

Iz urednikove beležke

Pričujoča številka prinaša nadvse različne teme. Najprej Sreča Dragoša analizo strategij rimskokatoliške cerkve, ki lahko vplivajo na (oziroma najbrž nujno sooblikujejo) njene karitativne dejavnosti, to se pravi, tiste vidike njenega delovanja, ki se v nekaterih pogledih prekrivajo s socialnim delom. Lea Šugman Bohinc razvija kibernetično teorijo socialnega dela. Jančz Balkovec vdira z problematiko, ki je videti na prvi pogled precej odmaknjena od »klasičnih« problemov socialnega dela, vendar vsaj nekateri njeni elementi postajajo v postsocialističnem življenju neobhodni: skrb za lastno socialno in premoženjsko varnost. Bogomil Ferfila nas seznanja z dogajanjem na področju socialne varnosti na Japonskem, v eni zadnjih trdnjav socialne države, ki pa tudi že pada. In nazadnje nam Ivanka Žibert predstavi razmišljanje staršev otrok na šoli s prilagojenim programom in učiteljev, učiteljic te šole.

Editor's Notes

The present issue brings very different topics. First, Srečo Dragoš' analysis of the strategies of the Roman Catholic Church which can affect (or rather, which have a definite share in shaping) its charitable activities, that is, those aspects of its functioning that overlap, in some respects, with social work. Lea Šugman Bohinc develops a cybernetic theory of social work. Janez Balkovec intervenes with a problem which seems quite distant to the "classic" problems of social work, yet at least some of its elements have become pressingly inevitable in post-socialist life: concern with one's own social and financial security. Bogomil Ferfila informs us about the developments in the field of social security in Japan, one of the last strongholds of the social state that is falling. Lastly, Ivanka Žibert presents the views and ideas of the parents of children who attend a school with adapted programmes, as well as of their teachers.