

Summaries

The Vietnam War and the Sixties

by Hans Righart

This essay studies the relationship between the Vietnam War and the Sixties as a decade of profound cultural and social change. The author challenges the widely shared view that the Vietnam war was instrumental to the realization of a youth cultural programme: freedom from parental authority, sexual liberation and hedonism. The author emphasizes the unique and unprecedented character of the Vietnam war. As such the war is not only responsible for politicizing the Sixties but also for the transnational character of the student unrest in 1967-1969. Another important conclusion is that both in Western Europe as in the United States the antiwar movement was not a single generation movement. On both continents the antiwar movement connected generations as well as movements; in Western Europe it bridged the gap between the neutralist/leftist pacifism of the late Fifties and the marxisante anti-imperialism of the Sixties; in the United States the antiwar movement joined in in the older struggle against racism and poverty.

Anti-social families and 'pillarized' sociological research

by Jan Terpstra

In the post-war years so-called anti-social families were regarded as an alarming problem. Sociological research was thought to make an important contribution to interventions to cure this 'social disease'. Both these interventions and social research were largely performed by organizations part of the Dutch catholic pillar. Practical results of these studies to social intervention were negligible. Still this type of applied research had important effects on the long run. These studies did not only deal with describing the local situation of anti-social families. They also offered a more general sociological view on the consequences and inevitability of social modernization. This was the main contribution of these studies. They stimulated the post-war modernization of local communities. The often mentioned contrast between modern sociological research and the often pillarized studies with their rather pessimistic view on modern culture, does not fit the social position of this sociological research.

New developments in urban design policy

by Léon Deben and Pieter Rings

This article asks the attention for new developments in the public domain and especially for the unexpected consequences of a shift from urban renewal and housing to public space. It shows how urban design policy exclude unintentionally social categories like the homeless.

The growing attention nowadays focussed on the quality of streets and squares makes the public domain often less public. Some categories are explicitly included others are more excluded. A new wave of regulation accompanies the design-process in reconstruction and improvement of space in our cities.

The homeless as potential tenants

by Jan Hartog

The main orientation of social housing organizations in Holland is to regard the homeless as socially and mentally handicapped people. This is in line with the socio-scientific paradigm dominant a few years ago. According to this view they let houses on basis of a 'ABC-construction' to welfare organizations who on their turn give shelter and support to the homeless. The homeless are stuck in a form of conditional housing. Holding on to this paradigm and the use of the ABC, combined with a development of commercialisation and privatisation in the social housing sector, gives opportunity to the welfare organizations to develop themselves as semi social housing organizations in a 'new' niche on the housing market.

Dutch social housing organizations are reluctant in offering sub standard housing for the homeless. On basis of legislation, market demands, company tradition and sector history there is a culture of offering high quality in standards of housing.

In addition to previous articles in the *Sociologische Gids* this article concludes that social housing organizations should change their policy and offer cheap and sub standard housing. This can mean an adequate contribution in preventing homelessness in addition to other forms of social housing policy. A demand for such form of housing is present, especially among groups of 'residential' and 'potential homeless' who don't need any support of welfare organizations.

Medewerkers aan dit nummer

Hans Righart (1954) is hoogleraar politieke geschiedenis aan de Universiteit Utrecht. Hij publiceerde onder meer *De eindeloze jaren zestig: Geschiedenis van een generatieconflict* (1995) en *GeneratieMix: Leeftijdsgroepen en cultuur* (1998). Momenteel werkt hij aan een aantal voorstudies voor een internationaal vergelijkend onderzoek naar de jaren zestig. De oorlog in Vietnam is één van die studies.

Jan Terpstra is werkzaam op de onderzoeksafdeling van het College Toezicht Sociale Verzekeringen (Ctsv) te Zoetermeer.

Pieter Rings is stadssocioloog en studeerde aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam sociologie. Hij publiceert over architectuur in Nederland en organiseert architectuurwandelingen.

Leon Deben is universitair hoofddocent bij de sectie stadssociologie afdeling sociologie en antropologie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam. Hij publiceert over dakloosheid, stadsvernieuwing en woonbeschaving.

Jan Hartog studeerde sociologie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam met als specialisatie stadssociologie. Momenteel is hij werkzaam als beleidsmedewerker bij de Dienst Wijkbeheer en Stadsvernieuwing van de gemeente Utrecht