

*English Summaries**

(in alphabetical order)

B. Aragona, *Una nuova cultura del dato (A New «Data Culture»)*. If one defines «data culture» as the connection between the moment statistical information is produced and the moment it is used at a theoretical and practical level, one can identify the concept's two main dimensions: the quantity of statistics used for social information and the totality of organizational, technological and methodological changes that characterize the production of statistical services over a certain period of time. Analyzing its history from the Seventies to today, it is possible to outline the changes that led to a «new data culture», which generates consequences both for producers and users of statistics: social researchers first and foremost, but the general public as well.

V. Capecchi, *Matematica e sociologia. Da Lazarsfeld alle reti neurali artificiali (Mathematics and Sociology. From Lazarsfeld to Artificial Neural Networks)*. This essay proposes a historical reconstruction in three phases of the relationship between sociology and mathematics: (a) P.F. Lazarsfeld's choices regarding theory, methodology and mathematics within the objectivity paradigm; (b) the relationship between mathematics and sociology, from statistic models and artificial societies to social simulation; (c) the new possibilities that Artificial Neural Networks offer sociology.

M. Colafato, *Narrare confini (Narrating Borders)*. Ivo Andrić was always aware of the fact that narrations reproduce «the symbolism of borders» within collective identity, followed by interiorized division and hostility. On the other hand, narrations have the potential to disclose the horizon of forced identifications since they allow models of beauty and goodness to circulate and retained in our memory. For this purpose, according to the great Serbio-Bosniac writer, «disinterested abnegation/denial» are demanded of both the artist

* A cura di Melina Rosenberg.

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and the scientist, who are also asked «to forget themselves and their personal interests». The paradox found in his work shows how the flowering of bridges of wonder does not hinder the existence of steep, harsh banks. But in the presence of the dedication, without attachment of even anonymous actors.

S. Mauceri, *Ri-scoprire l'analisi dei casi devianti. Una strategia metodologica di supporto dei processi teorico-interpretativi nella ricerca sociale di tipo standard (Re-discovering deviant case analysis. A methodological strategy supporting theoretical-interpretative processes in standard social research)*. This article contains a reflection that intends to assert the heuristic fertility of integrating common procedural models with analysis of deviant cases. This analysis was originally proposed by Paul F. Lazarsfeld and promoted between the '40s and the '60s at Columbia School, without much impact on quantitative social research circles. Deviant cases are cases that do not display expected behaviour or attitudes. Instead of considering deviant cases irrelevant because they are residual, this procedural strategy accentuates their importance and promotes an in-depth study to maximize data quality and support interpretation processes of research results.