

*English summaries**

(in alphabetical order)

N. Bertuzzi, *Una protesta senza movimento? L'animalismo in Italia e la centralità dell'advocacy individuale (A protest without a social movement? The case for Italian animal advocacy and the relevance of individual activism)*

The article investigates forms of organized interest for animal rights and wellbeing. The field consists in a variegated composition of individual and collective actors, quite different in terms of ideological values and action strategies. The author presents a historical overview of the phenomenon during the twentieth century. However, the main focus of the paper is on the present situation, and specifically on the importance assumed by the personal action frames and individual repertoires of contention. Through an online survey (704 responses) and 20 semi-structured interviews, the author frames animal advocacy within a number of typical characteristics of modernity, and especially the process of individualization. Considering these elements, the forms of protest and advocacy are widespread, while an actual movement identity is in crisis.

M. Bonolis, *Entropia e akrasia. Verso una sociologia della mente (Entropy and akrasia. Toward a sociology of the mind)*

The essay aims to analyze the developments of the Theory of Action with reference to the analysis of the sub-intentional roots of subjective rationality. The focus is on the attention that many authors – after Gilbert Ryle – have devoted to indeterministic, substantially entropic, properties which, in certain conditions, dominate the dynamics of mental life and on which the akratic dimension depends, compromising every design of rationality teleological, coherency and reliable judgment. From a thematic-disciplinary point of view, the extrinsic purpose of the analysis is, on one hand, to outline the conditions of a specific and indispensable inter-functional relationship between the sociological categories and the categories of cognitive psychology, and on the other to advance ar-

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gued reservations about the admissibility of the autonomistic principle of an ecology of the mind.

F. Denunzio, I. Gjergji, *L'indice segreto. Origine e sviluppo del rapporto di Merton con Durkheim (The secret index. Origin and development of Merton's relationship with Durkheim)*

This article provides an in-depth analysis of Robert K. Merton's adherence to the durkheimian tradition through the concept of index. To do so, it provides a detailed analysis of the first essay written by the American sociologist: «Durkheim's Division of Labor in Society» (1934). The results of this analysis are also compared with Merton's subsequent writings, such as *Sociological Theory* (1945) and *The Bearing of Empirical Research Upon the Development of Sociological Theory* (1948), in which the confrontation with the Durkheim's indexes is further reaffirmed. This comparison generates the possibility of identifying the evolution of the relationship that the American sociologist establishes with his French counterpart, as a fundamental tool of empirical research.

M.P. Faggiano, V. Azzarita, E.D. Calò, M. Mongiardo, *Il circolo vizioso del risentimento. Vittime e carnefici nella campagna elettorale per le politiche 2018 (The vicious cycle of resentment. Victims and perpetrators in the 2018 election campaign in Italy)*

The economic, political and cultural crisis, of Italy and the Western democracies affects the daily life of individuals and becomes distrust of institutions and traditional political parties, dissatisfaction and resentment. Once these negative sentiments – exploited especially during the election campaign – have emerged, they also affects people and groups not directly touched by the crisis' effect, conforming to a mechanism of conflict expansion. Sometimes, insecurity and resentment become narrowness and fear of the foreigner. In this regard, the article presents data from a web survey and a study based on the content analysis of the social campaign conducted on Facebook during the 2018 Italian general elections.

F. Farrugi, *Zygmunt Bauman. Sicurezza e insicurezza nella modernità liquida con una intervista inedita (Zygmunt Bauman. Safety and unsafety in liquid modernity with an unpublished interview)*

Zygmunt Bauman (1925-2017) has been one of the 20th Century's most influential thinkers, whose analysis have fed the sociological debate on post-modernity society. The purpose of this notes is to analyze Bauman's thought about urban safety in the liquid modernity. In an unpublished interview to the author (in appendix) Bauman introduces unprecedented considerations at both the meso and micro level: about crime prevention policies in Great Britain and relational aspects such as interaction between police and community, ethnic groups and natives.

F. Gaspani, C. Pisano, D. Scisci, *Il riutilizzo dei dati qualitativi: opportunità e sfide (Qualitative data re-use: opportunities and challenges)*

The article explores opportunities and challenges related to the re-use of qualitative data in social research. It also focuses on the strategies developed by research infrastructures to promote and facilitate informed data use. In the Italian context, the practices related to the re-use of qualitative data are not sufficiently explored and require that the scientific community deal with some important ethical, legal, epistemological and methodological issues. In order to share data, it is important to adopt, from the earliest stages of research, a plan for the management of qualitative materials with a data life cycle perspective.

B. Grüning, *Il vuoto in corpo: la spazializzazione del sé nelle autobiografie di donne anoressiche (Empty Bodies. The spatialization of Self in the autobiographies of anorexic women)*

This essay focuses on the spatial perceptions of the body presented in twenty-one autobiographical narratives by Italian women who experienced anorexia or bulimia in the last three decades. The goal is not to present a picture of the social etiology of anorexia in Italy, but to highlight the importance of space as an analytic tool for understanding how anorexic women experience and construct their body and subjectivity in interaction with other social actors within spatialized social structures. The author proposes a sociological-phenomenological approach to thinking about anorexia *spatially*, starting from a multilayer understanding of space as material, social, symbolic and relational dimensions.