

Pričujoča številka je nekoliko obsežnejša kakor po navadi, to pa je posledica obsežnega projekta, ki je v njej obravnavan – mednarodnega projekta študija duševnega zdravja v skupnosti – usposabljanja za psihosocialne službe, ljubkovalno projekta Tempus, ki se je kot študij že končal, nadaljuje pa se kot mreža duševnega zdravja v skupnosti. Opravljeno je bilo veliko delo, in to se pozna tudi v pričujočih člankih, ki so večinoma evalvacije študijskega programa, skupna pa jim je v glavnem ugotovitev, da je opravil dve mamutski nalogi: izobrazil je skupino ljudi za področje duševnega zdravja v skupnosti in spodbudil vrsto projektov na tem in bližnjih področjih.

Koordinator študija je bil Vito Flaker, in glede na delo, ki ga je moral ob tem opraviti, ni čudno, da prevladuje tudi kot avtor tekstov. V članku z naslovom *K navadnosti izjemnega želi pokazati, kako je lahko socialno delo sinteza različnih konceptualnih okvirov; temu bi dodali akcijska sinteza, saj je za teoretske konceptualizacije značilno, da jih ni mogoče sintetizirati brez preostanka, to pa nas lahko zapelje k antiteoretski, intuicistični naravnosti ali k teoretskim simplicizmom*. Vendar avtor razločno pove, da je zanj relevantna sinteza na ravni akcije, ki je seveda ključna za socialno delo. To je razvidno tudi iz njegove Vizije služb za ljudi z dolgotrajnimi psihosocialnimi stiskami, ki zahteva odločno politično delo.

V članku, ki sta ga napisala z Vesno Leskošek, obravnavata vpliv študija duševnega zdravja v skupnosti na socialno delo na področju duševnega zdravja in ugotovita, da je s pomočjo projekta Tempus socialno delo šele prav stopilo na to področje.

Dobro informirana sodelavka študija iz Londona Shulamit Ramon v svojem članku ugotavlja, da sta v času, ko je bila v Sloveniji, tu obstajala dva pomembna projekta na področju socialnega dela: delo z begunci in študij duševnega zdravja v skupnosti. Zelo pohvalen je evalvacijski prispevek Justina Batemana, čeprav se nikakor ne izogiba kritičnim pripombam, kjer se mu zdijo potrebne.

Edina študentka študija duševnega zdravja v skupnosti, ki je napisala članek za to številko, je Jelka Škerjanc. Njen tekst lahko beremo kot poročilo nekoga, o katerem govoril J. Bateman: nekoga, ki je našel v Tempusovi skupini podporo in mrežo za svoja že obstoječa prizadevanja na področju skupnostne skrbi.

Mentor pri študiju duševnega zdravja v skupnosti Marjan Vončina v svojem prispevku na videz nasprotuje tezi, da bi se bilo treba za uveljavitev skupnostne skrbi kaj dosti ozirati na politiko, in seveda ima prav: politika sama po sebi nikakor ni naklonjena jasnim, transparentnim projektom, saj mora zadovoljiti preveč raznorodnih interesov in sklepati kompromise tudi takrat, ko je to v škodo dobri praksi. Res pa ima nasprotni avtorjev predlog, razvijanje lokalnih programov dobre prakse, tudi nedvomne politične učinke (poleg tega, da se ne more izogniti politično zamejenem prostoru), to pa prej ali slej pripelje tudi do konfrontacije.

Kako je Tempusov študij vplival na antropološko perspektivo in perspektivo spolov v socialnem delu, piše Darja Zaviršek. To sta seveda zdaj že klasični perspektivi, saj je mogoče šele v luči družbenih razlik, med katere, paradoksnos, sodi tudi spolna, prav zastaviti akcijo, ki jo zahteva nova ureditev na področju skupnostne skrbi.

V rubriki »faktografija« objavljamo nekatere podatke o programu Tempus in rezultate evalvacije na podlagi vprašalnika, ki so ga izpolnjevali njegovi študentje.

Med sodelavci študija je bil do svoje smrti tudi francoski mislec Félix Guattari, in v spomin nanj objavljamo njegov tekst na temo, ki je sicer stara, a nas v današnjem času vse bolj zaposluje: O produkciji subjektivnosti.

Se zlasti včasih veliko interdisciplinarnost, (Gros 1990), nima večja institucionalna pa tudi res možnosti prekrsti in oddoseči med disciplinami, ki bi podpirali vedanje skozi, za jih tiste discipline, zlasti pravo in sociologija, v skupnosti, kakovostenega znanja in znanja, zato včasih, tudi v zgodnjih letih, bolj kompleksne metode (studenci Klinice).

*Editor's notes*

The present issue is somewhat more abundant than usually; this is the consequence of the big project treated in it – the international project of community mental health studies (training for psychosocial services, nicked (after the foundation which financed it) »project Tempus«). The studies have finished, but the project is continued in developing a community mental health network. The extensive work that has been done is reflected in the papers which are mainly evaluations of the study programme and more or less unanimously admit that it has achieved two mammoth tasks: it educated a group of people for community mental health work and stimulated, if not produced, a number of projects in this and related fields. The contributions have been written by the »insiders« of the studies who treat their subjects from their respective standpoints. Lack of time and space prevented two significant perspectives, the psychiatric and the feminist one, to take part in it; they will be published in subsequent issues.

The studies were coordinated by Vito Flaker (now coordinator of the network project), and in view of the work that had to be done it is not surprising that he is also prevailing as the author of papers. In the first one, *Towards the ordinary of the uncommon*, he argues that social work can serve as the synthesis of different conceptual frameworks; the synthesis in action, we might add, for it is characteristic of theoretical conceptualisations that they do not easily let themselves be synthesised without a residue, which may lead us to anti-theoretical, intuitionist attitude, or to theoretical simplicities. The author, however, distinctly states that for him, the synthesis is relevant on the level of action which of course is of central import in social work. This is also evident from his *Vision of the services for people with long-term psychosocial distress*, which calls for resolute political work.

In the paper he wrote with Vesna Leskošek, they consider the impact of community mental health studies on social work in the field of mental health and conclude that with the Tempus project, social work in Slovenia has firmly stepped into this field.

A well informed associate of the project, Shulamit Ramon, in her contribution finds two noteworthy projects in the field of social work in Slovenia: work with refugees and the community mental health studies. Justin Bateman's evaluation report is also very commendatory, though it does not avoid critical statements where necessary.

The only student of the programme who has contributed to this issue is Jelka Škerjanc. Her paper reads like a report of a person whom J. Bateman talks about: a person who has found in the Tempus group support and a network for her existing endeavours in the field of community care.

Community mental health studies tutor Marjan Vončina in his paper seems to oppose the thesis that politics should be taken into account to a greater degree, and of course he is right: politics in itself is by no means inclined towards clear, transparent projects, as it has to satisfy too many heterogeneous interests and make compromises even when good practice does not benefit from them. Yet the author's alternative proposal to develop local programmes of good practice, undoubtedly has political effects which sooner or later leads to some confrontation.

The studies' impact on the anthropological and gender perspectives in social work is treated by Darja Zaviršek. These perspectives are now already classical, as it is only in the light of social differences – and gender is, paradoxically, one of them – that the action called for in the field of community care can be correctly conceived.

Under the heading »factography«, basic data of the project can be found, as well as the results of evaluation based on a questionnaire answered by the programme students.

Until his death, the French thinker Félix Guattari cooperated with the programme, and in his memory we have included his text on an ancient theme, yet ever more important in modern times: on the production of subjectivity.