

## SUMMARIES

### ***Nikolaev V.G.* Migration and marginalization in the interactionist perspective**

Migration studies in the modern world demand paying attention to the human or personal dimension. An important theoretical resource is the classical conception of a marginal man developed by Robert E. Park and other sociologists of Chicago school. The author reconstructs and partially reinterprets this conception from an interactionist perspective, focusing upon a recurrent individual transitions between interactional configurations of different scales and different engagement; this process, taken as characteristic for modernity, accompanied by a clash of different we-feelings and orders of meanings the individuals identify themselves with.

*Key words:* migration, marginalization, modernity, marginal man, interaction, interactional configurations, “we”, identity, orders of meanings.

### ***Turchik A.W.* Laughter in interaction: analysis of conversations about authorities estimation**

The paper demonstrates some implications about how and why people laugh during interview-conversations about Russian authorities. The question under consideration is how laughter can show tacit but connote attitude to the object under discussion and how it appears as a way of speaking about authorities/power in the here-and-now interview situation. The analysis is based upon data, collected during in-depth interview with the representatives of Russian intelligentsia/intellectual circle. Using these data we reveal a range of sequential phenomena associated with irony and laughter.

*Key words:* conversation analysis, laughter in interaction, intelligentsia.

### ***Gladarev B.S., Zinman Zh.M.* Practices of social interaction between policemen and ethnic labour migrants**

Typical situations and rules of discriminating social interactions between militiamen and ethnic labour migrants from the Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus countries are reconstructed after the materials of a qualitative research lead in St.-Petersburg in 2006–08. A social and economic reason for «Militia xenophobia» is inferred.

*Key words:* practices of social interaction, ethnic labour migrants, discrimination, xenophobia, sociology of militia.

**Lazar M.G. Ethics of science in the USSR-Russia: essay of the formation history**

History of emergency and development of ethics of science in the USSR-Russia since the 60-s of the XX century till our times as a new scientific approach which became a part of philosophy and sociology of science is considered in the article. Main traditions in the field of examination of science and morals, the norms of ethos of classical and modern science as well as postacademic science are discovered.

*Key words:* soviet science, academic science, ethics of a scientist, ethics of science, classical science ethos, norms of postacademic science.

**Manuilskaya K.A. Formation and development of empirical studies in German sociology**

The origin and formation of empirical studies in German sociology is considered, a description of the basic research themes and methodical approaches is given, reasons and preconditions of the interest in empirical study of social problems are analyzed. The materials collected by the author in the course of direct contacts to German historians of sociology are used.

*Key words:* the history of empirical researches in Germany; social statistics; theoretical and empirical; organisation of empirical studies.

**Thiesse A.-M. Les usages politiques de l'histoire nationale en France aujourd'hui (The political usage of national history in modern France)**

In France debate is unfolding over historical issues. Historical science is now called upon by the new French government to provide support for new integrationist policies. The government policy consists upon imposing on the scientific community its own understanding of national history as an ascendant line that leads to the creation of the modern French state. The French historians resist government attempts questioning the necessity or validity of such an approach. The scientific community is concerned that the policy might undermine the independence of historical research. The article deals with the problem of so-called "historical" laws that set out to accommodate demands and grievances of national minorities in France. In a number of cases the laws came into conflict with existing French legislation and turned out to be a factor with a potential to delimit and censor the scale and variety of historical research.

*Key words:* national history, historical memory, "historical" laws, national identity, immigration.

**Gudkov L.D. Are there grounds for theoretical sociology in Russia?**

According to the authors opinion, the remaining system of the Russian social science organization through government agencies, the principles of forming up its personnel, the systems of acknowledgement and rewarding actually deprives humanities and social sciences in Russia of theoretical potential, of the very interest to general issues, to their theoretical working up which is

impossible without interdisciplinary — historical, humanitarian — context. In recent years some young Russian scientists' not infrequent turning to the ideas and fashionable figures of European postmodernism leaves aside the problems facing the Russian society. In this situation the author skeptical threats the call for engaging in "pure science" claimed by representatives of younger generation of Russian sociologists who accept neither nomenclature character of sciences serving the government interests, nor "empirical sociology" sterile in relation to any theories.

*Key words:* theoretical sociology, nomenclature character of sciences, interests for social epistemology.

***Sokolov M.M. Here and there: Can the state of Russian theoretical sociology be explained by institutional factors?***

The paper evaluates Lev Gudkov's arguments from the comparative perspective. A survey of approx. 60 Anglo-American theoretical sociology handbooks and textbooks from the last 50 years demonstrates that the range of turnover in their contents decreases drastically after 1985. This suggests that the lack of theoretical innovations in post-Soviet Russian sociology might be a part of world-wide intellectual dynamics rather than something characteristic of a given society.

*Key words:* history of sociological theory, sociology of science, sociology of intellectuals.

***Chernysh M.F. Reading the article of L.Gudkov: Marginal notes.***

Russian sociologists are actively involved in the debate over epistemological foundations of social science. The commentary underlines that sociology was born in the West, Russian sociology in the initial phase of its development had to borrow ideas from Western schools. The development of national Russian sociology was interrupted by the Soviet period. Pressed by the Soviet regime the Soviet sociologists nevertheless succeeded in creating a basis for further its further development. In the post-Soviet period the Russian sociology faces many problems caused by its involvement in ideological debates. A number of problems are caused by a desire of some Russian sociologists to impose on the Russian sociologists post-modernist discourse.

*Key words:* Russian sociology, Soviet sociology, methodology, ideology, postmodernism.