

## Abstracts

### **Temporary protection, integration and repatriation of refugees: An impossible combination?**

**Karin Geuijen**

Recently temporary protection and repatriation have become a hot item in asylum policy in several Western European countries. This interest has resulted mainly from a mass influx of refugees from former Yugoslavia. Substantiation of the policy on temporary protection, integration and repatriation, however, is still in a preliminary stage. Its largely legalistic perspective lacks sufficient coverage of social and cultural aspects.

In asylum policy a specific image of cultures is implied: individuals belong to a people and a culture which are rooted in a territory. If people have to flee they will be uprooted. It is best for everybody that refugees return to the place where they 'belong' as soon as possible.

Because of ongoing globalisation, however, cultures and individuals are becoming increasingly 'deterritorialis-ed'. People migrate between cultures, which change all the time. Their lives become ever more transnational. Identity formation among refugees is influenced by the combination of globalisation, circumstances in the country of asylum, and conditions in the country of origin.

Asylum policy is based on cultural presuppositions that are becoming progressively obsolete.

### **The waiting employee**

**Hans van Dartel**

Changes in the perception of the role of government in the field of social policies have had great influence on the image and tasks of social institutions. Questions formerly decided by the government have subsequently been transformed into questions where the social institutions claim their own responsibility. The way the social institutions act, is of growing importance for the ethical evaluation of various issues in our society.

This article describes the different positions institutions in health care hold in the discussion about giving employees priority in medical treatment on non-medical grounds. The diffuse and ambivalent position the government held in this matter, has strongly complicated the public debate.

Justice proves to be an unreliable principle in the debate, this article suggests an other approach. It discusses the articulation of health in connection with systematic privilege employees, i.e. the productive part of a population. The possibility to perceive health in another way than purely economic, for instance as value in itself, diminishes. Also there are effects to be questioned in the articulation of care for the handicapped and chronic ill. Analyzing privilege employees, regarding the context of other developments in healthcare policy, inevitably leads to the conclusion that a health care system, supporting an economization of health, works against its own principles and the interests of most of its patients.

### **Politics and the post-industrialized city**

**Frank Hendriks**

Many cities in the advanced economies of the world are facing marked changes that are associated with the rise of post-industrialism in the urban environment. In this article, four different ways of approaching the threats and opportunities associated with post-industrialisation are being discussed: institutional perfectionism, neoliberalism, communitarianism, and radicalism. Confronted with the cultural typology designed by Douglas, Wildavsky and others, these four approaches appear to be remarkably biased. As such, they are unlikely to be a match to the complicated, confusing and unpredictable processes that are taking place in post-industrialising cities. The complexities of post-industrialisation demand requisite variety in the public domain. This, in turn, requires the stimulation of cultural pluralism in the political arena, as opposed to the drive towards ideological consistency discerned in current political debate.