

Tone Brejc obravnava sindrom poklicne izgorelosti v službah za zaposlovanje, ki je seveda spričo vse večjega pritiska na te službe zelo aktualen problem. S poklicno izgorelostjo se je veliko ukvarjala Anica Kos (ki jo avtor tudi veliko citira) in upamo, da bomo lahko kmalu objavili kakšno besedilo o tem problemu v zvezi s službami pomoči spod njenega peresa.

Slovenija po številu razvez med zakonci prav nič ne zaostaja za najbolj razvitim svetom, in tako tudi ne po problemih, ki so z njimi v zvezi. Med njimi je nedvomno tudi problem otrok, ki so velikokrat žrtev njunih konfliktov. Kako lahko socialni delavec posreduje v teh konfliktih v dobro otrok, piše Franc Udovič.

Naslednja problema, ki uvrščata Slovenijo v vrh svetovne lestvice in s katerima se v svojem članku ukvarja Franc Hribernik, sta alkoholizem in hude prometne nesreče. Dodajmo le, da smo soočeni z najbolj smrtonosno možno prometno-vamostno kombinacijo: slabe ceste, neurejen promet, dobri avtomobili in prepogumni, opiti vozniki.

Prispevek Janeza Drobniča opozarja na velikansko delo, ki nas še čaka v zvezi z najbolj nemočnimi prebivalci te dežele. Gre za celosten problem, ki sega od vprašanja varstva pravic prek tehničnih normativov, ki upoštevajo njihove potrebe, do njihove poklicne in socialne rehabilitacije, kadar je to potrebno. Članek obravnava le segment te problematike, poklicno rehabilitacijo invalidov, v navezavi na možnosti, ki se odpirajo s privatizacijo tega področja (čepprav bi se zdelo povsem neustrezno, da bi ga v celoti izrinili iz državnega sistema šolanja in usposabljanja), zato se bomo k temu problemu vsekakor še vračali. Mimogrede omenimo, da ima izraz "invalid", čepprav etimološko ustrezen (pomeni namreč "nemočen"), že tako pejorativne razsežnosti (bržkone zaradi vrednostne konotacije, ki jo ima izraz), da bi bilo dobro razmisliti tudi o preimenovanju.

Sledita še zadnja dela naših preostalih "nadaljevank".

Darja Zaviršek najprej ugotavlja nekatere strukturne posebnosti psihiatričnega okolja, nato pa opredeli "antropološko zagovorništvo", oziroma, zastavi vprašanje, kaj lahko antropologinja-raziskovalka stori v mikro situaciji, ki jo opazuje in v kateri je tudi osebno angažirana (s svojimi stališči itn.).

V sklepnem delu svojega razmisleka o subkulturah in subkulturnih praksah Milko Poštrak ugotavlja, da gre za danes morda že presežen pojem in da bi ga bilo treba zamenjati s pojmom "različne kulturne prakse" in "načini življenja". Ta razprava se končuje, vendar avtor že pripravlja nova besedila na to temo.

Po obisku na kliniki La Borde je Bogdan Lešnik napisal članek, v katerem primerja nekatere koncepte, načela in dejavnosti te slavne in precej unikatne francoske psihoanalitične klinike za psihoze in britanske reforme na področju duševnega zdravja v skupnosti. Marsikateri koncept, ki so ga razvili na La Borde, ostane nerazumljiv, če ga ne navežemo na dela Jacquesa Lacana, G. Deleuza in F. Guattarija in seveda vodje klinike, Jeana Ouryja.

Na koncu moramo omeniti še prispevek Sreča Dragoša, ki je uvrščen med dokumente: prvo artikulacijo kodeksa poklicne etike socialnih delavcev Slovenije. Čepprav ostajajo nekatera formalna vprašanja še povsem odprta - na primer, kdo naj ga sprejme (utemeljeno bi pričakovali, da bo to strokovno društvo) -, so v njem rešitve, ki jih bo najbrž morala upoštevati tudi zadnja verzija, če niti ne omenjamo rešitve ključnega problema, namreč, da na področju socialnega dela takega kodeksa še ni.

Tone Brejc treats the syndrome of professional burn-out in employment services which is in view of the increasing burdening upon those services certainly becoming a very pressing problem. Professional burn-out has been thoroughly researched by Anica Kos (whom the author doesn't fail to quote extensively) and, hopefully, we shall soon be able to publish her contribution on this subject in relation to helping services.

In the proportion of divorces, Slovenia does not lag behind the most developed world, as it does not in the range of related problems. Among them, the problem of the children who are often only the victims of their parents' conflicts. Franc Udovič, in his contribution, suggests the ways of mediation in these conflicts that can be applied by social workers.

The next two problems that place Slovenia in the top of the world, and which are dealt with in Franc Hribernik's article, are alcoholism and fatal traffic accidents. We might only add we are facing the deadliest possible combination in traffic security: bad roads, traffic disorder, strong cars and too brave, intoxicated drivers.

Janez Drobnič's contribution points out the enormous work yet to be carried out in relation to the weakest citizens of this country. The problem ranges from the protection of rights to the technical standards that include their needs to their vocational and social rehabilitation, when necessary. The article deals with only a segment of this problem, the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled as related to the possibilities opened by the privatisation of this field (albeit it would seem inappropriate to completely drive it out from the state system of education and training), so that we shall certainly return to it again. Let us mention in passing, that (in the Slovenian language) the universally applied term "invalids", though etimologically correct (meaning "weak" or "infirmit"), has become so impregnated with pejorative dimensions (probably because of the connotation of "value") that it seems rather in need of a renaming.

Further in this issue, there are the final episodes of the two remaining "serials".

In the last part of her research on the position of women - psychiatric patients of the Ljubljana Psychiatric Clinic, Darja Zaviršek finds some structural peculiarities of the psychiatric milieu, and then defines "anthropological advocacy", that is, raises the question of what an anthropologist-researcher can do in the micro-situation she observes and in which she is personally engaged (with her points of view, etc.).

In the last part of his re-thinking of subcultures and subcultural practices Milko Poštrak argues that these notions are today probably out-timed and should be replaced with the notions of "different cultural practices" and "lifestyles". Though his discussion ends here, the author already prepares new articles on the topic.

After his visit at the clinic La Borde, Bogdan Lešnik wrote an article in which he compares some concepts, principles and activities of this famous and quite unique French psychoanalytic clinic for psychoses with the British reform in the field of community mental health. Many concepts developed at La Borde would remain incomprehensible without references to the works of Jacques Lacan, G. Deleuze & F. Guattari, and of course the head of the clinic, Jean Oury.

Last but not least, there is another contribution by Srečo Dragoš, classified among "Documents": the first articulation of the code of professional ethics for social workers in Slovenia. There are, to be sure, some formal questions that remain open even after his elaboration - e. g., who is to adopt it (although the association of social workers is an obvious choice) - but it contains solutions that will certainly have to be included into the final version, not to mention the solution to the key problem, namely, that such a code does not yet exist.