

Srečo Dragoš

POLITIČNA ZGODOVINA REVŠČINE NA SLOVENSKEM

1991

... v prispevku ...

Tablica 5
Delovni stroškovni organizacijski delavci in delavke na področju (območju) v Sloveniji

Področje	Delovni stroški	Delavci in delavke
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Iz urednikove beležke

Pričujočo številko vpeljuje Srečo Dragoš z nadaljevanjem svoje politične analize situacije v Sloveniji med obema vojnoma. Najbolj presentljivo v njegovih opažanjih je nemara to, na kako nenavaden način se zgodovina ponavlja...

Poklicna skrivnost je v našem prostoru nedvomno nekaj razmeroma novega. Zdravniki in odvetniki jo sicer že dolgo poznajo, socialni delavci in delavke pa se morajo – skupaj z vrsto drugih poklicev, npr. učitelji – šele prav navaditi, da imajo pravzaprav opraviti z vrsto zaupnih podatkov, in da tega njihovega statusa ne regulira zgolj etika, temveč tudi kazenska zakonodaja. A stvar ni brez protislovij, kakor v svojem prispevku opozarja Damjan Korošec.

Za posebno protislovje so poskrbeli uporabniki in uporabnice psihiatrije, ki so s tem, da so se organizirali, sami pretrgali z molkom in skrivnostjo. Ko so stopili v javnost in postali prepoznavni, je postalo očitno, kako zelo je bil odnos ljudi do psihiatričnih pacientov, pacientk nabit s predsodki in strahom, in oboje se je pokazalo kratko malo nepotrebno. Toda to je le ena plat boja, ki so ga začeli; druga zadeva urejanje razmerij z institucijo, saj so vsaj pri nas zaradi samega načina dela te institucije še vedno tudi njena žrtev. Za to številko je Tanja Lamovec prispevala raziskavo, ki jo je opravila o ciljih in dejavnostih organizacij uporabnikov iz različnih držav. Ti cilji in dejavnosti so seveda vedno v tesni zvezi s položajem, ki ga imajo uporabniki v svojih državah.

Slovenija je glede odnosa do nezakonitih drog zanimiva dežela. Videti je namreč, kakor da imajo še najbolj liberalno stališče policaji, se pravi, nekateri kriminalisti, ki opozarjajo, da ni policija tista, ki bi morala v prvem koraku posredovati, in zavračajo množično kričanje, da je treba v vsakem primeru takoj represivno ukrepati, še zlasti ne v primeru, ko gre za mlade, priložnostne uživalce (ki tako postanejo stigmatizirani in so dobesedno potisnjeni v »delinkvenco«). Socialno delo seveda ni v položaju, da bi ukrepalo represivno, saj je njegova naloga v prvi vrsti pomoč, in Peter Stefanoski razvija dobre ideje o socialnodelavskih izhodiščih za delo z uživalci drog.

In za konec bomo iz prispevka Viktorije Bevc izvedeli še o njenih izkušnjah s pripravljanjem zakoncev na nadomestno starševstvo.

Editor's Notes

This issue is introduced by a sequel to Srečo Dragoš' analysis of the political situation in Slovenia between the two world wars. But what is the most striking in his observations is how extraordinarily history repeats itself...

Professional confidentiality, however, is quite now in this country. Not amongst doctors and lawyers, but certainly amongst social workers who – together with several other professionals, such as teachers – yet have to learn that they deal with a number of confidential data and that this status is not regulated only by ethical codes but by the criminal code as well. Still, the matter is not free of contradictions, as is pointed out in Damjan Korošec's paper.

A particular kind of contradiction has been provided by psychiatry users who by organising themselves opened the seal of silence and secrecy. Having come out into the public space and becoming recognised, they made it obvious that the attitude of the people towards psychiatric patients had been full of prejudices and fear, and quite unnecessarily so. However, this is merely one side of the battle they have started; the other concerns their relation to the institution, because at least in this country the very modus operandi of the latter still makes them its victim. For this issue, Tanja Lamovec contributed a research she had conducted on the goals and activities of users' organisations from a number of countries. Their goals and activities, of course, are always closely related to their positions in their respective countries.

Slovenia is a curious country, as regards the attitudes towards illegal drugs. The most liberal approach seems to be advocated by the police, or at least by some officers who argue that it is not the police who should intervene in the first instance and refuse to follow the popular cry that all situations call for immediate repressive measures, especially not in cases of young, opportunistic drug users (who thus get stigmatised and are actually driven to »delinquency«). In any case, social work is not in the position to act repressively, as its primary task is help, and Peter Stefanoski in his paper develops some good ideas on the premises of social work with drug users.

Finally, Viktorije Bevc's contribution will give us an insight into her experiences with preparing spouses for substitute parenthood.