

Vesna Leskošek

COMMERCE WITH BODIES AND SOULS OF WOMEN IN SLOVENIA UNTIL THE END OF 19TH CENTURY

Dr. Vesna Leskošek is a lecturer at University of Ljubljana School of Social Work and a researcher at the Peace Institute, Ljubljana.

Western researchers of gender have put forward the proposition that women used to be treated in history only as bodies that serve the country (by delivering children) and the master (as wives and house labourers). Researchers in Slovenia, too, found ideologies and practices of reducing women to their bodies; the earliest records of commerce with women date to the first centuries AD. First, it was commerce with slaves, later with brides, but all the time they have been used for 'white slavery' which is still one of the main concerns of international organisations. Women have been punished more severely than men, because their acts were a double sin. Beside written laws they also broke unwritten ones – by entering the public domain they changed the role prescribed for them, so they had to pay double. Their punishment in counter-reformation assaults was worse than men's, witches were massively murdered and burned, illegitimate mothers mocked, persecuted and stoned – and this mass murder was headed by the Catholic Church that was also the highest moral authority in determining and demanding womanhood.

Keywords: women's history, rituals, punishment.

Gorazd Meško

SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION – A VISION OR UTOPIA?

Dr. Gorazd Meško is a lecturer of criminology and Vice Dean at the University of Maribor Faculty of Police and Security and an associate of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Ljubljana Faculty of Law.

The author follows the assumption that the only appropriate crime prevention is social prevention, comprised of efforts for the reduction of crucial social problems such as inequality, low level of education, unemployment, economical deprivation, etc. Social prevention is a long-term strategy which, compared to the situational crime prevention that focuses on situations and target hardening, pays more 'attention' to the respect of human dignity and human rights. In addition, social (crime) prevention is characterised by social support for a growing social underclass which is becoming more and more a property of formal social control institutions.

Keywords: causes of crime, human rights, police work, politics.

Žarko Tepavčević

MARRIAGE AND SEXUALITY IN THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

Social worker Žarko Tepavčević, MA, is senior councillor on family at the Centre of social work Ljubljana – Šiška.

Roman Catholic Church has had a great impact on the way of life in Catholic societies. It has always interfered with the relation between the sexes. Its teachings have underlain sexual inequality and the discrimination of women. Still it doesn't distinguish between marriage and family. The Catholic doctrine considers marriage holly matrimony. By marriage in church a lifelong, non-divorceable union of spouses is established. For RCC a sexual intercourse is permissible only when it aims at conception, or as a fulfilment of the conjugal duty. Abortion and all contraception (except natural) are refused. Artificial insemination is likewise objected, because it doesn't correspond with the regular form of

ABSTRACTS

procreative sexual intercourse. RCC's teaching is that god gives and takes life, so that any intervention in this area by people is inadmissible and immoral.

Keywords: family identity, contraception, abortion, artificial insemination.

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Frančiška Premzel

ARRANGING CONTACTS BETWEEN THE VIOLENT FATHER AND THE CHILD FROM THE VICTIM'S PERSPECTIVE

Frančiška Premzel is a social worker, working at the Safe House of the Centre of Social Work Maribor.

The contribution, based on the author's professional experience, emphasize the significance of the child's perspective in the arrangements of his or her contacts with the father in an environment of violence. She argues that the dominant conviction that the child is uninvolved, does not fear the father, and wants the contacts is wrong. The father's 'wish for the child' is often a manipulation and a way of contacting the partner who withdrew from the situation of violence. The child is overcome with feelings of distrust, fear and helplessness, which prevent him or her from speaking about what for so long even adults avoided to mention.

Keywords: fear, helplessness, feelings of guilt, distrust.

RELATING, LISTENING, RECORDING AND CHANGING STORIES

Lea Šugman Bohinc

STORYTELLING IN SOCIAL COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

Dr. Lea Šugman Bohinc is an assistant lecturer at University of Ljubljana School of Social Work.

Though Freud had originally defined therapy as conversation, with the development of later theories of psychotherapy this understanding sank into non-reflected self-evidence. Only the counselling and therapeutic directions of postmodern orientation have placed the reflection of social counselling and psychotherapy as conversation of mutually observing and story co-creating speakers into the focus of its conceptual and methodological frame. Thus in narratively conceptualised social counselling and psychotherapy we speak of listening to stories instead of just listening, as we understand a story as a unit of meaning that frames our experience and through which we interpret this experience. Different authors tell different stories about telling stories in social counselling and psychotherapy and they use vocabularies that differ as regards fundamental epistemological assumptions of the observer's separation from, or his inclusion in, the system under his or her observation. The vocabulary of postmodern, hermeneutic directions from the end of the twentieth century is a dictionary of clients' stories shared in conversations with counsellors or therapists and unfolding in the direction of the desired problem solution and of co-creating new analogies and metaphors, that is, in the direction of a new, more satisfactory joint story of the counsellor or therapist and the client.

Keywords: co-creation, postmodernism, hermeneutic epistemology.