsidiary farms acquire more importance as the source of income. This source was mentioned by 3% of population of Nadym (Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District), 20% - Nizhnevartovsk (Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District), 34% - Northern Urals, 40% - Southern Urals. Such differences are not observed in collecting berries and mushrooms (17%, 25%, 28%, 25% - respectively). The highest salary level is among habitants of Nadym, but, on the other hand, they have less opportunities to supplement a family budget from other sources.

Long-term observation of young families testify, that the importance of households was increasing during the crisis periods. Then during the stable period Cottages, home gardens are often used for recreational function.

SOCIOCULTURAL PROCESSES IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract: Globalization processes produce a great effect on each society: the traditional cultural values are modernized and the values of a globalized world become dominating. Here we shall examine a globalization phenomenon, paying special attention to cultural globalization in the North Caucasus society.

Globalization represents a contradictory process. On the one hand, it opens borders to the people and the states and connects them through knowledge, the information and technology. On the other hand, it causes intensity and the conflicts related to strengthening a role of the industrialized countries which bring the greatest contribution to maintenance of a global world order. Hence, globalization represents the global problem comprising the big prospects and dangers, especially in sphere of spiritual culture.

The North Caucasus is experiencing globalization challenges. New information technologies and migrations in all senses of a word generate frequently the cultural shock, threatening ethnic cultures in the region. Interaction of the global and local in modern conditions strengthens intensity in traditional cultures. Therefore glocality becomes time imperative.

Globalization influences greatly the identity, opening a way to set of identities in the global world. However Americanization has also the negative effects related to formation and combination of national and ethnocultural identities. Thus, a change of identification markers occurs under the influence of globalization. In the world social humanities, there is a set of scenarios of shaping new forms of identities. Influence of globalization on the information-communicative environment is especially appreciable. This is felt also in a North Caucasus society.

DOWNSHIFTING AS A NEW MIGRATION TREND FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE NORTH OF RUSSIA

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Abstract: Downshifting is considered as a new trend of migration for the rirural communities in the north of Russia. Young professional in IT-technology shere from Moscow and St.Petersburg more and more often prefer to look for a better living conditions other than those provided by a big city. The quality of the environment plays a more significan role in this search for better life free of polution, street crime, and traffic jams. Vast unpolulated areas in the Near North of Russia seem to be more and more appealing to those 'new rural dweller'. This process should be viewed and examined from both theoretical and applied perspective.

RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE NORTH OF RUSSIA IN SOCIAL SPACE AND TIME: INFORMAL ECONOMY AND 'ARCHAIC' ETHICS

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Abstract: Rural communities in the North of Russia live today in a condition of deep social and economic crisis, including the decline of agricultural production, depopulation, social pessimism, spread of corruption and the ethic of violence. What are the reasons of this crisis? What is the nature of the existing social system in today's Russia and if there any room for a 'northern village' in this system? Social process in 1990s in Russia and other post-Soviet states has deeply influenced all the aspects of life and economic practices. The rise of criminality, informal economy and corruption in "transforming" societies was one of the major negative effects of the dramatic attempt of Russia to join the economic globalization. Instead of the anticipated 'model' capitalist market which was to emerge, Russia in reality exemplifies a different economic system. It includes vast elements of "gangster capitalism", "criminal capitalism", "corrup-

tional economy", or "shadow capitalism". The important factor in this development was the psychology of this new system characterized by general moral indifference, the indiscrimination between the legal and the illegal. Thus, businesspeople complied with the necessity to pay to criminal groups and corruption among state officials and law-enforcement bodies have become a "norm" and even a virtue. My assumption underlying the analysis of macroeconomic processes in contemporary Russia is that by now only those processes have been theoretically conceptualized that have to do with developed market relations. All the non-market and premarket economic structures have been outside of economists' attention which resulted in limited explaining potential of many contemporary economic constructions. The 'pressure ethics' became dominant in all spheres of the society. I consider the system gangsterism (racketeering) and the system corruption in Russia as two forms of parasitical economic relations.The resurrection of Russian rural economy and social life can take place only under the condition of overcoming corruption, ethic of violence, and semi-archaic social relations.

TURBULENT TIMES: A RESEARCH AGENDA

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Abstract: If 'turbulent times' is not a slogan but something qualitatively new in the structure and dynamics of the global community, it seems necessary to offer a research agenda of priority items and directions of research. First, I would try to define what, to my mind, the 'turbulent times' actually means and its particular features in comparison with that of in the past. Then, I would offer my own definition of the 'turbulent times' in terms of my concept of all-embracing risk society. After then, I will consider some key points of the research agenda for the topic under consideration focusing on the processes of restructuring global social and geopolitical space under the influence of transnational stake-holders. A special attention will be given to the actors which produce this 'turbulence' in the non-European world including the analysis of the role of aims and values of mass youth protest movements in the North Africa and beyond. The politics of tolerance failed in Europe, but it not makes sociologists free of careful study of the processes of cultural interchange. In conclusion, I'd like to speculate on some acute methodological topics of sociological analysis, namely the position of a sociologist in the multidisciplinary field and of the methods for research of metabolism between humanity and nature.

Key words: globalization, turbulent times, research agenda of, restructuring global space, multidisciplinary studies, Europe, Russia.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN RUSSIAN COMPANIES

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Abstract: The report has been prepared according to the results of the Russian part of the international research practices in people management CRANET (Cranfield Network on Comparative Human Resource Management). The research undertaken within the project of Scientific fund at the National Research University – Higher School of Economics in 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.

The report explores the distinctive characteristics of the Russian system of human resource management in comparison to that in other countries. The overview of HRM management systems in other countries is based on the data available through CRANET network of comparative HRM studies. We discovered as the prevalent features of HRM system the undisputed authority of line managers in selection, promotion and personnel rewards; high horizontal and vertical differentiation of wages and benefits; extremely low formalization of performance assessment; limited possibilities of collective bargaining. Although the system helped Russian companies to adapt quickly to the conditions of shortened demand and declined sales in 2008-2009, the financial recession caused serious deterioration in the quality of jobs – especially by worsening payment conditions and creating contractual relations unfavorable for employees.

The problems of HR management at a time of dramatic economic changes, and in a country as large as Russia, have drawn the attention of numerous researchers over the past two decades. The absolute majority of studies, however, have viewed the transformation of HR management systems in Russia as an isolated phenomenon. At the same time, a comparison of the basic parameters of the HR management system with the respective parameters in other countries can help to look in a different way both at the essence of the problem and at specific aspects of the current state and potential evolution of the principal subsystems of HR management. This report makes an attempt to compare the basic elements of HR management systems in Russia with other countries and to define both the general and the specific features of this system.

MIDDLE CLASS IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

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Abstract: Genesis of mass middle class as a special social subject is usually connected to the general transition of society to late-industrial type. Industrial development of Russia actualizes problematic of middle class for it as well. Middle class in the conditions of economic growth carries out a number of important functions in society. That is why research devoted to middle class formation is especially important when addressing the question of direction Russia is headed to. Based on pan-Russian research data from years 2003-2010, size, dynamics and characteristics of middle class were analyzed in this research.

According to our estimations, middle class in Russia nowadays amounts to about a quarter of population. However, Russian middle class is heterogeneous in its structure. It has a core in which characteristic features are most prominent, and disproportionally big and unstable peripheral groups (size of which testifies that process of middle class formation in Russian society currently continues), in which these features gradually weaken.

Specifics of Russian middle class in comparison with middle classes of western countries lie in concentration of its representatives primarily in state sector, rather low rents on their human capital, larger role of ascending social mobility and smaller role of intergenerational reproduction in middle class formation. However, structural positions corresponding to middle class in Russian society are al-

ready generated in mass scale, and they are characterized by the same qualitative features (autonomy of work, resources of influence at workplace etc.) as structural positions of middle class in developed countries. Moreover, people who occupy these positions show close resemblance to representatives of "classical" middle class by specifics of their position, consciousness and behavior; at the same time, they qualitatively differ from representatives of other classes and groups in Russian society.

It is still early to talk about Russian middle class formation as the special social subject as a finished process. However, despite incompleteness of its formation processes, Russian middle class successfully develops and carries out important social functions.

SOCIAL POLICY IN RUSSIA UNDER GLOBAL CHALLENGERS

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Abstract: In the middle of XX century the sphere of social policy was rather clear – health, provision of housing, social insurance and some participation of social services in solving problems of social groups with special needs.

In former decades the sphere of social policy has greatly expended. Nowadays the global character of the social problems and the role of social policy in their solving are in the center of researchers' interest.

There are more and more social questions that couldn't be solved only by the nation-state.

Social problems are beyond of the limits of separate (individual) state. The danger of international terrorism, the growth of opposition between the wealth and the poverty in the majority of countries in the world are more significant than social stability of separate (individual) economical developed state.

The interest shifts from the sphere of state's activity to the activities of the world society. I mean the world social policy.

Social policy in Russia has also undergone cardinal changes for the last two decades. However the civil society hasn't been formed yet. The paternalistic strategy continues to dominate in social policy and it defines the situation in social sphere. This can be proved by priority national projects and the absence of basic modal or basic conception of national social policy. The global perspective and the social policy participation in solving global problems in fact are not considered. Social policy is still the system of activities.

In my thesis I'm going to consider the social policy in the present situation and the future perspective in XXI century under the vision of foreign and Russian researchers.

THE FORMATION OF THE NETWORK HUMAN CAPITAL AS THE BASIC FACTOR OF THE RUSSIAN MODERNIZATION: METHODOLOGICAL OUTLINES OF THE CONCEPTION

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Abstract: The success of the process of modernization that has begun in Russia depends on the newer approaches to the human capital. The essence of the human capital historically changes and becomes more and more complicated as the Russian socium acquires the complexity qualities, including points of bifurcation. Under these conditions the author argues for the necessity of the *network* human capital. Our approach is radically different from the pragmatic, one-measured interpretations of the human capital when it is expressed in money equivalent, "political weight", income per head, length of life or level of education. Certainly, they are important thought often one or two characteristics are absolutized producing "One-Dimensional Man" (H. Marcuse). Contrary to these views our approach has its roots in the humanistic ideas of P.A. Sorokin, who paid special attention to the necessity of altruistic love as an attribute of the human. Moreover, today in my opinion even newer and broader approaches to the human capital should be elaborated.

The main features of the network human capital are: they should include the capacity of the man to leave comfortably and feel ontological security (A. Giddens) under the conditions of the non-linear social and cultural dynamics and risk traps; to deal with ambivalent consequences of posthuman realities, discontinuities and paradoxes of modern socium, different types of rationality as well as irrationality, to develop mobility and contingent ordering (J. Urry). The network human capital presupposes governmentality (M. Foucault) that excludes the manipulation of people by people. And at last but not least – cosmopolitan vision of the human capital: Russia for the successful modernization needs all her sons and daughters no matter where they leave, on what continent.

YOUTH LABOR MARKET IN RUSSIA: PRESENT STATE, SPECIFIC FEATURES, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract: The role of youth in the Russian labor market can hardly be overestimated. Being a part of the national human resources, it has its own peculiarities able to predetermine characteristics of the youth labor market in Russia such as: *instability* and *imbalance of supply and demand*; *low* as compared with the other age groups *competitiveness of the youth labor force*; *discrepancy between professional knowledge and skills of the young specialists and employers' requirements*; *poor infrastructure and lack of effective government youth development and support programs*; *specific interpretation of the state's obligations to its citizens in the sphere of employment*; *significant youth unemployment rates, high level of unemployment among different groups of young people as well as a widespread among them practice of hidden unemployment* and so on. What job young Russians are dreaming about? Whom and how do they work today? What requirements should possess a job able to satisfy them? What are the competitive advantages necessary in order to get a desired job? Which groups of young people are most successful in the workplace? Answering these and some other questions the author concludes that the state and society should not wait for the national youth labor market self-adjustment. Taking into account that post-reform Russian social policy should be a complex – between liberal and paternalist alternatives – one, connecting mechanisms of free-market forces and social compromise, we badly need a balanced and reasonable strategy for securing and regulating youth employment. It means that the state and society has to develop and implement a special system of measures, create

and realize federal and regional programs, not only providing young Russians with some guarantees of employment, but also assisting them in processes of their adaptation to specificities of the current economic situation, limiting the uncontrolled growth of youth unemployment, ensuring the rational use of labor resources.

CAREERS OF MANAGERS AND PROFESSIONALS IN RUSSIAN ENTERPRISES IN THE MIRROR OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BUSINESS

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Abstract: Intra-organizational career growth is one of the main trajectories of vertical social mobility on the society. Principles, factors and mechanisms of career shaping are closely connected to the social institutes, emerged in the particular societal system. However they are dependant on the specifics of the business-organization (size, industry, market position, etc.) as well. Therefore the studying of the career growth in national scale leads us to understanding of the fundamental basics of the social organization of Russian business and Russian society as a whole.

Career of the managers and professionals in Russian business organizations was investigated in the all-nation study of the Russian firms' social organization (under the direction of Azer Fendiev, more than 2000 respondents).

The questionnaires were developed to assess along side with the system of social representations concerning carrier growth, behavioral practices connected with career development in Russian firms.

As a result the factors and mechanisms of career growth were not only carefully studied but also analyzed in the context of the Russian business' social organization. Multidimensional statistical analysis, including factor analysis and cluster (K-means) analysis were carried out which made it possible to study the models of managers and professionals career growth in Russian business. This has significantly enriched our research outcome.

RUSSIAN POLITICS MODERNIZATION: SOCIOCULTURAL APPROUCH

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Abstract: The intent of this Abstract is to draw attention to some correlations indicating that the some aspects of sociocultural differentiation in contemporary Russian society are reactions to the process of its modernization. These aspects are reflections of the contradictions in the society resulting from the clash of sociocultural features that are normally associated with different stages of historical process of social modernization. According to the theoretical framework, the process of cultural change must follow the process of technological change in adapting human behavior to new technical environment. The cultural and symbolic systems of these people do not correspond to the new environments. Russia is a powerful example of such inconsistencies. Just a few generations ago the majority of Russian population was rural. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment characterized by manual labour. The process of modernization has changed economy and other sides of environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the cultural adaptors far behind. People experience conflict with impacts of modernization such as market economy, new models of division of labour, etc. There are a number of groups with different levels of culture modernization and different reaction to continuation of modernization. The author attempted to investigate the problem of socio-cultural differentiation under the impact of modernization using the methods of quantitative sociology. The main concept of our research is a concept of the socio-cultural type. Socio-cultural types have different degrees of adaptation and connectedness to, or disconnectedness from, the relations of modern market economy. The Likert's scale was used for the elucidation of the level of modernization of culture of respondents.Two groups emerge from the study results: the first and tenth decile groups. The first decile group had minimal culture modernization score and tenth decile group had maximal culture modernization score. The results of our study show us not only the change in attitudes (culture modernization score) but also in activities and real life decisions in sphere of politics. Sociocultural approach gives an opportunity to see the range of social political and cultural identities produced in the context of processes of politics modernization.

RUSSIAN SOCIO-CULTURAL TRADITIONS AND MODERN AGE

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Abstract: The social transformations taking place in the present-day world as well as the challenges that society is facing, including assessment and understanding of its place in the historical process, bring to the forefront the problem of modernity and the closely related to it problem of identity. Integration of not only present, but also of the past culture is a key feature of modernity.

Today, the concepts of identity arouse great interest among researchers in social sciences and humanities, which is not accidental.

The current socio-economic and spiritual crisis, which is unfolding on the global scale, brings to the forefront the problem of socio-cultural specificity of Russia.. Orthodoxy plays a special role compared to the other socio-cultural traditions, which is determined by a whole range of historical circumstances. Conciliarity is a value characteristic of Russia. Being located between the two cultural poles – the West and the East - and absorbing them, Russia combined the Eastern submission of an individual to the ancestral clan and community with the Western individualism and respect for the person. In Orthodoxy, the concept of "conciliar" suggests a possibility to unite people on the basis of spiritual commonality. It is a consequence, a result of the free human nature, "freedom of human will", and of the divine "grace".

The form of government in Russia is the history of the idea of social organization, a "symphony". The Eastern-Christian idea of interaction and relationships between the state and society treats their central issue as search for the meaning of life and internal transformation of personality.

The idea of symphony - «mutual agreement and, at the same time, independence of each of the areas in there relationships between

the Church and the state», which gave an opportunity to influence not from the outside but from the inside, determined the strength of the secular state where subordination was limited to the frameworks of duties,

The specific features of the Russian civilization model were largely determined by the established ownership system.

The ever-growing scope of environmental problems brings to the forefront such ideas as philosophy of economy and Russian cosmism, implying a moral attitude towards nature, "Sophian economy" instead of economic reductionism, universality ("vselenskost"), and noospherism, which emphasize the indissoluble unity of society and nature.

RUSSIANS' HEALTH IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

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Abstract: In 2010 a new program of modernization of the Russian Health care was initiated with objectives to create conditions for equal access for all Russians to quality healthcare service. Where do Russians stand in terms of public healthcare service in comparison with residents of European countries?

Methods: Fourth Round (2008) of European Social Survey (ESS) conducted in 28 European countries involved questioning of 54,988 people, including 2,512 - in Russia.

Results: The share of Russians who rated their health as "good " was 31.2%, which is 2.5 times less than in Belgium, Switzerland, UK and corresponded to the last but one (27) on the list of participating countries. At the same time the share of Russians with a "bad" health amounted to 20,1%, which is approximately 3 times higher than in indicated countries. In addition to subjective appraisals of health, 38% of respondents in Russia stated that they had limitations associated with disability or physical defects, whereas in most (21) countries it corresponded to 20-28% respectively. Such condition of health may to a certain extent explained by the poor efficiency of public health service. By the10-point scale Europeans estimate their health system as 7 points or less (Belgium, Israel, Switzerland), whereas the Russians only 3.73 points. Even lower (2,98) they consider the fairness of medical staff in health service. The estimate of this particular aspect of medical service by the respondents in most countries was at the level of 6-7. Despite the low ratings of their public health service, more Russians (9.11 points) believe that the provision of health service is «entirely the responsibility of the state» than the majority of European respondents (7-8 points).

Conclusions The data of Russian national surveys fully confirms the European data and emphasizes the need for greater personal responsibility for own health not doubting the importance of the role of the state in this area.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RUSSIA: STAGES AND COPING STRATEGIES

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Abstract: In the 90s despite an unprecedented depth of the transformational crisis, unemployment, the severity did not get totally catastrophic. The spontaneous change of professional occupations was a safety valve, of sorts, during those times. The advent of the new social order made redundant a variety of occupations connected with ideology of the defunct state and its management (the elected and full-time officials of the party and some voluntary organizations, as well as cultural professionals). As a result of the deindustrialization that was underway many mass industrial occupations experienced drastic cuts. Many trades were displaced due to the large-scale imports. Under such conditions the availability or acquisition of an occupation in a great demand was a key to physical survival (during the period from 1992 to 1994 the number of street vendors increased 50 - fold, attendants or dispatchers increased more than 13 times, the number of lawyers stepped up 90 times and more!).

In 2008 to 2009 the tempo of the unemployment growth surpassed the nineties (during as short a time as 8 months from the beginning of the 2008-2009 crisis the number of the unemployed increased by 3 million persons whereas for the 6 previous years by slightly more than by 5 million persons). Just the same the situation differed fundamentally from the nineties because the potential for spontaneous change of occupations was fully spent. The crisis this time was taking place in the framework of an already existing market economy. During the period in question the economic and social crisis was taking place not only in Russia, but in the whole world. Social contradictions, if any, had a latent character; at the Russian state power bearing the responsibility with regard to the electorate, had monetary and other means available to carry out the programs of the targeted anti-crisis policy in the field of employment, oriented at the support of the lower part of the social pyramid. All this was accomplished.

Starting from the year 2010 the aim of the modernization of the economy has lead to the search of ways of the human capital development, to increased adaptability potential in the changing circumstances, to the maintenance of a social inclusiveness, in particular at the expense of the use of the vocational, educational and professional potential of the unemployed.

LABOUR UNIONS AND CIVIL ENVIRONMENT: "SOCIAL MOVEMENT UNIONISM" IN RUSSIA AND USA

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Abstract: The paper will focus on the phenomenon of Social Movement Unionism which is described in the literature as collaboration between organized labor and civil society organizations and social movements. The emergence of social movement unionism is often seen as a result of the labor unions search for additional levers and partners to address labor issues. This intensified search can be generally explained by the decline of the role of labor unions as economic institutions that has been caused by a number of economic and social factors such as the changing nature of employment in contemporary economies, changes in the modes of production, the crisis of the welfare state and the impact of globalization among others. Social Movement Unionism has been increased in recent years all over the world; however, it considerably varies among the countries in its forms and content depending on particularities of

labor movements and civil environments, economic, political, and social contexts in each country.

The paper will analyze the role of labor unions as civil society agents. It will also compare the phenomenon of social movement unionism in Russia and USA, focusing on the differences in the scale, modes, and challenges of collaboration between labor unions and civil society in these two countries. The analysis will use data received in the course of two empirical studies of labor unions in St. Petersburg and Leningradskaya oblast conducted by the Center for independent Social Research in 2009-2010, and the study of social movement unionism in Maryland, USA, conducted by the author in 2010-2011.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RUSSIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The paper aimed at comparative analysis of the evolution, goals, structure and type of activity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Russia and the EU during last two decades. Firstly, I intend to compare the context in which these organizations have emerged and evolved with the focus on political opportunity structure of their activity under the process of globalization. Then, I'd turn to the comparison of their strategic goals, tactics and action repertoire. Special attention will be given to the similarities and differences of NGOs and social movement organizations (SMOs). After then, I would concentrate on a set of main types of NGO's activity, namely: enlightenment, education, various forms of assistance to local population, care of disabled, expertise, development of social technologies of collective action and some others. Later, I will turn to the role of the internet communication in overcoming the disconnection of people, in exchange of efficient social technologies, building the European and global network of the NGOs and in accumulation of shared social capital. In conclusion, I would compare the behavior of these organizations in 'turbulent times', in particular during natural and man-made disasters.

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION IN RUSSIAN BLOGOSPHERE: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO SOCIOLOGICAL SCANDALS IN LIVEJOURNAL

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Abstract: The aim of my research is to apply a new conceptualization of scientific and communication in public discourse of blogosphere. For that purpose we use two cases of public scandals in Russian LiveJournal.

I deploy Habermas' concept "issue public" to study scientific communication in LiveJournal in terms of interactions around "issues" that shape "publics". I specify 4 types of interaction: 1) befriending; 2) quoting/linking; 3) commenting; 4) posting. Each of them can be quantified and presented as a network.

The analysis of freinds and comments' networks, hyperlinks and network analysis of texts of blog-postings can reveal the structure of "issue public" and its perspective towards an issue.

To illustrate this approach I use the case study of the scandal at the department of Sociology, Moscow State University, which exploded in 2007 and was mediated mostly through LiveJournal. The scandal started in February 2007, when a student posted in her blog about the procedural violations in the election of the Dean V.I. Dobren'kov. Soon after that a group of students, called "OD-group", started a discussion in blogosphere about unreasonably high prices in canteen, prohibited reading of several authors, including Pierre Bourdieu's works, propagation of Orthodox sociology and death penalty. All this claims caused huge discussion in blogosphere, on-line media and reached even New York Times. Notwithstanding this fact, in 2011 V.I. Dobren'kov was awarded the honorary title "Honored Worker of Higher School of the Russian Federation". This example demonstrates that in this "Communication" vs. "Institution" struggle, the latter won.

The second case demonstrates another example of academic issue in Live Journal. It started when the Dissertation Council on Social Sciences rejected a PhD thesis of a very prospective student. This fact caused another discussion in blogosphere and on-line media, where such points as "procedural violations", conflict of "old, Soviet" and "new, Western" sociology, "theory vs. practice", were discussed. This time, "Communication" took its revenge on "Institution": the decision of the Dissertation Council was cancelled by the Higher Attestation Commission.

Having this two cases we can compare different issues, discussed mostly by the same people, see the forms and structure of scientific communication in blogosphere and reveal, what factors could cause the difference in outcomes.

THE DIFFUSION OF THINGS AND ESTABLISHING OF SOCIAL DISTANCES (THE CASE OF SOCHI-2014 OLYMPICS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS)

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Abstract: The paper presents the results of the first stage of the research project in progress. It is proved that Olympics are not only sports event and not so much sports event as it is diffused event: cultural (look at any of latest Olympics and the part played by cultural programme), social (look at Paralympics' growing programme, the project of "First Nations" branding in Vancouver, volunteers' movement, local communities engagement campaigns), of course, economic (both for multinational brands and nation and local business enterprises), and political (concerning National branding and international relations) event. The involvement of the local community is complicated and complex, too. Different groups that compile the local social environment share different values (as meanings and as resources) and benefit of incur losses in different ways.

The paper considers the diffusion of technically complicated media and its influence on local community, while media itself transforms into everyday things in the context of the construction of Olympic objects and other preparations. The dissemination of high-tech media effects in social stratification, strengthening social inequality. The diffusion of technically complicated media is not only horizontal net spreading but also in depth of social organization penetra-

tion, it changes the nature of social ties in communities. The model of the transformation of corporeal environment and the diffusion of technologies in the juxtaposition with social practices and cultural units has been called “Tornado model”. This metaphor allows to organize the initial visual photo data and divide some different stratums of diffusion of things and technologies. The Tornado’s influence causes specific processes of separation of social position at each stratum.

THE PROFESSIONALISATION OF RUSSIAN DOCTORS AS A STEP TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

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Abstract: The political reforms of the 1990s in Russia and the subsequent trend towards the market and liberalisation resulted in a change in Russian doctors’ status. Transformations have occurred in the common standards of practice, ethics, discipline and payment. Moreover, the medical profession has acquired some possibility of self-regulation: the scope of autonomy (clinical, cultural and social) has slightly increased. The paper examines the resurgence of professional associations and their work in redefining their rights and obligations. Nowadays the professionalisation tendencies of Russian doctors oriented towards the enhancement of their social standing are rather distinct, albeit not advanced. Professional associations attempt to cooperate with the state in different spheres from the management of the health care system to the creation of new professional ethical principles. Interviews with some heads of professional associations showed that doctors consider two options to enhance their professional social standing. The first option is traditional in Soviet Russia of escalating the group’s social standing by the state, termed in the sociological literature as ‘professionalisation from above’ (McClelland 1991). The second option that some of the associations consider is ‘professionalisation from below’, similar to the classical model of professionalisation of the British medical profession that involved striking a regulative bargain with the state which provided the professional group with relative autonomy. The paper examines these professionalisation tendencies in the wider context of the construction of civil society in Russia.

CIVIC ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL ORDER CHANGE

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Abstract: Through social interaction individuals reproduce the established norms and deviate from them, thereby transforming the social order. We can distinguish two types of civic engagement: 1) civic participation - adaptive public activities related to realization of the rights and freedoms, ensuring the reproduction of the constituent values and norms of civil society, the prevailing practices, civil identity, and 2) civic action – non-adaptive public activities related to problems with the implementation of rights and freedoms and to formation of new institutional and legal norms.

The basis for distinguishing non-civic and civic activity are specific and universal solidarity, personal and social trust, equality (selective or non-selective), specific and general reciprocity.

The existence of an actor – holder of the new rules and/or practices – is crucial for the institutional transformation. An actor will potentially become subject to exclusion from participants - those who are "inside" the institute and, therefore, receive preferences under the existing rules and practices. When an actor emerges, the institute loses its "supra-individual" nature and appears as a “possession” of participants who are satisfied with the status quo, and, simultaneously, an "object of infringement" of those who seek to change existing rules.

Possible actions of those dissatisfied with the functioning of an institute can be described using the well-known model of "voice" and "exit" by A. Hirschman. There is a significant obstacle to employ the "exit" strategy - a price for using this strategy may be too high and outweigh the benefits for an individual. The lack of competition makes it impossible to use an “exit” strategy: absenteeism or the use of “non-civic” methods can not be viewed as an “exit”.

In Russia “voice” strategy also has a high "cost". The majority of Russian citizens do not possess sufficient resources to influence public and political institutions (in theory, it may be overcome by collective action). As a result of growth in the level of protest voting ("voice") and the refusal of citizens to participate in elections ("exit") the electoral law was amended so that the use of these strategies for transforming the institute of elections has become practically meaningless.

Empirical data of the paper is based on all-Russian surveys in 2006 and 2009.

SOCIAL TEMPORALIZM OF BIOGRAPHY

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Abstract: Multi temporalities is not an allegory, but a reality, the postmodern life course is institutionalized, tightened. Not only a strategic withdrawal, but also descriptive discourse has a value in the context of post-modernism. In the Soviet past of social science, the scholars from different regions of the country participated in symposia and conferences, travelled to Georgia, the Baltics, the Ukraine, Leningrad, Moscow, Sverdlovsk, Tartu. That time was framed by the intellectual space of the epoch, meeting with interesting people, scientific “parties”. Philosophical background for many was formed by various bases, not only humanities but also natural sciences. We have recently had the same situation in sociology – sociological education did not exist in Soviet times, and the first sociologists have been recruited from other disciplines, mathematicians and philosophers, technicians and economists. Having criticized positivism, Soviet philosophy itself has its own version, and it seems that saved scholars from the limited and politicized version of philosophy. Positivist installation in this version, sometimes was bordered with physicalism, for example, the academic authorities believed that the concept of time is a parameter of physics, while time inversion was considered as mathematical formalism. The paper is focused on the biographical temporality of social sciences.

THE ROLE OF AN INTELLECTUAL IN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

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Abstract: The contemporary intellectuals attracted by the idea of emerging knowledge society are looking forward to being involved into it. If the hypothesis of the beginning of the epoch of knowledge is true, there is no way round: the intellectuals acquire the role of experts with idiosyncratic knowledge at their command and specific qualifications differentiating themselves from others, they are capable of comprehending the information obtained, they know how to find their way around the immense data flow and are able to understand the true meaning of information transforming it into *Knowledge*: via sophisticated interpretation the intellectuals create socially important, practically and theoretically guided "knowledge-power" from data and figures available to anyone able to switch on the computer.

Nowadays, however, knowledge is disseminated by mass media. The Internet can reveal the utmost secrets and ideas of great value compressed compactly in the manner of the laconic telegraphic format of a dictionary entry and easy-to-read on the monitor screen. The given knowledge is "ready-to-use" and therefore is gaining prevalence in the contemporary society. It is this very knowledge which is often criticized by the offended intellectuals for its superficiality, dilettantism and standardization that is the cornerstone of the contemporary society. What is challenging here is the application of knowledge itself rather that its nature. To put it differently, the intellectuals are reluctant to admit that the other type of knowledge, which is so meticulously kept in possession and preserved by them, is not in demand in the contemporary society any more.

The society itself has some sympathy for intellectuals' claims. Actually, the belief in the relatively high status of the academic career is evident in the public opinion of Russia. Thus, the status value opinion is shared mostly by people with a moderate income, a low level of education, and country-dwellers. In fact, the more remote from the scientist the respondent is, the better is the "third-hand" opinion. However, the belief that it is good to be a scientist is rather persistent, although it is actually so infrequent in the academic circles used to lamenting their lofty mission depreciation and the insufficient reward involved.

RS 28 The Relevance Of Karl Marx's Theory Today: Does It Exist?

KARL MARX AND ORCHESTRAS WITHOUT A CONDUCTOR: A STEP FURTHER TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EQUALITY?

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Abstract: Orchestras with conductors made their initial appearance in tandem with the bourgeoisie revolution. Marx even used the figure of the conductor to illustrate how labor is unified under a unique ´baton´. According to Marx, all examples of group labor in a capitalist society require a commanding will to co-ordinate and unify the process, like an orchestra's conductor. The alienation of the musician from the music he is playing is portrayed in Marx's Economic Manuscripts, as is how a single person, the manager/conductor ends up assuming the responsibility – and credit - for their work. Adorno claims that musicians are forever condemned to have a single leader and will remain vassals as suggested by Hegel's scheme of master and servant. This paper will provide examples of how abuse of power by conductors continues to the present day.

Nevertheless, there is evidence of resistance by musicians to such exploitation in the form of the conductorless orchestra. This paper analyses four different conductorless orchestras and their attempts at socially renewing the ´traditional´ orchestra. The organization of the orchestra without conductor attempts to resemble the creation of a "free association" of human beings as proposed by Marx, with musicians organizing themselves towards real autonomy and responsibility to their job. The first attempt actually developed from Marxist underpinnings, five years after the Russian Revolution. Persimfans began their activities in 1922 with an attempt to bring equality and democracy inside the orchestra. It was initially supported by the Soviet Union but unfortunately ultimately deconstructed and dismantled with the rise of the Stalinism in 1932. In 1972, the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra was born in the United States. It practices the idea of a rotating leadership, sharing power among everyone doing the work. The later appearance of more conductorless orchestras, such as Europe's BandArt and Brazil's Orquestrário, reassures us that this practice is a persistent reality in the music environment, raising the question as to whether this is truly a step further towards equality and democracy in music. This study will use documents from these orchestras as well as interviews and group discussions with their members, to show if and how these musicians are pursuing equality and the notion of meaningful work within their orchestras.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH MARX – AND CAN ANY OF IT BE FIXED?

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Abstract: Marx was a thinker of Enlightenment, a critical one, no doubt, but still part of that current. Materialist criticism of religious and idealist thinking in his "Theses on Feuerbach" and other early works show that. Historical materialism too, in his middle production, is one version of linear evolutionary phase theory typical to Enlightenment thinkers and differs from Adam Smith's phase theory, for example, only in that Marx adds to Smith's succession, which ends to the "commercial society", the phases of industrial capitalism and communism. Both Marx's early and middle production have a rational core in that they share the now common scientific worldview according to which it is reasonable to interpret reality by human-made theories and expect that the material conditions of human communities contribute to the type and direction the life forms typical to these communities take. In both senses, however, Marx is not the only thinker and not even the most important thinker who contributed to the adoption of the scientific worldview. Moreover, especially in the case of historical materialism he made several exaggerated assumptions such as the claim that all human history is driven by class struggles. As this theory has been falsified and phase theories in general are not seen as most fruitful frames to explain the course of history (cf. Mann 1986 and McNeill & McNeill 2003) I will concentrate Marx's mature production which consists of the theory of the capitalist social formation presented in *Das Kapital* and related works. I will discuss about seven aspects of that theory: (1) "the great civilizing influence of capital"; (2) the problem or "second nature"; (3) the problem of ideological misrecognition of reality; (4) exploitation; (5) labor theory or value; (6) theory of revolution and (7) the conception of communism. When it comes to the first three, I conclude that Marx was right and his analysis is still useful for the analysis of those phenomena. Concerning the other four themes I claim that Marx's analysis is either mistaken or outdated. However, there is still room for attempts to reconstruct his analysis, and I discuss about such attempts with the result that at least in the case of two (ie., 4-5) of the four topics an alternative route to develop a more fruitful approach is opened up.

RS 29 Arts And Cultural Management

ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN CULTURAL MANAGEMENT – IN BETWEEN POLITICALLY CORRECT POLICIES AND MARKET DEMANDS

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Abstract: This paper aims to explore new issues and controversies linked to the management of public cultural institutions and independent organisations in new democracies. Cultural policies linked to new public management have replaced old administrative patterns of cultural governance, however keeping the inherited routines within new forms and discourses. Institutional logic of operation in public cultural system (where arts and heritage are seen as value per se) had to be replaced by project and organizational logic (logic of sustainability, accountability) – raising the level of efficiency and effectiveness in order to compete with numerous emerging independent organisations.

The research will analyze developmental strategies of:

a) "national"cultural instititutions linked to different policy demands (inclusiveness, accessibility, cultural diversity promotion, intercultural dialogue, etc.) which are challenging their traditional curratorial policy of representation

b) independent organisations often changing their strategies and policies in view of possible donation (criteria of funding).

The research intend to show the ways how cultural organisations are coping with changed contexte and policies, but also with changed cultural practices of both population and cultural professionals, especially in a time of economic crisis and political instability. Emphasis would be on investigation of value changes within strategic objectives – to see if the demand for better market success and comercialization of the programs had undermine the inherent social responsibility of cultural organisation. The key research question: is there a new ethic in cultural management.

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ARTS MANAGEMENT IN LITHUANIA: CHALLENGES AND TENDENCIES OF CHANGE

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Abstract: Creative industries and commercialisation of art are everyday agenda in discourse Lithuanian cultural policy. However, transition from traditional arts management in Lithuania is rather chaotic. Most of Western societies experienced gradual change, while Lithuania arts management is still in complicated transition from traditional forms. Rapid common change of role of creativity and arts that took decades in the Western World is one of the main reasons of complications of transition.

The first change is change of place of art and design in economy that started in 19th century. Lithuanian society and economy still doubts importance and meaning of art.

The second change – recognition of importance commercialisation of arts. While formation of strong cluster in art and mass culture overlap requests for recognition of value of popular art, opposition between "real art" and entertainment opposes art to commercial success.

The third change is change of functions of art in society, especially rise of importance of social reflection of art. New understanding of role of art in society equates art to science. Although there is no unique notion of artistic research, the notion is highlight of intellectualisation of art.

The forth change – programs of arts, financed by state. Both state funded cultural and educational, both integration programmes are experiencing constant threat as having no social and commercial impact and are rather additional and subject of prosperity than important for identity creation and development of creative society.

The fifth change deals with rise of creative society and economy.

As addition to changes in role and place of art in society, Lithuania is still experiencing social transformations. Lithuania still does not have few generations' art appreciating elite of and influential creative class.

The presentation will analyse impacts of changes of role of art in society and social changes on arts management in Lithuania. Challenges that arts management meets are tightly related of changes both in artistic world and broader society. Arts management tries to make both parts meet. How much does the success of work of art depend on arts management? How can art be managed? Can the work of art have its own value that does not depend on managed external contents, created by arts management? What are the relations between artist and manager in arts management and artistic creativity?

THE BERLINER PHILHARMONIKER AND THE "DIGITAL CONCERT HALL" - A FIELD STUDY ON AUDIENCE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE INTERNET

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Abstract: The number of people attending classical music concerts is decreasing. In Germany the audience has dropped by 9.3% in

the last 17 years. Research further shows that the younger generations lack experience with classical music and opportunities to get in touch with it. At the same time a constantly growing surplus of leisure time activities and media-offers competes for visitors and customers, whose available amount of free time is actually declining.

To counteract these trends and in order to attract new target groups and introduce them to classical music, classical music industry is breaking fresh grounds: within only 3 years time (2007-10), the number of German orchestras, using social media has grown from 2 to 50. The use of social media seems promising, allowing orchestras and musicians to connect and in interact with fans, friends, friends of fans (and so on), eventually reaching out to people that have not had encounters with classical music before.

There have been only a handful of surveys, interested in the question which institutions use social media as an audience-development-tool and how. But none of them ever asked the question *who* actually is attracted by these activities.

Hence the aim of this work is to examine how promising these online activities are, using the example of the online-offer "Digital Concert Hall" (DCH) of the Berliner Philharmoniker: as many others, the German orchestra has started to upload videos on Youtube and to communicate with people around the world via Facebook and Twitter. They also broadcast whole concerts via their own online-platform, the DCH, hoping to attract new target groups by lowering the inhibition of visiting a classical concert. If the online-activities of the Berliner Philharmoniker work that way, one should be able to measure this by conducting a costumer-survey on the Digital Concert Hall and comparing (socio-)demographic data of the respondents with those surveyed in a real concert hall.

This study is the first to have a differentiated look on a concrete online-"audience". By conducting and analyzing a customer survey (n=3.323 out of 40.000) together with a qualitative experiment with non-attenders, this work contributes to costumer-research as well as non-costumer-research and reflects upon the relevance of the internet for classical music industry.

IMAGE OF WOMEN ARTS MANAGERS IN SERBIAN MEDIA

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Abstract: One of the laws of modern society development period is the steady increase in the number of women in relation to the number of men. For a long time they represent more than half of the population. In arts management women in the20thcentury, in principle, equal status with men. But, formal andrealrightsareat odds.Primarily, they are the product of a society which tenaciously held relations of inequality.Women as successful arts managers in Serbia are even today often boiled down to an object, which can be easily concluded, at a glance at the print media in Serbia. In short, we are confronted daily with media articles where women are treated in degrading manner, which can be result of the hard competition in economy, especially in the precarious field of arts management in turbulent times.

KEYWORDS: arts management, media, sexism, inequality

NEURO-MARKETING AND THE MUSEUM: HOW SOCIAL SITUATIONS AFFECT THE RECEPTION OF FINE ART AND WHAT IMPLICATION THIS HAS FOR THE STRATEGIC MARKETING-MANAGEMENT OF MUSEUMS

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Abstract: For centuries museums followed the Greek model of a *museĩon,* a place of silent contemplation. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, visiting a museum was a rather solitary excursion. The procedures for gaining access to the museum were complicated, time consuming and expensive – museum policy did not provide for a particularly visitor friendly experience (Grasskamp 1981).

Shortly after opening the Louvre to the public, the French intellectual Quatremère de Quince lamented, that by the opening the collection to the "event orientate masses" the "distinguished taste of the connoisseur" would be lost (Belting 2001). Similar complaints were rampant throughout Europe at that time. Nowadays, this sort of conjecture seems to be unthinkable for masses of visitors, students and tourists move through the Tate Modern, British Museum, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Uffizi or the Louvre daily. The museum has been conceived as a public place, and the increasing visitors numbers are tantamount to its success. Only rarely are doubts on these 'public' premises of the museum heard; doubts like those from Athur Danto who speaks of the 'Disneyfication' of fine art museums, and the loss of their aesthetic impact (Danto 1992). Are these complaints merely polemic? Or are they symptomatic of trying to establish a gate-keeper function to the museums as institutions of Bourdieuian social distinction?

With the elaborate technology developed for our Swiss national research project *eMotion – mapping museum experience,* we analysed the different behaviour of people coming alone and people coming in company to the exhibition, as well as people who spoke and those who were silent during their museum visit. In particular, we analysed the effect of sociality and communication on the act and affects of art reception. Gaining access to this complex realm of visitor reception in the museum required both, interdisciplinary research methods and an innovative technical apparatus.

In this presentation we will analyse the interaction of the work, the space and the beholder. We will show that sociality and communication has a significant impact on the perception of art, and we will discuss how museums and exhibitions can deal with a democratic and hospitable visitor policy without losing the aesthetic power of their exhibits.

PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES AND AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION FOR NONPROFIT CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: Marketing strategies are essential not only for the interest accumulation of commercial companies but also for the development of nonprofit institutions. How do nonprofit cultural organizations promote their product, that is, how do they attract a larger audience to consume their cultural items? We can approach this inquiry by looking more carefully at three questions: (1) what the characteristics in different types of cultural organizations are; (2) what the organizations have done with respect to marketing—what their promotion strategies are; (3) what the outcomes of their efforts are—what kinds of participation changes they have achieved. My essential statement here is: different types of cultural organizations with distinguishing characteristics may use different promotion strategies to increase the participation in their activities, which may in turn lead to different marketing efficacies. I use the data from Survey of Arts and Cultural Organizations (2000) in which the respondents including government or not-for-profit art and cultural organizations in 5 geographic areas in the United States. Age and size of organizations are used to measure the characteristics of cultural institutions, 14 different strategies are used to measure the promotional strategies, and 5 different kinds of growth in audience participation are used to measure the promotional efficacies. The results indicate that, first, age and size of cultural organizations do matter for the improvement of audience participation; however, when considering the number of promotional strategies along with age and size, the effects of these two characteristic predictors fade – the number of strategies used by cultural organizations significantly influences the promotional efficacies. Second, the effects of individual promotional strategies on the 5 kinds of audience participation improvement reveal that different strategies will lead to different promotional efficacies, which endorses the assumption. Third, by using factor analysis, 3 main factors emerge from the 14 strategies: reach/teach, beyond border, and audience service; beyond border significantly improves all the 5 dimensions of audience participation, reach/teach influences 3 kinds of promotional efficacies, and audience service matters for 3 efficacies.

WILL VENTURE PHILANTROPY HELP THE ARTS IN TROUBLED TIMES? (CASE STUDY OF MADLENIANUM OPERA AND THEATRE IN ZEMUN)

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Abstract: Good art is good business. Motto Philip Morris. Interest in, and acknowledgement of, the value of culture and cultural goods is increasing world-wide. So too is interest in valuing the arts so that efficient funding decisions can be made by government and private sponsors. Today, as in the past, artists need the funding, approval, and friendship of patrons whether they are individuals, corporations, governments, or nonprofit foundations. The training and support of artists is a serious, time consuming and often a costly business, since it involves issues of space, materials, equipment, and personnel. Any serious commitment to the arts today will have to begin with an understanding of their interrelationship (dance, classical music, performance, theater) and of the necessity to provide the vital resources of space and materials.

In difficult times like ours, this system has elevated the status of art in society and reduced art to corporate promotions. Whether or not art "makes the world better," or "makes us better people," artworks and artists are part of a market economy. The relation between those two economic spheres is close to the question of patronage and of patronizing. It marks a desire on the part of these new-style philanthropists to be "hands-on benefactors", managing partners working with nonprofit artistic world and to see what are described as "measurable results." Thus they, in a way, become socialized into a milieu of arts and culture, also create an image of the socially responsible corporate behavior as a 'social investment', or show a beatified picture of the corporation and philanthropist him/herself. In any case, serious patrons of the arts are to be cherished in our difficult and turbulent times.

Like DeVos family(Kennedy Center), Madlenianum Opera and Theatre was founded in Zemun(Belgrade, Serbia) in 1998, as the first private opera in this part of Europe. The founder and the only donor of Madlenianum is Mrs. Madlena Zepter, whose investments in culture and art represent the largest personal benefactor deed in this domain in Serbia and region. For her philanthropic contribution to the Serbian culture Mrs. Zepter was awarded *Golden Crown* award in 2011. by the Serbian Ministry of Culture.

Keywords: philantropy, arts, classical music, opera, socially responsible behavior

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE BRONX MUSEUM OF THE ARTS

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Abstract: Participation in the arts is an area of extensive inquiry, and the NEA (2009), RAND (2008), and Wallace (2001) commissioned surveys measuring American cultural attitudes. Arts management studies pointed to social stratification in museum visitation whereby both frequent and occasional visitors tended to be in higher income brackets (Kolter & Kolter, 2000; Falk/Dierking, 1992, Hood, 1983). These frameworks remain weak because they presume that arts organizations are elite economically, culturally, and that the audience (actual and potential) is predominately middle and upper middle class with a history of attending cultural events. Low-income, non-English speaking, and immigrant individuals are frequently lumped into a category of the "underserved."

Thus, American models for growing arts participation often leave out organizations like the Bronx Museum of the Arts that were established to operate within ethnically and culturally diverse communities, with lower incomes, and where English is a second language. The absence of such research has been perpetuated academically, (Rosenstein & Brimer, 2005). Turning instead to anthropology, Arlene Davila's study of NYC's El Barrio demonstrates the arts are not simply the elevated, elite forms that most arts management studies presume; many recent immigrants to the United States view the arts as much more integral to daily and spiritual life (Davila, 2004). Education specialists further observe that audiences who do not engage with the critical discourse about art need a point of entry to such work as part of the physical design and interpretive strategy of exhibits. (Adams, et. al, 2003)

The paper will analyze the value of stepping of the classroom into the real world of community-centered museums that daily play a dual role as part of the art world and public service organization

through applying Davila's research of multiethnic perspectives to the discipline of arts management, and drawing from a cultural survey of 1200 Bronx residents as well as empirical research. Without case studies that examine outreach in ethnically diverse neighborhoods, cultural organizations and the arts administration programs that typically train their staff will continue to offer the mainly mainstream cultural perspective, furthering the partial view of the arts' role in American culture and society and limiting public participation.

UNPACKING FESTIVALS: CULTURAL WORKERS AS MORAL ENTREPRENEURS

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Abstract: The narrative of economic crisis in the public sphere, has heightened the perception of the characteristics of instability and segmentation of cultural-work, boosting an increased awareness of the weaknesses of its utopianization.

I carried out an empirical research on the administrative and technical staff working in different art festivals both in Italy and Spain, where the organizational structures are generally configured according to a restricted core of stable employees, surrounded by a consistent number of temporary collaborators and volunteers. Moreover, a growing number of practitioners from academic programmes have lately been joining in as stageurs.

I have used the concept of "moral-panic" to analyze how cultural workers of those festivals, complain and react to new legions of work-avid aspiring professionals.

Afraid of the possibility that freshmen may supplant them and their occupation be gradually deprofessionalyzed - they actively engage in ongoing practices, strategies of professional resistance emphasizing the "real" experience acquired in years of professional activity versus the inadeguacy of higher "scholastic" education.

Consequently, new boundaries and patterns of distinction are created while internships do fail to work as bridges for occupational integration becoming a parking area for uneployment.

Broadly speaking, it emerges the idea that behind the myth of cultural-work lays a mechanism for social control.

In this paper I endeavour to illustrate that nowadays, the moral panics fostered by the public narrative of crisis as well as the incoming waves of aspiring professionals make prestige, the charisma of cultural-work *melt into air*.

WHERE ARE WE IN DEFINING "THE ARTS?"

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Abstract: We have come a long way in the fields of arts management and arts policy in establishing academic programs, achieving hard-earned legitimacy through academic journals and professional societies – and even a place at the table in areas such as urban development, education, and diplomacy. Yet the present is not rosy for sustainability of the arts and some researchers have questioned the ways in which practices of arts managers may impede, more than support, the development of artists and their work (Foehl 2009, Kuesters 2010). Public funding for artists and arts initiatives is threatened no less today than in the past, and may even be more threatened due to financial crises affecting both domestic and global economies. The proposed solution in the past, to problems relating to arts management, was establishing norms for best practice based on for-profit business ideals. While the global financial crises have cast some doubt upon received wisdom and the applicability of these models to management and policies in the arts, the effect on practice is unlikely to go beyond superficial discourse. This paper will argue that within their limited discourses of practice, arts management and policy have ignored core issues that could inform pedagogy, practice, and research. More precisely, this paper argues that the most salient issue remains our definitions of art.

While it seems simplistic to state that without a definition of the term "art" there could be no such thing as arts management or arts policy (DeVereaux 2003, 2011), the reality of that statement raises a complexity of issues, not to mention a few eyebrows. Defining "art" has occupied many minds and the ideological, political, theoretical, and practical problems that go hand in hand with definitional exercises form a backdrop for controversies in the arts. If defining "art" produces controversy, the failure to provide a definition does nothing to reduce it either. Can one define "art" or "the arts" in way that both avoids controversy and facilitates the day-to-day practice of arts management? Is it necessary to do so?

I draw on previous work examining arts management and the discourse of practice(DeVereaux 2010) to examine whether and how definitions of art affect the roles, functions, and practices of arts managers and why it matters.

GENDER, FAMILY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN PORTUGAL. THE CASE OF LOCAL POWER

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Abstract: This article examines the family's influence on the political participation of the individual, in Portugal. I discuss results from my master degree's thesis completed in 2008, with the orientation of Professor Analia Torres, which addressed the relationship between gender and political participation at local power, political context where is evident a great presidentialism, in which the mayor is the symbol of power. Given the impossibility of the research to cover all 308 municipalities of Portugal, the research was limited to a geographic area: Lisbon Metropolitan Area, with nineteen municipalities, mostly led by left-wing parties, thirteen men and six women. After several contacts for months, it was only possible to interview twelve mayors, eight men and four women. After these interviews, I came to three different trends, deeply marked by gender. There is a tendency in men to a total availability to political life, given that the size of family and domestic organization is in charge of wives. While for women, political life must be coordinated with the family structure and organization, even with the support and sacrifice of their husbands. Finally, I emphasize, through an exceptional case, the power of roles and symbolic and real places that the individual occupies. Which revealed that more important than sex, the physical and biological characteristics of each individual, in the construction of its personal, professional and political trajectory, is gender, its social

meanings and cultural roles that each individual must play and the expectations that are associated to both men and women and that influence in a decisive way the construction of their life course.

THE HIDDEN AGENDA OF GENDER EQUALITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the process of implementation of gender equality in development aid as a hidden agenda of modern society. The hypothesis says in the background of these processes involves a homogenizer desire by which the goals of the West Society should be the goals of the world. The theoretical discussion is based on critical theories with modern feminism, the post-colonial theories and some feminist anthropology research. The main findings suggest that the process of gender equality inclusion in development is a surreptitiously way of institutionalize the modern Western feminism principles at the expense of subaltern feminisms.

THE PORTUGUESE CONTEMPORARY FAMILY LAW: IS IT GENDER NEUTRAL?

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Abstract: Following the democratic revolution in 1974 in Portugal, the principle of equality was enshrined in the 1976 constitution. This brought about a series of profound changes in the legislation, which particularly affected family law. Law turns citizens into subjects with rights and duties, consequently standardizing them as they all are equal before the law, and naturalizing them, considering that all are equal before the law (Kapur, 2006). Nonetheless, it has long been recognized that the demand for equal treatment before the law, in contexts where men and women are in an unequal situation, such as family and marriage (McCorkel et al, 2000), has a negative impact by putting women at a considerable socio-economic disadvantage (Verchick and Levit, 2006).

Simultaneously, the practice of law, particularly in Family Law, actively contributes to the production and reproduction of gender identities, although law argues that it is only using natural-scientific or common sense concepts or speeches. In legal discourse the two genres are defined by contrast, suggesting a relationship of "complementarity", which perpetuates, however, the homogenous reproduction of the behavioral characteristics, roles and spheres considered male or female. The law does not create patriarchal relations, but in a complex and often contradictory way, replicates the material and ideological conditions under which these relationships can survive (Smart, 1999).

In this paper we discuss the gender of family law, from the preliminary results of the research project “The gender of family law and justice". We will discuss Family Law as a process of (re)production of gender identities and inequalities, attending to the law in books and the law in action. Thus, first, we analysethe ruptures and continuities of transformations in Family Law in Portugal from 1974 to the present, through the Civil Code reforms and legislation concerning Family Law. Secondly, we intend to examine how Family Law is enforced by the Portuguese courts, analysing the legal and ideological discourses which judges use to shape their decisions.

TIME USE: WORKING AND UPPER CLASS WOMEN IN COMPARISON

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Abstract: While for men the length of paid and unpaid work on weekdays is independent from social class, this cannot be said for women. Upper class women record the longest working hours in paid work on weekdays, working class women the shortest. The longest time for unpaid work is found among working class women, especially when they live together with a partner. The "strategy" for balancing paid and unpaid work of upper class women cannot be seen in a reduction of unpaid work only. They deal in a special way with unpaid work: "Time deepening", as described by Scheuch, means that two activities are done in the same time span. Upper class women have the highest rate of "time deepening" in unpaid work. Empirical results are calculated with the German Time Budget survey 2001/2002, a representative cross section survey from the Federal Statistical Office in Germany. Differences among women according to their social class membership are discussed. For the use of time, data for Germany shows that working class women seem to be disadvantaged in comparison to upper class women.

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